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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1857.

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The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

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A Familiar Voice from the States.

A Few Strong Words for Science.
OUR readers will always be happy to hear from our valued correspondent, whose pen and voice has done so much for science. His letters are always welcome, and not only welcome, but perused with deep interest:

Tror, N. Y., May 25, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: I see by your paper of 17th ult., under the head of "The Geological Question," that your correspondent, Mr. E. F. Brundage, has taken up the gauntlet which his remarks in your paper of July 16th, about my "presumption" and "stupid blunders," compelled me to throw to him.

The result of a further expression of his ideas is just as I suggested in my notice of his article of March 3d; and he now declares more plainly, that granitic rock was not fluid in its elementary state. A discussion of this question would not advance knowledge, for that is a settled fact in science.

The solitary fact brought forward by your correspondent, that salt wells 1200 feet and 1650 feet deep, yield cold water, does not disturb the result of the incontrovertible evidences of the former fluidity of the globe. We must seek explanations for that fact without endeavoring to upset conclusions as steadfast as the globe itself. To argue against the former fluid and incandescent state of the globe, is "to kick against the pricks." To argue in favor of it in this year of scientific light, appears to me to be wasting time and words. Throwing out of consideration all minor evidences, the great facts of the elevation of mountain ranges and of the geological oscillations of continents from cycle to cycle, show conclusively that the crust of the earth can be of no great thickness, and that it must rest on a fluid which yields, and rises and falls, and is in more or less constant motion, through influences which at present are very mysterious, and which are now becoming subjects of interesting inquiry with physical philosophers.

A great point at which science aims to-day, is to ascertain what produces these periodical changes of level, and those conspicuous inequalities of the surface of this globe, and of the other planets of our system. Physicists are now studying the agencies by which God made "the dry land to appear" in preparing this planet for the dawn of its organic creations; and there is not the least ground for fear that their researches will be "rewarded by disappointment or danger." Only two classes of persons will be disturbed by the bold researches and severe deductions of science. These are skeptics and infidels on one hand, and on the other, ecclesiastical bigots, whose education has chained them to the ecumenical formulas of the middle ages, and who have not faith enough in God and Scripture, to contemplate nature beyond the vitiated horizon of their schismatic superstitions. Science will set both of these classes of mistaken thinkers right, in the course of the next century. There may be skeptics and idolaters in all ages. But in the main, infidelity will have to conform itself to Divine Revelation, and the Church, with all its dogmas, to the Observatory, the Rocks, the Dissecting Knife, and the Microscope. There is no escape from this decree. The fabulous idea of THREE GODS must fall. A reverent study of the Universe discovers it to be inconsistent with the operations of nature and the unique origin of things, as is the opposite doctrine of no God at all.

For Mr. Brundage to question the fluid condition of granite in former times and the fluid and incandescent condition of the interior of the globe at present, is to take a step backward and arrest the advancement of inquiry and discovery. The mere fact that he does not believe the globe to be fluid, does not make it solid; and if he would have the earth cold from eternity, it ought to be very cold near its center; and even at a depth of 1550 feet, water percolating from the tops of mountains and coming in contact with vast mines of salt, might become—how cold?—in the act of effecting a solution of the latter. But I will make no attempt to refute his ideas, for I have no wish to promote controversy on a point so well settled as the incandescent state of the interior of the globe.

Another idea, which your correspondent



TWO JERSEY COWS—BEAUTY AND JERSEY.

The above is a sketch of the two celebrated Jersey cows, Beauty and Lady Jersey, and which were bought of Col. R. L. Colt, of Pat-

erson, New Jersey, who has taken the first premiums for his Jersey cows both at the New York and New Jersey State Fairs, by

Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; and they may now be seen on his farm, at Summit, Cook county, Illinois.

Observations in the Country.

PLEASANT VALLEY RANCH, June 24, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: Once more I embrace the opportunity of dropping you a few lines, to let you know how we are getting along up in the vicinity of these low hills in Stanislaus county. The harvest is now nearly over with us, and crops are light; yet after all the grain yields better when we come to thrash, than we anticipated when we were harvesting. This is truly a happy disappointment to grain growers.

Yesterday, was at the Ranch of Geo. M. Bonds, Esq. He has a thrashing grain, good. Mr. Bond has a good Ranch, four miles below Osborne's Ferry (formerly Dickinson's Ferry); has a good garden, some of the best bottom land in this part of the State, and a fine lot of fruit trees. Although the trees are but two years old, some of them are laden with fruit; and you are well aware that Mr. Bond is a subscriber and reader of your most valuable paper, which is gaining notoriety and favor in this part of the State.

The next Ranch above, on the Tuolumne river, is that of Mr. C. Dallas. This is a large and fine Ranch, of varied quality; has good wheat and barley land, and a large quantity of land suitable for vegetables and garden, and well adapted to the growing of fruit; he has some planted, which look fair for the care and attention they receive. Mr. D. has a large crop of barley, though we attribute the crop to the quality of the soil, and not to his style of farming.

We passed another good Ranch, owned and occupied by a person who manages differently from what seems the proper way of doing business, as it was not well attended to. No man can serve two masters. He that is always engaged in petty lawsuits, disturbs the peace and good order of society, and neglects his own affairs at home; so I come to the reasonable conclusion, that when a farmer is the most of the time from home, attending in matters of litigation with one here and another there, the signs of the times will soon show it.

The Ranch of H. B. Davis, which has been located for several years, is on the old road leading from Stockton to Mariposa. In '52 this ferry and house had a good run of business. It is well situated and has good grain, orchard and garden lands; but poor fences, and appears to be poorly farmed. The next Ranch is owned by Messrs. Dickinson, and we are pleased to report that they have come to the conclusion that it is useless to farm without fence. Last year they went at it in good earnest and made a fence of good cedar posts and pine plank, and now I have no doubt they will prosper in the way of farming, for it is as impossible to be a prosperous farmer and good neighbor, and at the same time try to raise grain crops, in the absence of good fences, as it would be for Satan to have a seat in the kingdom of God.

Now we are on the main road leading from Stockton to Mariposa. A good ferry-boat is owned and kept by C. Osborne, who has also a

blacksmith shop, and a good farm, with a fine garden of fruit trees, irrigated by the working of a windmill. In a former letter I referred to Mr. and Mrs. Osborne's Hotel. I will repeat, and say that they do keep a good Hotel; what I mean by this is, a quiet house, a bountifully spread table, good beds, and in the true sense of the word they furnish a home for the weary traveler; and occasionally they are asked to furnish what the house does not afford—a pack of cards or a gambling table—such cannot be found there, and it is my private opinion that no first-class Hotel will keep them; then the weary traveler can rest whilst journeying. Let gamblers go to the gambling hells.

Now a few words in regard to the Mines at the town of Lagrange and along the river below. At the town, T. Ewing & Co. have a hydraulic claim that pays well. They use a steam pump to force water from the Lagrange Water Company's Ditch. At this point there are two more hydraulic claims paying well. Just below the town, where the road leads to Ward & McFarland's ferry-boat, rich diggings have been struck by Mr. Smith, formerly of Sacramento; the yield is said to be very rich. Mr. Smith sunk a shaft through the bed-rock, and found eight to ten feet of rich pay-dirt, said to far surpass anything heretofore found at this camp. Messrs. Pine & Co. have lately extended their ditch some two or three miles down on the south bank of the Tuolumne, to what is known as Branch's Flat, where the diggings are extensive and promise well.

I. D. MORLEY.

HORN'S RANCH, PO., Stanislaus Co., June 27, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: We have just returned from the Lumber Regions to the east of this, a distance of thirty miles. The road from the town of Lagrange up to the pine hills is somewhat rugged and uneven, yet a very good mountain road, and the only thing we saw of much interest on our way up was the garden of D. L. Lewis, immediately at the foot and on the west side of the Peni-Blanco mountain. This is truly a fine mountain garden, has a fine lot of grapevines one year old and now bearing, and a fine lot planted last winter, all in a flourishing condition. One of his vines trained on an arbor has grown twenty-five feet this season. Here are fine Peach and Apple trees in a flourishing condition and hard to be beaten in any country. One Peach tree one year old last April is now ten feet high, and has on it three fine peaches. All of his trees look well. He has also a beautiful garden of vegetables, of almost every kind, and is favored with the finest springs to irrigate with that one could desire. He has a good farm with in three-fourths of a mile to the east or northeast of his house, several hundred feet above the valley, between some high rock points in the mountain, and a good spring of water, which he designs to add to the springs near his house, to aid him in the growing of vegetables. His water-melons are numerous and will give Major Barney a close run for quality and size.

We continued on up to the pine hills, and the next place that we observed of note was the Saw-mill owned by Smith, Dudley & Co. (formerly Smith, Hunt & Co.). This is a good sawmill, in a good lumber district; has now been in operation some five years, and yet good. Wesley Smith & Conrad, two of the partners, stop at this mill and superintend in the way of good hard work, one at the engine and the other in the lumber yard. From this I went four miles in an easterly direction, to their new mill. Arrived at 12 m. and found their table spread with the rich dainties of life. After a good dinner we repaired to the new mill for the first time, and a good mill in every sense of the word it is. The resident owners are Walter Smith & Dudley (partners with Wesley Smith & Conrad at the old mill), and both have good houses and the needful (a good wife each). Now I must say to you that I have never seen as good a saw mill in any other State. The building is seventy-two feet long, thirty-five feet wide, twenty-two and a half feet posts, with a good roof, and a fine spring of water is near by. The machinery is hard to be beaten; the total weight of machinery and bolts is 45,000 pounds—I mean the iron work. This mill has in the work 900 bolts of various sizes, a large proportion manufactured by themselves at their own place in the mountains. They have a saw to edge lumber, slit laths, &c. They are now preparing to put in operation a large cylinder saw, 42-inch diameter. They have two boilers, 224 feet long, 42-inch diameter, 16-inch flues; saw nine feet long, eight feet wide in the clear. Engine cylinder 124-inch bore, 24-inch stroke. Fly-wheel 10 feet in diameter, 18-inch face. Grindstone and all the fixtures are propelled by steam, even to the railroad car to take the lumber from the mill back to the yard. They are prepared to saw large timber, which they have in great abundance, and close at hand. They cut 100,000 feet so near the log-way, as not to use a team to get the logs into the mill. This mill company raise wheat, potatoes and hay, have good gardens, some fruit which does well up in these mountains; and if the farmers would go up to Smith, Dudley & Co.'s mill, and get some of their good lumber, make a few good fences, and abandon their old ditch, dog, and watch fences, a greater degree of harmony would prevail, much more grain be grown and less stock harmed.

From this I went to the flourishing town of Coulterville. Here I found a good Hotel, formerly kept by Geo. W. Coulter, and now by Mr. J. W. Porter and wife. This is a first-class house; good meals, good beds and no gambling allowed, not even the simplest games. This is most positively a good place for the weary traveler to stop at; all quiet and everything as it should be, for a traveler's home. I am pleased to say that Mr. P. gave me his name for the FARMER, also the "ready," so you will please send it to him for one year from last May, if you have back numbers; and on my return D. L. Lewis subscribed, also Peter Poppe & Co., and no doubt you already know that Smith, Dudley & Co. are subscribers to the best paper in this State, the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and are selling the best of Lumber for \$20 per thousand. I am, very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant, I. D. MORLEY.

Second Growth of Potatoes.

DOUGLASS FLAT, July 1st, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: One of your correspondents has named some of the objects which different persons have for writing, but I believe that none of them will strike me this time, as this is written for the purpose of getting information with regard to Potatoes taking a second growth; what causes it, and what will prevent it.

I planted my Potatoes about the first of February; plowed them twice with a subsoil plow, hoed them once, and as soon as the young Potatoes began to form, a second growth would start therefrom. Some perhaps may think this was caused by irrigation, but I did not put a drop of water on them till a few days since, nor has the ground been too much inclined to moisture.

I have had but little experience in farming in this country, and as such a thing as a second growth, was entirely unknown where I came from. I should be glad to learn how to avoid it. Will you, or some of your readers, explain?

Respectfully, yours, E. F. SPRINGER.

Will others who have noticed like results, please write us; and at the same time be explicit, and tell us the time of planting, soil, etc? All information is important.

THE ILLUSTRATION OF THIS NUMBER.

We feel sure all who are interested in the Dairies of California, will be pleased with the beautiful Alderney Cows here pictured; and our bachelor Dairyman may be prompted by the sight of the pretty Dairy Maid, to repent of single blessedness, and go and take to themselves a "better half." We hope those interested in stock will appreciate what is done for them.

Miscellany.

SOMETHING WAS, AND IS NOT.

This following sort of high and mighty thoughts are cordially received. They are so pleasantly blended with nature's voices, that they breathe a strain of sweetest harmony, and will be appreciated:

I take the old familiar walk,
To the brow of the pleasant hill,
From whence we've watched the evening sun
Its parting rays distill.
I stand upon the oaken bridge
And mark the waters glide,
The same as I have seen them, dear,
When seated by your side.
And oh! my heart, it will go back:
I cannot keep it still;
I cannot change its tortuous track
By virtue of my will.
And I wonder sadly, strangely,
If there yet a heart may be
Whose memories of olden time
Are somehow linked with me!

There's not a bush, or briar, or tree,
I see no way-side flower;
But what suggests some thought of thee,
As at a long down hour.
Kind nature tunes her various voice
To suit my listening ear;
The breezes do not rejoice,
No laughing stream I hear;
But a soft and plaintive song is borne
From the circling mountain's slopes,
And the murmuring river seems to mourn
The dirge of my dearest hopes,
As I wonder, sadly, strangely,
If there yet a heart may be,
Whose memories of olden time
Are somehow linked with me.

No hot and feverish state of brain
Induces me to find
In you half-burnt and reined mill,
A picture of my mind.
Its fallen timbers, charred and black,
Its flood-gates washed away,
Appropriate types they well may seem
Of my premature decay.
Through the broken dam unceasingly
The swollen waters roll,
So pour the streams of inward life
O'er the embers of my soul!
And I wonder, sadly, strangely,
If there yet a heart may be,
Whose memories of olden time
Are somehow linked with me.

If ere thy feet retrace the paths
In the meadow and the glade,
Where once in love communion sweet
Together we have strayed;
And the thought of an olden time rise up,
Thy soul's unbidden guest;
Think of me at my best, dearest,
Think of me at my best;
For I ne'er shall view the evening star
From the brow of the pleasant hill;
Or stand upon the crazy bridge,
Above the ruined mill.
But I shall wonder, oh, how sadly,
If one noble heart be there,
Whose tender dreams of by-gone scenes
Are somehow linked with me.

O. A. S.

Edgfield, Cal., June 27th, 1887.

MY THREE GUESTS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "—", &c.

[We commence, with our new volume, chapter 1 of a story, by the above author. We have three chapters in manuscript, and more is promised. We shall publish them weekly, and anticipate much pleasure and interest from the correspondence of our friend of —, &c. We have hastily sketched his story, but, although he has run through the alphabet, and down to "zed," yet he needs another letter to his name, to make it complete—i. e. we guess so.]

I am a bachelor, and live by myself; but before I go any further I would say to the lassies that I am not "old." I find the old song to be true, that

"Go home late, or go early, or not go at all,
And there's no one to hold you in the bachelor's hall."

Now this is very comfortable to those that like it, but I believe I would rather take a leetle of the scolding. Why, I get so lonesome, at times, that books, newspapers, nor anything else (not human) can interest me. In fact, reader, man is a social animal, and he can't live without company. I don't believe a word of Alexander Selkirk's story, for I will get so, in one week, that I feel like I would die if I did not get to see some people, and hear them talk. On such occasions I generally go to see "our neighbor's girls."

One Saturday evening, last winter, I had got into one of these lonesome fits, and was studying what to do with myself, when I saw a carriage drive up to the "big gate" on the road. You can imagine, sympathetic reader, that I was delighted at this, and naturally hurried down to the road to see who was the occupant of that carriage. When I got there, I found that it was a Jew peddler; but I told him he must come in and stay all night with me.

As he was driving in, two other men approached; one from the north, and one from the south; and both requested to be accommodated for the night. I told them to ride in, and we all adjourned to the house.

After supper was over, and we had all got seated in the "front room," the peddler said (addressing me), "why don't you get you a wife, as you complain of being lonesome; she would keep you awake."

"I have the best reason in the world," said I, "and that is, I can't get one."

"Buy 'em," said he, "buy 'em."

"Yes, but I would not have one that could be bought," said I; "and then, where they are for sale, they are held so devilish high that I am afraid I could not come in."

"I could manage that," said he, "for they are the easiest animals sold in the world, and they are all for sale."

"Oh!" said the man from the north, who we will call Mr. North (and the other we will call Mr. South). "Oh! you have only been rendered desperate by some pretty shop-girl; and now you are down on the whole sex."

"By the Prophets!" said the peddler, "I was never in love with a woman in my life. I know too much about them for that. For the last fifteen years my business has been almost entirely with women; and I have made them my study; so that now I can almost read their thoughts. Women, you know, don't care for a peddler; they show him all their nature as it is; but while they don't care for me, I get a peep behind the curtain of their thoughts."

"A Daniel! a second Daniel!" exclaimed Mr. North.

"To prove that I know something about women," said the peddler, "I'll tell you of an incident that is now fresh in my memory."

"Go ahead then, with your incidents," said North, "and when you get through I will tell a circumstance which I believe is fresh in my memory."

The peddler stirred the fire, lighted his pipe, and began

THE FIRST STORY OF THE EVENING.

Some twelve months ago I happened to stop for the night with a young bachelor who was in love with a neighboring lassie. There was a friend of his present who was joking him about her. He was like a lawyer, at first, and denied everything; but at length he came out like a man and owned up, saying at the same time that he would give the world to get her.

"Now," said I, "if you will follow my advice, I'll insure you to get her."

"Tell us what you would advise," said he, "and I will tell you whether I will follow it or no."

"I have about five thousand dollars," said I, "which I would like to lend out, at five per cent per month, interest. If you will borrow this money, give your friend here on the note, and do just as I tell you with it, if you don't get the girl I won't charge any interest. And then, I will not require you to spend more than four or five hundred dollars, at the most."

"Now go it," said his friend. "If you don't have to spend more than that, and won't let it run more than six months, I will sign the note."

"Block out the course that I am to follow," said the lover, "and I'll give you an answer."

"In the first place," said I, "take about three hundred, and buy a buggy; for that is an indispensable article of courtship; a woman would a great deal rather marry a horse and buggy than to marry a man. Get you a fine suit, out and out, turn out a mustache, wear kid gloves, put as much affectation into your voice as you conveniently can, never talk about anything that has any sense in it, only occasionally condescend to notice common people, quit work; and to sum it all up in a few words—never do anything that would be of benefit, either to yourself or mankind; but whenever you think of anything that is frivolous and fanciful, do it. But what is of more importance than anything else (except the money) is to get a report currently circulated around, that you are a great rake. I'll attend to that. Now for what's to be done with the money: After you have been swelling around for about two weeks, you may take the money and drive over to see your ladylove, and while she is out killing chickens you can hand it over to the old lady (her mother), and request her to keep it for you, as you are out from home a great deal nowadays, and you are afraid to risk it alone. But you must mind and make her promise not to tell any one, not even her daughter or husband, that you have any money. The old lady will think that a farmer who has just finished putting in his crop, and has four or five thousand dollars that he don't know what to do with, is not so bad off in the world; and before you are gone five minutes Nancy will know all about it. And a glorious good scolding, too, she will get, for not having hooked so fat a fish while she could. But while you are there, at dinner, for instance, you must ask Miss Nancy if she is going down to S— to church, on the coming Sunday; if she "reckons" she will, you must not go, like a goose, and ask her to go with you; but just remark, that you are going to drive Miss Bird down. You will see (if you can see at all) that she will look disappointed.

This all being done, you must dash around continually with other girls, and every once in a while drive by with one. The old lady will begin to fret about your slighting her daughter, but she will take her spite out on her, by telling her what she might have done; what a clever fellow you are, &c. But I will be round about every week, and direct your movements."

"A capital idea, that," said his friend, "let's try it."

"Yes, but if I should get her," said the lover, "and she should find out how things have worked, won't she cut up a little?"

"Women," said I, "are like these Spanish horses; they are hard to corral, and then it is hard to get a rope on them, but when you get one tied, and it finds it can't help itself, it gives it up."

So with women—it is hard to make them fall in love with a fellow, and harder still to marry one; but once get one married, and she gives it up; she is whipped."

"Well, we will try your plan," said the lover. Accordingly we commenced operations.

I went to the city, and got him a hundred dollar suit, which, by the way, I made fifty on. With this, and his fine horse and buggy, he cut a big swell; and all the girls began to think "him the best fellow—oh my!"

I went peddling round in the neighborhood; and every now and then I would call on Miss Nancy, praise her lover a little, see how the wind was blowing, and report success. And in less than one month I found that she was in the trap, and all that was necessary was to spring the trigger; but this was too soon for me; I had not made enough out of the operation yet. I told the lover, however, that he might go over the next

Sabbath, and take her to church; "but," said I, "don't say a word about matrimony until I tell you."

He went and drove her round to church; that is, he went about ten miles out of the way. I saw him next day. He came and shook me by the hand: "Solomon," he said, "Solomon, old fellow, you were rightly named, you are a wise man. I shall name my first boy after you."

"What," said I, "you did not go and disobey orders did you?"

"I could not help it for the life of me, Sol. She hinted round so close, that I was bound to understand. Not to have taken the hint would have been a flat refusal. And then, Sol, she loves me so that my heart would not let me keep her in suspense."

I thought about the old saying of love being blind, for after all that had passed, this fellow thought that she loved him.

"Look here," said I, "you have disobeyed orders, and I'll not be responsible for the consequences, but —"

"Oh!" said he, "we understand each other now. She said that she would love me all the better, if I did not have a cent in the world."

"Well," said I, "the next order is that you put the wedding off for two months." You see that I had not got paid yet for my trouble; but what do you think he said to this last order? Why he said the day was set, and that no further off than the coming Wednesday.

It is of no use for me to spin my yarn any longer, for of course they were married, and happy for one whole week. But then it became necessary for him to "draw" his deposit, sell his horse and buggy and a couple of yoke of cattle to pay me up. The bride cried a little when she saw the buggy go; but after that she stood it like a Spartan.

When she tells him that he deceived her, he tells her that she was "sold." So they get along fine.

Now I have told this little incident to show that I know something of woman-nature; for I planned all this beforehand. I risked money on it, and when a Jew risks money, you know, he always thinks he is going to win. What say you?

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MAY-DAY IN GOTHAM.

[The following interesting letter from our regular New York correspondent B., will recall many a familiar scene and association to all who hail from the land of the Knickerbockers—and it will be perused with interest by all our readers when they recognize the familiar and happy style of our old correspondent B. Hereafter we shall have our letters regularly, and be furnished with sketches of the most interesting incidents of that great commercial emporium.]

EDITORS FARMER: I fear you will say it is too bad to take you and your readers from the midst of fruits and flowers, from the song of birds, and from the bright skies and balmy breezes of your glorious State, and put you down in the dusty, noisy, bustling and crowded streets of the city, where "Peter the tasty" in days of yore, used to bestir his august wooden leg most valorously, and ominously give a most emphatic shake to his bullet head, to awe into instant submission sundry boisterous urchins who clambered upon the venerable knees of the renowned Diedrich Knickerbocker; and after imbibing somewhat of the dry humor of that "great man," rushed into the streets with all the roystering glee of Dutch childhood, unable to repress the roguish merriment, or restrain the overflowing fun that gushed out with every word and action. In the midst of their most uproarious outbursts of joy (for the poor little fellows had no Fourth of July to let off all the accumulated patriotism in embryo, for the whole year, and it had to come out sometime), and when they took no note of time, or place, "Old Han Kopping Pete," as the Governor, Peter Stuyvesant was familiarly called by all classes, would appear and shake those cunning wiry red locks at the boys and girls, and like rabbits driven to their warrens, they would his away and leave the recent scene of their mirth, sad and dreary indeed. For what is there in the city or country, to fill the place of children? There can be no real home without them; their light and graceful forms, their gleeful pranks, their ringing laugh—oh, who would exchange them for gold and gems, for the honor and fame that will soon fade away and perish forever!

Yes, give us the music of the prattling child's silvery voice, the frolicsome boy's loud and wild hurrah, as his new kite rises high in air, or his tiny mill-dam has been swept away by several pails of water, to the great detriment of his Sunday pants; or the little girls' flashing eyes and rosy cheeks as they trundle their hoops over the lawn, or join their brothers in climbing the cherry trees, or in assisting them in making their flower beds and training the rose-bush and honeysuckle, and thus weave gay and living festoons, by door and window, by wall and tree, to adorn and cheer the whole household, emblematic of themselves.

But stop! I began to write about a New York May-day, and before beginning fairly, am into the middle of June, in the cherry trees, and frisking about generally with the boys and girls; I will leave them in their sports and flowers, and take you along our dusty streets again. It is the first day of May, a day memorable in the annals of the city. The morning, for a wonder, is clear and balmy. Many a family will occupy a new home before the evening of this day; bureaus and trunks have been packed already—a light breakfast is prepared and eaten in a truly primitive style. As the spoons are put away,

you must stir your coffee with your fork; never mind, if you have been eating fish with it, go and wipe it off—but the napkins are in the bottom of the big trunk, and the lazy paper-carrier has not come with the morning Herald, Times, or Tribune, and you cannot tear a piece off until it comes, and you cannot wait, for the day is getting warmer and the sun rising higher every moment, and the carman is to be at your door at precisely 7 o'clock to take the first load; so take your coffee as you can, and eat your bread without butter; for no one knows where that was put, and the knife box is in the very bottom of the barrel with the plates and dishes in ordinary use. So one fork and a broken saucer must serve the whole family to eat the mackerel and cold potatoes; and a China vase, badly broken, must do for your coffee, boiled in the dinner kettle. During breakfast, as they are obliged to eat in "single file," the wife is packing up, the girls getting things generally fixed, and the roguish boys are playing marbles in the hall, or running into the street to see the fine things brought out of some house near by, and to see what all the neighbors have in the way of fine furniture. So they are all wide awake every moment.

Before breakfast is over the boys burst into the room, exclaiming, "the carman is here." Now commences the labor of the day in earnest. Beds are rapidly taken down, and with their furniture hustled upon the cart; bureaus are laid upon beds, chairs and tables, sofas and lounges, barrels and kettles, looking-glasses and stove-pipes, carpets and window-curtains, slippers and pocket handkerchiefs, carpet bags and hat covers, wash-boilers and ink bottles, stoves and flour boxes, baskets of crockery, sacks of onions and potatoes, stair-roads and washstands, oil cloth and silk dresses, are all huddled together in wild and unclassical beauty. Above, around, below, up street and down street, from the third or fourth story to the basement, all is hurry, bustle and confusion, terribly confounded. In the street, in the house, up-stairs and down-stairs, at the old home and at the new home, men, women and children hurry, hurry, hurry; babies cry—God bless them, who can blame them, when the city is turned upside down and inside out? and miscellaneous things generally are all out of joint. Let all the children whoop and hurrah for the public and private schools give some 80,000 boys and girls a holiday, and let them enjoy it. The day advances, the work waxes warm, some carmen are boisterous and swearing, others calm and gentlemanly, and attend to their work steadily, in the midst of the turmoil. The good woman of the house is the presiding genius of the day. She stands in the center of her household gods, and directs when to "load up" the bedding, and how she wishes them to "fix" her best pier table, where they had better put the best dishes, and is general superintendent. In the street, the scene becomes more and more animated; carts piled up with furniture are wheeling out into the streets, one or more going from each house; the streets are crowded with the furniture carts, hand-barrows, men, women and children, cats, dogs, and servants with China vases, handboxes and looking-glasses. Looking down the long vista of each street, you behold the gorgeous panorama of a moving city. The heat is intense, the dust flies in clouds. Here a splendid chair falls upon the stone pavement and is broken, there an omnibus runs against a furniture cart and upsets the load, and there is a general crash. Rosewood sofas, pianos, chairs, tables, dressing cases and costly mirrors are knocked into "pi," as the printers say, but into "everlasting smash," as the unfortunate owner fully believes.

The furniture is at last all in the new house, or home, for the ensuing year. The sun, as if weary of such confusion, is nearly ready to go to bed. The weary denizens of the great city are unprepared for the night. No carpets are down, no beds are up—at last, after much toil, the different parts of the same bedstead are found; but, too bad, the screws and bed-key have been put away by some one, somewhere, very carefully, but no one knows by whom or where. By a unanimous vote they are to sleep on the floor for the first night. A place is cleared and the beds prepared for the children, now begging for supper, which all feel would not be amiss. Sending to the nearest bakery for bread, a search is made for the eatables; it is dark—the lamps cannot be found. John or Bob is sent for half a pound of candles—the store is crowded, and he a little stranger has to wait his turn; at last he comes, but where are the matches, where were they put? John is sent again, and again has to wait his turn. Ben, careless boy, in groping through the room with a water-pail filled with pure Croton, stumbles and falls upon the baby, spills all the water, knocks over a box of miscellaneous articles; the baby screams, mother tries to soothe it, is sure it is nearly killed, feels the blood trickling down its sweet face; Sis scolds, and father puts his hand into his pocket to see if he has not one match; but he uses the last he had in lighting his cigar, a few minutes before. In his frenzy he turns to go to the door, but stumbles and upsets a barrel standing upon something, which falls upon something else, with a crash. Oh, oh! Papa, Ben bellows, he, too, is hurt; baby screams hugely; even the pet dog, never having since his remembrance moved before, sets up a loud barking. Sis runs out to hurry up John, but not knowing where he went goes the wrong way, minutes seem hours; John at last comes and lights a match, and sees the candles lying in a pool of water, partly under Ben, and in

helping Ben up he drops the matches, and they too are submerged. Other matches and candles are procured, after much delay, and the room lighted; Sis returns, and they are all together, and none dangerously wounded. Supper was now the order of the night. But who would wish to move often! The vinegar and a bottle of saraparilla, the molasses, camphor, Cologne, mustard, sweet oil, red and black pepper, coffee and tea, were nicely mixed and just as ready for use as ever they would be. Mother's new bonnet and Sis's new silk dress were smashed and drenched by Ben, in his downfall. Father gets up and limps and looks around upon the ruin he has wrought; he examines minutely and finds the nice pudding and pies provided for the occasion, well mixed with shoe blacking and ink powders, with divers kinds of medicines and broken bottles, with stove blacking and lamp oil, and worse than all, under this conglomeration of condiments, were snugly reposing his best shirts and Sunday clothes. The iron tongues from the city towers informed the citizens that the hour of ten had passed. With his pocket knife the father carved the loaf from the baker's, and dealt it to his weary, hungry family; the butter sharing the fate of the pies, they were obliged to sup on dry bread, which they did with infinite good humor under the circumstances.

Before 12 o'clock their weary bodies and aching limbs were reposing upon beds temporarily prepared for them. They were too tired to dream that night. Long after the sun had greeted the city and country they awoke, much refreshed, and after a comfortable breakfast began to set their house in order—which would, under all ordinary circumstances, take about two weeks.

Do not understand me to say that all these mishaps have ever come in one day, upon any one family; but they all do happen, and much more, too, to different families, every May-day. I doubt whether half a million of dollars would cover the annual expenses of the great May-day Carnival in the city of New York.

The citizens themselves, however, so ordain it, and who can stand up, in opposition to the people? Reader, if you have had the patience to follow me through my May-day ramble, I will now release you, to wander over your own far-off, fragrant fields—mid gushing waters, sweet flowers, and the delicious music of the sylvan warblers.

B.

A Visit to the Sacramento Schools.

(CONTINUED.)

EDITORS FARMER: Certainly, I do not blame the ladies for not visiting some of the school-rooms which I visited; especially during the fashion of long skirts; or during the time which the Board refuses to employ a janitor. I am surprised that it does refuse so long as the funds are easily raised, just by knocking ten dollars off from the teachers' wages. Then the janitor's services might be made useful in other ways, besides scrubbing the floors and desks. For instance, there is one grammar school where he might wash the scholars, and another where the same operation of washing, would make a tidy schoolmaster.

I was told that teachers are not allowed to resort to corporeal punishment to enforce obedience, so I concluded that the gentleman who marches around the schoolroom with a raw hide over his shoulder, crying out, at fixed intervals, "silence!" "silence!" in a deep bass voice, calculated to strike terror in every little listener, was only "just making believe." In this I was confirmed by the peculiar comical twist on some of the juvenile faces, when his back was presented. Of course, it is necessary, that the little Young Americans should understand, that the fear of the rod is the beginning of wisdom.

I was much pleased with the few recitations I heard at the High School. Mr. Hill seems determined to make his pupils thorough in what they do learn. Mr. Wells has the pleasantest location in the city. His scholars are quite proficient in their studies, and models in neatness and good deportment. I arrived at Mr. White's school only a few minutes before the close of its afternoon session; but in time enough to observe excellent order, to hear some good singing, and to glance over a very neat manuscript paper edited by the pupils. I was particularly pleased with the appearance of Mrs. Young's school. I had no opportunity of observing the advancement of her pupils, except in reading; in which department they are deserving of credit; especially, as it is a branch too often neglected.

In my visit to the schools I have been surprised throughout with the entire absence of all those little adornments which have a tendency to cultivate and refine the tastes and manners of the pupils, and render the schoolroom a pleasant resort. Certainly, the desks might be vanished, and a few pictures and flowers purchased for each room, at a very small expense. Another small expense would plant shade trees, which in a few years would prove invaluable. Drawing and singing could be more generally introduced, and thus, by these cheap and simple means could the wants I have stated be overcame.

The organization of the schools appears to be imperfect; in the Grammar departments are many scholars who should be in the Primaries, while there are no intermediate schools. Half the number of schools of twice the size would accomplish more.

Finally, I would suggest, that the proper way of raising funds for increasing the efficiency of the system of Public Instruction is by taxation, and that every dollar cut off of the teacher's salary lowers the system one peg.

Yours respectfully,

OMEGA.

LETTERS FROM ROVING JACK.

NO. 3, NEW SERIES.

Fourth of July in Napa.

NAPA CITY, July 5, 1887.

DEAR FARMER: I like the term, while addressing your valuable journal; for what else should I call an advocate of the interests of the industrious, energetic, enterprising laborer, of all pursuits and every grade, but a faithful, unfaltering friend. Yes, sir, there is no one perhaps in the State of California, who has more critically observed the course pursued by the FARMER, than your humble servant. Aye, sir, you will bear me witness that I have been with you from the beginning, a faithful reader of your journal. And I can safely assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that your course has been marked with unmistakable signs of self abnegation.

Very unlike the course pursued by an unfortunate few, who, like the doctor and the lawyer, their very existence depends upon the misfortunes of their fellow men; if men are prosperous, healthy and peaceable, they must starve. The quiet breeze of the happy atmosphere of human prosperity soon fans them far away into the river Lethe (though gentle in its nature), wrecks them upon the fatal rock of oblivion, and they shamefully sink beneath the waves of forgetfulness. "Sic transit gloria" are all misled individuals who set themselves up to reform mankind by pitching into everybody and everything indiscriminately, claiming for themselves the title of the only true moral perceptor, THE GREAT ALL-SEEING I AM.

Well, indulgent reader, you must be getting tired of this theme; so I will now take up the subject of the Glorious Fourth of July, as it passed off in the quiet little village of Napa.

The morning was lovely, and as soon as the sun made its first appearance, it was greeted by the firing of the usual national salute, and a magnificent American Star-spangled Banner was majestically waving at the top of the Liberty Pole on the plaza. The brass band accompanying Rowe's Pioneer Circus passed through the principal streets and halted in front of the Revere House on the plaza, and there made the welkin ring with the favorite national air, Yankee Doodle. As the day advanced, the streets became crowded with living patriotic citizens from all parts of this and adjoining counties, anxious to appropriately celebrate the eighty-first anniversary of American Independence.

At eleven o'clock, in conformity with previous announcement, all assembled at the large new brick warehouse of Grimes & Co. at the foot of Third street, where the large audience was entertained two hours and a half, as follows:

Declaration of Independence, read by R. T. Montgomery, which was delivered in a clear and very artistic manner. Mr. Montgomery is an elegant reader.

Then followed an Oration by Henry Edgerton, which was a splendid affair. Mr. Edgerton has fine oratorical powers; his speech was pertinent to the subject, methodically arranged in all its parts, and elegantly embellished with the beauties of language, and was pronounced with eloquence. A Poem was then read by Dr. Eaton. The Napa Brass Band was in attendance, and with their music added greatly to the entertainment.

To take it as a whole, the day was very appropriately commemorated.

That Spartan band, who, by their noble, patriotic and self-sacrificing principles, gave birth to the beautiful babe of Liberty, should be always remembered by every one who is possessed of the chivalrous impulses of an American Patriot; and the day upon which the cherub child of freedom was ushered into existence, the day that sealed the Charter of a Nation's Glory, the day upon which was proclaimed to the world our National Independence, should, ought, and I hope ever will, be appropriately commemorated by the American People, and thereby perpetuate our liberal institutions, based upon Freedom, the Law, and the Bible; and that they may exist while this globe revolves upon its axis, that "when Britain's pomp" may live only in history, when the proud Celestial Empire shall have vanished, then our land shall have soared to be what Egypt and Rome, Athens and Palmyra, were in the palmiest days of their highest prosperity in Science and Genius. Columbia! bright clime of Freedom!! At the mention of thy magic name, we associate everything that is Patriotic and Noble! All that can give true dignity to a Nation!

ROVING JACK.

way the salads disappeared before him, made us think he belonged to the family of the Nebuchadnezzars, for they were famous for eating grasses. But we shall hear from our friend, we hope, often.]

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH O. MORRIS, Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. Terms reasonable. v7-183m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City. PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO., Proprietors.
v7-183m

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11

INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains one hundred and forty rooms, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for family use, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel.
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]
P. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.
[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. A. ROBINSON.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
This Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stagecoaches, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine yard and Stable is connected with the house.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge.
v7-183m

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will continue the Hotel business in this popular and well known establishment, and hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed upon the House.
Having made great improvements on the premises, the public may rely upon receiving such attention and accommodations as can only be obtained in a first-class Hotel.
San Leandro, the County Seat of Alameda County, is situated on the main road to San Joaquin, in the center of the finest farming district of the State, distant six miles from Stockton, and eight miles from Oakland, to which places the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day from San Francisco. Stages leave both places immediately on the arrival of the boat and return in season to meet her on her return trips.
The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.
The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. T. H. HANMAN, familiarly known as the "Judge," whose qualifications have but to be tested to be approved.
THOMAS W. MURFORD, Proprietor.
v7-183m

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one who wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda County. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved, and every effort will be made to have the table and every other department subservient to the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasant road scenes in the country, the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
v7-183m

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 75 J Street, Sacramento.
THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer to all their friends and patrons a first class restaurant, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodging attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-293m] Charles Brooks.

OY'S FINE OYS.
THE luxury of a good "Oyster" is a genuine "Core Oyster," and of your Baltimore or New York's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water) can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in two epicurean styles, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON," and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who are fond of good things can always find at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON."
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.
v7-14

TRAVELING.
Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets.
ON and after JUNE 22, 1887, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:
SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
At 8 A.M. At 6 1/2 A.M. At 8 A.M.
At 12 P.M. At 12 P.M. At 12 P.M.
At 4 P.M. At 4 P.M. At 4 P.M.
At 6 P.M. At 6 P.M. At 6 P.M.
San Francisco, June 22nd, 1887.
v7-11 CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1887.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Fools;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" BRADGON, Capt. Thos. Sealey;
" URILLA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Concklin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM J. HENSLY, President.

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from Pure Hemp, direct from Manila, and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
SALE ROPE AND WHALE LINE.
v7-20 3m
TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street

[We are always pleased to hear from our friend, and could not but say (especially from our friend "Roving Jack," when he comes to us speaking so kindly of our efforts, and as it is a time when we are making our own appeal to our friends), that we know we shall be excused if we make use of the reference of our friend as a proof that we deserve some of the praise that he has so lavishly given us. But that our friends may know who "Roving Jack" is, we will just say, that recently when at Napa, our kind correspondent took us to ride, to benefit and recruit us, then an invalid, and very kindly secured us some subscribers, and on our return of a few miles out, we stopped at a very neat and handsome cottage, and were shown a pretty garden and some of the best corn we had seen this year, showing four, five and six ears to a stalk. We noticed also a very large squash (a giant one), and a complete stock of the best varieties of vegetables, fruit trees, vines, and a neat flower-bed. Then, all was under the sole care of one person. We were invited within and refreshed the inner man also, and after a pleasant call at a pleasant place, found we had been visiting the pleasant home of Roving Jack; and to Mr. and Mrs. —, we return many thanks for kindly favors, kindly bestowed.
P. S.—Roving Jack is a wonderful man; the

SEEDS, &c.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following seasonable seeds, the growth of last year, and of unsurpassed quality. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:

Best quality Red Top Turnip;
Red Top Strap Leaf do
Large White English Globe Turnip;
do do do
Long White Turnip do
Yellow Stone do
Yellow Aberdeen do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip;
Imported do do do
Imported Purple Top do do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips.
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot;
Improved Long Orange Carrot;
Long White do
White Sugar Beet;
Yellow do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns.
Also—The finest quality of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers;
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass;
English and Italian Ray Grasses;
Orchard Sweet Scented Vernal;
The Fescue and other Grasses;
With a large and complete assortment of
Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds
of the Best Quality, at reasonable rates.
JAMES M. THORNBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
Catalogues furnished on application. v7-19 3m

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.
THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESQUENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "it is all the elements proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the only important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, postage prepaid. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.
NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (BOHAI SUGAR).—We can supply seed of this new celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.
Also—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; NEW ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.
Orders by mail (including remittance) promptly responded to by
J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
15 John street, New York City.
v6-24 U

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.
(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.)
HAVING purchased from Mr. WAAY, his importation of Chinese Impure or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate supervision (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and 10 cents. This Seed, so superior to any other in the market, can be procured only from
J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
v7-19 3m

Sugar Beet Seed.
WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of best raising for sugar making. Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carried by express. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, and be accompanied by "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Ornamental Shrubbery.
THE Greatest Variety in the State may be found at the
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,
COMPRISING
5,000 Monthly Roses, of 150 varieties;
2,000 Camellias, of 120 kinds;
500 Monthly Honey-suckle, of 8 varieties;
500 Acacias, of 10 varieties;
Laburnums, Arbor Vites, Myrtles, Eucalyptus, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Clematis, Gynura, Escallonia, Lilacs, Jasmines, Mock Orange, Ailanthus, Sycamores, Weigelas, Deutzias; and a general variety of
Hardy and Green House Plants.
Skillful Gardeners provided for laying out grounds. Office at the Nursery, and 171 1/2 Clay street, above Montgomery.
v7-24

PHALON'S
CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.
The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this country, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is indispensable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and \$1.
PHALON'S PAPHAN LOTION, OR FLORAL REFRIGERANT.
A great cosmetic for beauty, for the hair, complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scabs, burns, &c. A sure and safe remedy for the piles. One washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for indolence of the skin it is very good. Made and sold by E. PHALON. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.
v7-14

Manila Rope.
JUST RECEIVED
50 Coils—One Inch;
50 " 1 1/4 inches;
50 " 2 " "
50 " 2 1/2 " "
50 " 3 " "
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

These journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. We must throw ourselves upon the generosity of our friends for the delay of this number of our journal, and for the non-appearance of several articles, which are reserved for the next issue. Our own overtaken mind and body, and severe illness of the last week, and a press of matter consequent upon a very large correspondence, we offer as an apology.

We have communications on hand from "Luna," from "Clara Wildwood," "Silvia," "Elliot," "C. A. S.," "Author of —," "Laura," and numerous former contributors, and several new friends—all welcome. Our letters are so many, and our duties so laborious, we pray our friends will not think we intentionally neglect them. If Providence permits, we hope to have aid in our labors, and then we will do more for all.

A valuable address on Female Education, recently delivered at Santa Rosa, we shall lay before our readers at an early day.

A valuable letter from a lady on Bear River, "H. E. S." will appear next week.

Valuable letters from the East, upon the Best Blood Stock of the country—their price, &c., will appear soon.

Volume Eight.

SEVEN times six moons have passed away since we penned the first article in which we addressed the readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and seven volumes of our journal have been laid before them, each one, we trust, as good and as acceptable if not better than the last.

To those of our patrons who joined us at the beginning of our labors, and who have continued with us, and we can number a goodly host, to such we tender our grateful thanks and cordial greeting, as we enter this our EIGHTH VOLUME, and trust we shall have their continued favor and kindly support and influence, that we may, by such aid, make each succeeding volume better than the last.

To those who have joined us at each succeeding volume, to all who have joined us, or have given us encouragement by their patronage, we tender most grateful thanks; and to the many who, by kindly words of cheer to us, personally, and by their generous and friendly influence among their friends, have aided us in this great enterprise we say, God bless you! we are indeed grateful and will try to deserve your good will.

Few, very few of the readers of our journal can have any conception of the anxiety, toil, and weariness which it is the lot of an editor and publisher of a newspaper to endure; and not one of the many thousand readers of the FARMER can ever form an adequate idea of the amount of sacrifice, of toil and labor, physically, or the wear of mind as well as body which has been required of us to commence, build up, and sustain, through a period of nearly four years, the journal which we have the pleasure to present to them under the name of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Were it not for an innate love of Nature, for the beautiful in Nature, as revealed to us by the great science of Agriculture; were it not that we were conscious that we had accomplished, and were accomplishing good for the land of our adoption, by laboring to reveal the wonderful resources of this glorious State, we should long ere this have fainted by the way; but we foresaw the work we had to do; we knew, beforehand, that it must be *up-hill work*; we knew that years of toil, care, anxiety, repeated trials and disappointments would be ours to endure; but this did not discourage us. We had an abiding faith that the cause of Agriculture would one day be the great cause of California, and of her citizens; and although the great mass of the people should look coldly upon it then, the day was not far distant when a new era would dawn upon this fair land; when fields of golden grain would wave in many thousand valleys; when orchards of luscious fruit would meet us at every turn, and when our hillsides would be as fragrant with the blossom of the grape as the vine-clad hills of France.

With an earnest and relying faith, we were willing to toil on, trusting to the goodness of our cause, and the sustaining power of the intelligent, the wise and the good that we should not fail of our reward finally; and to the intelligent, to the wise, and to the good citizens of California and the world we now appeal, and ask them, if the labor we have given, the information we have conveyed, the predictions we have uttered, have not been instrumental of good to the people of California? Let those of our readers who have now the early volumes of the FARMER go back and peruse those early pages, and they will find those predictions for the cause of Agriculture more than verified. And many, too, will find that if they had been heeded better, not only would thousands of individuals, but our State would have been richer, better, and more prosperous; for we prophesied that *Agriculture must be the Great Interest of California!*

We are now before our friends and patrons with our EIGHTH VOLUME. Our seven past volumes are to us like the *seven years' apprenticeship*, and we appeal to our master whom we have served—for, next to God, the people is our master, for 'tis them we serve—we appeal to them, and ask them, have we served you faithfully, as the servant for the cause of Agriculture?

Take these seven volumes and peruse them, and show us a single page where we have not labored, to the best of our ability; by day or by night, in summer's heat and winter's cold, in the dwelling, by the wayside, on steamboat, in stage, on foot or in saddle, our watchword has ever been Agriculture, and our cause the cause of the laboring man. If a tree is known by its fruits? then we know our past labors will speak kindly for us, and we shall have *ten thousand voices speaking for us*, for the happy homes that are now found scattered over this land, like bright stars, and each home made beautiful, in a great measure, through the instrumentality of the cause we plead.

It is not our purpose to say all we *intend to do* in the coming volumes of the FARMER. If our past labors are a proof that we have been faithful, we are ready to renew our apprenticeship and commence for *seven volumes more*, and our *twice seven volumes!* a full seven years' labor, should certainly entitle us to that freedom from anxiety it has not been ours to enjoy in the past; but this we say, we did not take hold of the plow to look back; onward is our motto. To our masters, the people, whose cause we plead; to the working men of California, in every department of labor, we now come, and ask of them their earnest and cheerful co-operation, and we say to them, "come with us, and we will do these good."

The CALIFORNIA FARMER is not only devoted to Agriculture, but it is the official organ of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, and will labor for the cause of the mechanic and manufacturer, for we believe that these *three great interests* are identified, are one; they are, as we have before said, the *great triune of labor*, and upon these rests the prosperity of every people and nation.

We now commit and commend our new volume in faith to our friends and to the friends of California Industry. Give to us but what we deserve, and we ask no more; give to us but *that*, in this enterprise, and we can and will labor with an earnest heart and a never failing spirit, until we see "the desert blossom with the rose; the wine presses gushing out with new wine, and every man sitting under his own vine and fig tree" in all this fair land. We are ready to labor on. Who will cheer us in this work? Who will join the great band of working ones, and shout

"Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait."

State Agricultural Fair.

THE time is rapidly approaching when the Harvesters of California will come forward to show the results of their labors—when the "sheaves of golden grain," "the full corn in the ear," and "the fruits of their seasons," will all speak the fertility of our soil, and the industry and skill of the Cultivator.

We hope to lay before our readers with our next number, the proof that active operations give as much promise of success for the State Fair, at Stockton, as the plans in progress for the Mechanics' Fair do in San Francisco. All most work—for the work at Stockton is a great one—and there is no time to lose.

The Industrial Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

THIS noble Institution is making preparation on a grand scale for the coming Fair, which commences on the Eighth of September, and lasts TEN DAYS. We have seen the plan of the building which is about being erected, and the workmen are already at work upon the foundation, making ready. The Exhibition Hall will be a very handsome one, being built in the form of a Greek cross. The halls will be 180 feet long, each way, and 60 feet wide; a fine Dome will ornament the center of the cross, and this will rise 30 feet above the roof of the building. The cost of the Hall will be about \$5,000.

We sincerely hope the Mechanics all over the State will come forward and make an effort worthy the name and fame of a California Mechanic. We believe that with due effort this can be made one of the most splendid exhibitions ever made in the United States. We hope every Mechanic of our State will call at the Rooms of the Institute, on California street, and see the plan of the Exhibition Hall, which has been most admirably designed by Messrs. Clark & Hertzner. Success say we to this great and noble Exhibition.

SALE OF A SPLENDID HORSE.—We learn that the splendid horse Frank Forrester, which took the first premium at the State Fair at San Jose, last year, and which has been so long owned by S. H. Meeker, Esq., has been sold by him for the handsome sum of \$2,000. This is not a high price for such an animal, but it shows how valuable a horse can be made by careful and judicious training. Frank Forrester has been considered one of the finest animals that has been in harness in our city. In color, a handsome gray, and for beauty of limb, grace of movement, and speed as a trotter, we believe Frank Forrester had no superior, where a combination of all the good qualities of a horse were desired. Mr. Livingston has been the fortunate purchaser, and we have no doubt will appreciate an animal of this high character.

SONOMA COUNTY JOURNAL.—While on our trip to Petaluma we called on our brother of the Journal, H. L. Weston, Esq., and found him busy as a bee, although in rather poor health. As we roamed over that section of country, we were pleased to find that well conducted sheet widely patronized; hardly a farmer that did not have it, and like it. We hope that every citizen of that rich country will be sure to take the Petaluma "Journal," for it is truly worthy a generous support—and we wish it complete success.

A Trip to Petaluma Town.

No one can visit Petaluma without being struck with the universal activity that prevails in every department. We made a hurried visit to this place last week, after having made several attempts previously; the last laid us up sick at Napa. We took the steamer Anna Abernethy, Captain Baxter, at San Francisco, and was most kindly cared for by Mr. Clark, the clerk of the boat, who is all that a clerk should be—ever ready to make his friends at home. We had a pleasant trip up the Bay, and was nicely seen to, in the way of eatables, by "the Baron," who knows how to please. The shores, as you pass up this arm of the Bay, called, as you advance, Petaluma Creek, reveal the most charming scene imaginable, and in coming years will present to the eye the vineyards of Sonoma in their glory.

The steamer makes a stoppage at Lakerville, that passengers may cross to Suisun and Sonoma; thence, we steam to the "Haystack," where passengers leave by reason of tide; a small steamer afterwards takes freight up to Petaluma. A large amount of freight is now taken, to and from Petaluma, by sailing craft, on account of this detention; and the reshipment of such products as butter, cheese, eggs, &c., must be injurious. Chas. Minot, Esq., the proprietor of that line, is about to put a fine new steamer on, to run directly up to Petaluma. This will greatly benefit the citizens of that place.

We staged it from the Haystack to the town, and put up at the American, a very popular hotel, kept by Messrs. Brown. The hotel is crowded all the time.

Our time, while at Petaluma, was given to visiting the farms near by, and the dairies, of both we shall speak (we refer to the products of the dairies in another column). We are under great obligations to the Assistant Postmaster, to Capt. Lamberton, to the messengers of Wells, Fargo & Co., to Messrs. Brown, of the American, and to many of the merchants, for courtesies and aid in our mission. Mr. S. W. Hunt most kindly furnished us with a fine saddle-horse, and joined to show us round the valley. His aid to us we shall not forget. We have many notes yet on hand of this beautiful valley. The following facts are given to show some of the

Dairies of Petaluma.

Moffatt's Dairy.—100 cows; 65 milkers. Makes 5250 pounds cheese per month, when feed is full. Makes now 3000 pounds per month. Fats ten hogs, fed on waste milk. We saw at this dairy nearly 300 splendid cheeses.

John F. Fine.—100 cows; 75 milkers. Makes 4000 pounds cheese per month, full season; about half that quantity now. Fats twenty hogs.

Charles Purvine.—60 cows. Makes 3000 pounds butter per week, in full season; about half that amount now. Fats 30 hogs on milk, &c.

Laird Brothers.—60 cows; 40 milkers. Make 3000 pounds cheese per month, full season; 2000 pounds in short season. Found here some Durham stock; fine cows sold for \$150. We saw 250 splendid cheeses at this dairy.

Wm. Peterson.—60 cows; half milkers. Makes 2000 pounds butter per month, full season; about two-thirds the quantity now.

Jacob Gilbert.—50 cows; 40 milkers. Makes 3000 pounds cheese per month, full season; makes 1200 now.

John T. Todd.—50 cows; 30 milkers. Makes 250 pounds butter per week, full season; 150 pounds now.

Wm. Ayers.—40 cows; 25 milkers. Makes 400 pounds butter per month, full season; 300 pounds at the present.

Harvey Stanley.—40 cows; 28 milkers. Makes 225 pounds butter weekly, in full season; 125 pounds now. 40 swine are fed on the waste milk.

Z. Gossage.—20 cows—American stock, fine. Makes about 200 pounds butter per week, full season; one-third now. Keeps 100 swine, packs and sells them.

Jacob Moon.—26 cows; nearly all milkers. Makes 500 pounds butter per month, full season; 400 pounds, short season. Keeps hogs for family use; sells \$100 worth per year.

E. Mason.—13 cows; 9 milkers. Made 300 pounds butter per month. Makes now 200 pounds cheese per week. Keeps 12 hogs.

It is proper to state here that the *full season* means when the feed is good—in the early spring; *short season*, June, July, August. The contrast seen in the amount made by different men we attribute to the care and keeping of the stock, and the time they are kept in the yard waiting the milking. These items show this, and show the character of the stock. A *better class of stock will increase the amount largely.*

These are but a small part of the Dairy wealth of this great valley, and only as a grain of sand upon the shore, in comparison to the immense value of the State.

BOOKS RECEIVED FROM PUBLISHERS. *Men and Times of the Revolution*, or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson; including his journals of travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842. His correspondence with the public men of those times, and his connection with the revolutions. The work is full of stirring incidents and thrilling events, and should be widely circulated. Dana & Co., publishers, New York.

Liebig's Complete Works on Chemistry. Edited from the manuscript of the author, by Lyon Playfair; from the last London edition, much improved. A work of great value to Agriculturists. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

The Old Farm and the New Farm—A Political Allegory—by Francis Hopkinson, member of the Continental Congress. An exceedingly interesting work, elegantly bound and gilt. Dana & Co., publishers, New York.

Journal of the U. S. Agricultural Society. full and complete history of last year's doings, including the Report of the Fair and its success. We are indebted to W. S. King, Secretary, for a copy.

Business Men and Products of Petaluma.

How little is known of the vast resources of California, outside of the circle where it affects those most immediately interested. If we talk of the Dairies of California to our citizens, they hardly suppose there are a dozen in our State of any magnitude. If we dare suggest that they *may be* equal to some of the New Yorkers, they call it an idle story; and when we speak of *compelling* in the trade of butter, cheese, &c., with the Eastern States, they laugh at the idea as absurd. But figures will speak, and we intend, God helping us, to visit every section of our State, and collect reliable data, and show California in her real condition, touching all her industrial interests, and we ask the aid and co-operation of all interested.

We have spent the past week at Petaluma and Santa Rosa valleys, visiting the farms, stock ranches and dairies of those splendid valleys, and we wish to lay some of these facts before our readers. We have many very interesting reports to make, but cannot give all at once, *lest too much of a good thing* would be too rich. We wish every citizen of our State could ride over these splendid valleys and see the coming prosperity of our State. These valleys are now in a most prosperous state. We wish to give a brief glance to a portion of the wealth now developing itself, and commend it to the attention of the citizens of California, and of the Eastern States.

The following facts were kindly given us, showing the shipments of butter, cheese, and eggs, from Petaluma, for the three months of April, May and June, from several houses. There are other merchants engaged, on whom we had not time to call; but these are the principal shippers:

	Butter.	Cheese.	Eggs.
By Messrs. Anderson & Robertson,	43,300	20,693	8,000
"McCune & Siddons,	37,221	24,406	2,226
"Elder & Hinman,	41,361	10,458	1,125
"Evans & Scribner,	35,000	41,000	2,500
"F. A. Parker,	24,882	8,900	7,000
	186,764	105,657	21,551

Messrs. Hill, Dodge & Co., are large shippers also, but the steamer left before the statement was ready, and some others ship more or less. These houses now, however, do the most of the business.

Here we have the handsome total of *One hundred and eighty-seven thousand pounds of butter*; *One hundred and eighty-six thousand pounds of cheese*; and *twenty-one thousand dozen of eggs*, from Petaluma only, and of only a part of the season; add the amount of the other house named, and the amount consumed and sold there, and we are assured it would swell to fifty per cent. Here is wealth—real wealth—the product of industry—and on these we rely for the permanency of California.

Petaluma merchants are not troubled when "steamer day" comes; their *debts* are paid by the Produce they receive and send forward, and the gold of the city is *sent back to the county*, to enrich it, instead of sending it out of the county.

We have statistics of some of the Dairies and other matters, which speak well for Petaluma, and we shall give them to our readers in successive numbers.

The merchants of Petaluma are in full trade, and doing a prosperous business, backed up by a wide-spread *farming interest*—which always gives stability to a country.

Grain Warehouses of Napa.

A few hours spent at Napa while detained by illness, enabled us to stroll over to the new Warehouses, now about finished and ready to receive the crops of that fertile valley, after the 10th of July.

If any argument were needed to prove the fallacy of the speculators' cry of short crops, the erection of two large fire-proof brick warehouses, capable of holding seven thousand tons of grain beyond the amount housed last year, in this one valley, would be sufficient. Those who are sick of speculation, or bodily ill, the result of such mad schemes, might stop at Napa City, on their way to the Springs for the recovery of their health, and just peep into these splendid edifices, and we think they would not engage in any speculation the coming year. We think they would be cured.

Messrs. Hartshorn & Coombs have erected a very fine Grain Warehouse, 100 feet by 60; walls 20 feet high, a basement of 8 feet in the clear, and walls 21 inches thick—strong and well laid foundations of native stone in cement. The bricks are of more than common excellence of strength and finish, and are from the brick yard of Messrs. Tucker & Warner, of Napa. The spacious roof of this immense warehouse, one of the heaviest kind, was raised, placed in its position, and completed in five hours and nine minutes; this was a work reflecting the highest credit upon the contractor, Mr. T. M. Warner.

Messrs. Grimes & Sage have erected a new and admirable fire-proof brick Grain Warehouse, of the most durable kind. This building is erected upon Napa creek, with a deep and strong stone foundation, having a water wall 4 feet thick and 20 feet high, with ring bolts and fastenings, for vessels to lay alongside to load or unload. This immense warehouse is 100 feet by 60; walls 16 feet high, and 20 to 24 inches in thickness—capable of holding 3500 tons of grain. This warehouse, as also the one built for Messrs. Hartshorn & Coombs, was erected by the same contractor, T. M. Warner, Esq., whose admirable work at Mare Island is also a proof of his skill as a master workman. The cost of this warehouse was \$10,000. We now ask those who have cried out starvation! high prices! short crops! to look at these evidences of a famine! and say, who has been the true prophets? We ask again: If this one Valley is providing for an extra storage of six to seven thousand tons of grain, how much must the whole State provide for? Will our Flour speculators answer?

Heavy Wagon Loads.

THE annexed letter from our correspondent L. we cheerfully publish, as we are glad to have all such facts. The immense loads of grain and beans that are often seen drawn by the Mexicans' teams are wonderful, and we intend, ere long, to present such teams in engravings. Our friends in Stockton will have no objection to any trial of strength, either by single or double teams, and we presume such trials of skill will be had this year at the State Fair at Stockton, to give all a chance, and show who can do most:

EDITORS FARMER: In your issue of June 5th, you make mention of fine teams and their loads, and many papers throughout the State, and, I may say, the Eastern States, also copy, and consequently Stockton is *par excellence* the City of Big Teams and Heavy Loads.

Believing you act in a spirit of fairness in publishing the facts, and not wishing to "extenuate or aught set down in malice," nor yet take from the teamsters of Stockton one jot or tittle of their good name, I will mention a few facts (some of which came under my own observation, and others I secured from reliable parties) in relation to fine teams and big loads, in California and elsewhere.

The team you make particular mention of, consisting of eight mules, which drew twenty-one thousand pounds, and the value—team and wagon, \$8000; load, \$750—must be a No. 1 in Stockton. Good! Now, I have seen seventeen thousand pounds upon one wagon, and one of the old Santa Fe stripes at that, the owner of which, I will venture to say, never heard of "Lambert's Patent Axle Grease," nor of any other grease (although a Greaser himself), to judge by the sound as it lumbered along, drawn by two pairs of Spanish oxen yoked by the horns. The load consisted of white beans, and the market value at that time was \$1360. A portion of the road was through the sandy streets of Oakland. Still better drawing than the above was done by a pair of horses, and by pulling them separately, whilst building a lock upon the Oneida river, in the State of New York. One horse of the team drew, upon a stone-boat, a lockstone weighing four tons, nearly a rod, winning a bet of one thousand dollars. The pair would draw, upon a wagon, about the Stockton team's load.

What will our Eastern friends think of a single load of beans of such a value? I say not a word about the "value of the team and wagon." "Handsome is that handsome does." L.

OAKLAND, JUNE 27, 1887.

California Apples.

GREEN SPRINGS, JUNE 29, 1887.

EDITORS FARMER: One year ago last January, I planted an Orchard, comprising various kinds of fruit trees. Apples being a favorite fruit with me, I concluded to plant a variety of apple trees, notwithstanding some of my friends urgently soliciting me to the contrary, assigning for their reason the erroneous argument that California was not adapted to the growth of Apples.

I selected from the nursery of Smith & Winchell, of San Jose, my assortment of trees, which are nearly all in bearing at present. I send you a sample of the Red June. Please accept the same, with compliments, from

G. G. GARDNER.

Green Springs, Tuolumne county.

P. S. On the 15th of June I had ripe Apples of this kind, equal to the sample I send you.

G. G. G.

We received the above letter, with the accompanying fruit, which was of very superior character; fine size, rich red, and in luscious eating. Here we have the evidence of what earnest labor and good cultivation and care will do. One thing, however, should be remembered—the *best trees*, and of good size, only, were planted. Persons planting trees, should always go to good nurserymen, and select the *best of trees* only; then they will be richly rewarded, as in this case, for their labor.

The Mammoth Tree Acclimated.

THE following interesting extract from a letter received by our correspondent from Napa will show that the noted Mammoth Tree of Calaveras will soon be showing its character as adapted to other States. New Jersey will be indebted to the thoughtfulness of the gentleman who has furnished this fact. Mr. Jacks has always taken a great interest in such matters, having a very beautiful garden at Napa City. He is desirous of awakening a due interest for the cause everywhere. Mr. Jacks furnished the seed for New Jersey to a friend, and now the tree is flourishing well.

NAPA CITY, JULY 2, 1887.

EDITORS FARMER: Below please find extract of letter received from Hon. F. B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Respectfully, PULASKI JACKS.

"We have the Wellingtonia Gigantica, or Mammoth California Pine, growing in Mr. Reid's Greenhouse and Nursery. He made an entirely successful experiment of testing their endurance of our winter, by the exposure of one of them in the open ground last winter—the coldest we have had in a great many years—and it looks as well as any plant in his greenhouse."

The writer of the above should bear in mind that the Mammoth Tree bears the name of *Washingtonia Gigantica*, not *Wellingtonia*.

OCEAN EXPRESS.—Send home your daguerreotypes! We note that this Express notify their friends and patrons that they will send home daguerreotypes and ambrotypes at the low rate of fifty cents each. Their office is opposite the Post-office, on Washington street, under the Nicaragua Steamship Company's office. Give them a call.

Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
SACRAMENTO.

Ladies' Department.

Separation.

"Prayers and blessings thy breath shall be,
And hope be thy parting song."

The semi-monthly departure of our steamers, the parting of so many near and dear friends, the rupturing of so many kindred ties, the farewells uttered, some brief and some forever; the tears shed and the agony suffered—must awaken the sympathies of every true feeling heart, for these departures affect the public real. We often receive communications upon these occasions; some of a personal nature to those left behind, some too deeply affecting to meet the public gaze; and yet there is a lesson to be drawn from each.

At the present time, and within the last few months, many are the cases of sorrow that have come under our eye of the parting of near and dear friends, and, in some cases, the partings were forever—for death has made it perpetual for earth.

We have received two communications, recently, which we now publish, and as they are each so beautifully appropriate to our theme, we publish them in this connection for this department.

The lines in prose pay a very noble and beautiful tribute to California, and show how deep a hold our climate has upon those who can appreciate the beautiful in nature.

The poetic lines by V. V. will also find a response in many hearts, and are alike appropriate to the present subject; and yet sad as may be the pictures presented by each writer, there is yet a glorious gleam bursting from each, that speaks of Hope, and this is like the golden clouds that ever gild the sunset sky, when the storms of the day have past.

We can but speak our wish to all dear friends from whom we may be called to part, in the sweet lines of Lucretia Davidson:

"A hallowed light shall burn at night,
When sorrow's waters roll drearily,
And o'er thy way a cloud be cast,
Shall cast its shadows cheerily."

"Go, then: I have given the spirits charge
To watch o'er thee now forever,
To smooth life's waters, and guide thy barge
Where tempests shall lose it never."

Adieu to California.

Adieu, blessed California! around my spirit steals a bright image of the past. Thy golden sunset and thy gorgeous twilight may visit me no more; thy hills and vales will echo no more again with my returning footsteps; but my soul will bear their impress with undying memory, and the heart grow holier for the wisdom thou hast taught. In fancy's wanderings I will return, and my loved haunts revisit. Again I'll climb the mountain's misty brow, and gaze with rapture on thy towering hills, thy fertile valleys and thy teeming earth, disclosing wonders; and with awe admire thy greatness and thy glory, in beautiful sublimity arrayed. I'll seek thy solitudes and hold communion with nature; stray along thy wandering streams and listen to their laughing music; rest awhile where mountains rise like holy towers towards heaven; where oaks of giant growth rear their majestic heads, their massive limbs, glorious in beauty, clothed with verdant foliage; then hie to some sequestered spot where flowers spring up unbidden, bloom and die ungathered; where the tiny rills babble in their ending song of glee, and the quiet shades are eloquent with nature's poetry. Fain would I linger here as in happier hours, and heal the saddened heart with the soothing balm of memory.

Away! my spirit leads to yon tall cliff upon whose lofty peak the lonely redwood sways its feeble trunk: the granite precipice from whose dizzy height comes dashing the white foam of waters in such majestic beauty, its bright and silver spray reflecting rainbow rings, while far above, in the tented dome of heavenly blue, clouds like molten seas of gold on the horizon float. Deep after leap it takes, until its waves lie sleeping calmly in the broad ravine, where pines and shrubs, all decked in lively green, dewy with nature's tear-drops, sigh to the passing breeze, and woo the laughing waters to their lonely solitude.

I leave thee, California, in thy beauty! Great and mighty is thy destiny, for thy future teems with glory unimagined. Free as Columbia's bird, thy course is onward. Thy birthright, given thee by heaven, cannot be wrested from thee by the puny hand of man; no power can force for thee a chain, no links can bind thee, for thou art terrible in might. Above thee floats the Flag of Freedom, and thy noble song, cased in its armor, bid defiance to all combat and rejoice in the glad shout of liberty. Pride of the West, farewell! a long farewell! I go, forever—lovely land, farewell!

STELLA.

MUST WE PART?

Must we part? No, never, never:
Souls congenial never part!
Friendship's ties no space can sever;
Time but proves the faithful heart.

Pilgrim feet, with wanderings weary,
Bear our bodies far away;
And the distance, dim and dreary,
Growing dimmer, day by day.

Still, when slumbers bless us nightly,
Drowning we and soothing care,
Homeward bounds the spirit lightly,
Meeting kindred spirits there.

Love's caress and friendship's greeting,
Dream-land joys, the lonely bliss:
Blissful moments, bright, but fleeting,
O'er the bosom's weariness.

Parting thus is only seeming;
Breaking not our ties of love;
And the visions men call dreaming
Are the soul's realities.

V. V.

COUNTER IRRITANTS.—A medical man says, that those ladies who make it a business to trouble dry-goods clerks and never buy anything, ought to be called counter irritants.

THE PARTING.

(All who love home will join us in the welcome we give to our new correspondent "Carrietta." We have more and more faith that the "Home of the Pacific" will yet be what they should, when spirit voices so truly and earnestly sing of the memories of early homes, far away, and bring to our bright shores that enduring love and affection that will make even a brighter and better one here. The happy allusion to our vine-clad hills and floral-wreathed land, is proof that she knows what a home should be, and such spirits are doubly welcome. We also accept the promise of the Prose for a future number. It will be most welcome.)

Farewell, my home! my early home, farewell!
The scene of many a joyous, happy play;
And thou, fair mountain, in whose shaded dell
Lingers the sunshine of departing day,
Farewell! No longer will my eyes pursue
The setting sun beyond the western light,
When slowly he forsakes the coming night,
Its starlit visions and its falling dew.
Yet, lingering still, I from my window lean,
Viewing the landscape as a parting scene:
For ere the sunlight of the morrow's past,
I look upon the scene—*that look, the last.*
I go to where the proud Pacific's roar
Calls on the spirit of the Saxon race
To light its fire, that they may ever more
Burn brightly, and illuminate a place
Deemed, of all the countries of the earth,
Though last, to be the brightest at its birth.
Amid thy floral beauties let me roam,
Thy vine-clad hills, thy valleys, ever green;
And, though I twine new beauties round a home,
Far from the one I leave; 'twill ever seem
Sweet to return in thought, and thither near
My childhood's home. Oh, yes! I almost fear
To say, farewell my home! where years have passed
In joys, whose sweet remembrance long shall last.

CARRIETTA.

TO A SISTER IN CALIFORNIA.

(Like the notes of some bird of song come the words of "Clara Wildwood," and each strain, pleasing or sad, will find a response in the heart of many a reader. Welcome will the warbler ever be to the columns of the FARMER.)

Dost Thou Remember.

"Memory is with me ever, low and sweet,
Tones from the past are whispered in the breeze,
Telling of vanished pleasures—and my feet
Move to the measure of her melodies."—(Old Poem.)

Dost thou still linger in memory's bright spell,
Round thy home, far away in the cool mountain dell?
Or comest there often a sigh half repressed,
For a place there again mid its quiet and rest?
Remember'st thou well, the vine-covered cot
Which peeped through the trees in that emerald spot?
Or yet the dear faces we saw at the door,
Which are called now, alas! and we see them no more?

Dost thou remember "the dear long ago,"
When we trudged off to school, through mud or through snow?
If haply our "merits" and "tickets" we'd gain;
Never minding the heat, the wind, or the rain!
How pleasant and tempting the woods on the way,
Where often we loitered for rest or for play;
If perchance we "were late," our pardon would buy
With a wistful smile, and the violet's blue eye.

Dost thou remember that little dear spot,
Where we planted the rose and forget-me-not?
Where April's soft showers brought tulips so gay,
And our pines and lilacs in the sunshine of May?
Nor yet hast forgotten, when summer time came,
The flowers that there bloomed too many to name,
The bright scarlet cypress, which shone like the stars
As it peered through the fringe on the light trellis bars?

Dost thou remember—'e'en now canst thou see
Where the strawberries stood, and tall lilac tree?
Where the jasmine round our windows we'd twine,
And train 'bout the doors the clambering vine?
While perched 'neath the shade in the long summer's day
Each song-bird here warbled its own sweet lay,
While the brooklets faint murmur at even would come
To mingle its note with sweet voices of home.

Dost thou remember the grape-covered bower,
Where together we sat in autumn's bright hour?
And the sturdy old peach tree, standing close by,
With its rich yellow fruit, so provokingly high?
And rememberest thou, too, the shady retreat
Where grew "the red apple,"—the big "golden sweet"?
Where we gathered each one as it fell from the tree,
Till our aprons were filled and our hearts brimmed with glee?

Dost thou remember when the New Year had birth,
And the cold frosty snow o'er-mantled the earth?
When winter had hung full many a gem
On the maple's broad bough, and the elm's drooping stem?
When the heart beat in time with the merry sleigh-bell,
As its music came jingling o'er mountain and dell,
As a call to a sleigh ride—that bright winter's day,
And soon o'er the hills we were bounding away?

Yes, thou rememberest it all—all I ken,
The home's happy circle has been severed since then:
Some are far, far away o'er the blue deep;
Some, weary, have lain in the grave down to sleep.
But when memory pictures thy old home to thee,
Of childhood's bright days let the retrospect be,
Of sorrow and care their dark lines had traced,
Of aught of its freshness and beauty effaced.

CLARA WILDWOOD.

A Dream.

The following communication from the pen of one of California's most gifted writers will be perused with deep interest by all who see in the signs of the times that "hand-writing upon the wall" that speaks of human progress.

We trust that many minds will listen to the voice of this dream, and will catch the inspiration thereof. The beautiful imagery that comes with this "Voice of the Soul," is like the drapery that hangs before the bright blue beyond, where Truth lies hid in mystery.

Who will interpret this Dream? We believe there are many who peruse the columns of this journal that will hear this voice, and send an answering one, for the characters presented in the Dream denote who shall be the grand actors in the Drama of Life that is being revealed as the curtain rises. But we leave the revelation of this wonderful, yet beautiful dream, that seems an "angel voice," to those who shall be ready, believing the revelation will come and that right speedily, for

"We have gained the higher slopes
Of the new better times
But the green hills' flower tops
Hint of further, purple times"

All who are observant of human progress cannot fail to observe that in the dull prose of life as well as in the intellectual world, thoughts break in upon the mind while *working*, like visions, and they come to us again in dreams. Those thoughts are—

"Gleams of fragrant Mays that shine
Where the world's dust shineth not—
Lights, like golden seas of wine
Falling many a sinless spot
Revelations are, whereby
We are made to understand
Life and death's great mystery,
And the mystery beyond!"

DEAR EDITOR: The *Good Book* says: "Let him that hath a dream tell a dream." With your permission I will tell my dream: Who, of all your numerous readers and correspondents, will reveal the interpretation thereof?

Lo! in my dream a vast city of marble palaces stood upon the margin of an inland sea. Massive granite structures, enduring as the ages, rose sublimely above those noble piles, pointing their minarets and spires toward Heaven. Grand old trees, where centuries had chronicled their years, spread their protecting arms around and above, overarching its broad avenues with living verdure.

Across the expanse of water, in remote perspective, primal forests stretched far away to the north and the south, losing themselves in the deep blue of the distant horizon. Thriving villages were grouped at intervals amid their openings, relieving the dense shade in the background of the charming picture, and suggesting thoughts of quiet home-delight amid the cool and refreshing haunts of Nature.

The light which illumined the scene, was not of the sun, or of the moon, neither was it the inspiring light of the morning, nor the tranquilizing hue of the evening twilight; but a soft, clear, and serene emanation, through which the eye could penetrate immensity of space, unwearied with gazing. It was a light which scintillated through the soul, like "the still, small voice" of the infinite Father, leaving a holy calm upon the spirit, and a deep and beautiful repose upon the landscape. The bush of noon was in the lucid atmosphere, the noon of a subdued summer's day; and yet the thoroughfares of that vast city were filled with crowds of human beings, who walked slowly and thoughtfully beneath the shade of those grand old trees. And as they walked they turned silently, at intervals, to look back upon the path they had trod, and thence, forward into the distance with an earnest, expectant gaze, as if watchful of a coming event. And the windows of the marble palaces were filled with the same earnest, expectant faces; and groups of men and women stood upon porticos and balconies, watching. And the city, and the sea, and the woods, with intervening villages, and the bending heavens which lovingly embraced them all, wore the same expectant expression; it was as if the material world had caught the tone of *animate nature*, and harmonized with it in a sublime and absorbing anticipation of the future.

I stood with others upon a lofty balcony which commanded an extensive view of the scene. No familiar objects, or faces, were near, and yet, I was not lonely in that strange city of strangers; a community of interests established an electric chain of sympathy between all hearts, and the strong tie of universal brotherhood was felt, and acknowledged.

While waiting thus, expectantly, a large eagle sailed majestically through the air, and swooping down in a graceful curve, lighted upon the furthest pillar of the balcony, upon which I was standing. Look at that wonderful bird! I exclaimed. And as the group near me turned to gaze, the Eagle slowly rose in the air and floated beyond our sight. The Eagle was remarkable alike for its great size and peculiar color. The extremities of its feathers were of a rich bronze green, which gradually shaded off to a bright apple hue at the beak. The breast was of pure white, and a stripe of the same passed from the outer curve of the neck down through the centre of the back, widening toward the tail.

Ere we had recovered from a feeling of disappointment that the noble bird had flown, it returned to us and lighted a little nearer than before. Again it soared, making a wide circuit through the air, and the third time swooping down from its lofty elevation, it poised itself a moment upon its wings in front of the group, and, drawing near to a man and woman standing by my side, brushed its beak softly against a cheek of each. I experienced a slight sensation of fear on observing this familiarity of the wonderful bird, apprehending that it might brush me too, with its beak, and nerved myself with courage. The Eagle approached, paused before me, and looked a long time into my eyes with an expression of unutterable tenderness and sympathy. The look was strangely human, and, from that moment, it seemed no longer an Eagle, but some great and good spirit of a better world, that had been attracted to earth by the wail of human woe; for that look of teaching sympathy, though bent upon me, I felt in my heart was intended for humanity, and I acknowledged it with a glance expressive of my own sympathy with the toiling, suffering millions. And then, a little apart from the group, we talked of the past, present, and future of man—of the evils, wrongs, and sorrows, of his chrysalis state—of the sublime and hopeful subject of human progress, and of its unquestionable evidences, scattered as milestones along the pathway of the centuries. We discoursed of the important elements now at work in the civil, social and religious world, to develop from the moral chaos, order, harmony, and happiness, and to discover to the children of earth their true relation to Heaven.

While engaged in this delightful converse my attention was suddenly drawn to myself by exceeding physical suffering, and I remarked: By such indications it appears that I shall soon join you in the "Spirit-land."

"Nay," replied the Eagle, "your mission on earth is yet unfulfilled; you have many years of labor before you, labor for the elevation of mankind. You speak of joining me in the Spirit world. I am not a spirit, but a woman, like you."

self, and I have yet much to accomplish before my departure to that sphere."

"If you are not a spirit," I responded, "how could you possibly assume the form of an Eagle?"

At this inquiry, the beautiful bird moved a little in advance of me, and, shaking its rich plumage until the long sweeping feathers fell in skirt-like folds around, turned upon me a look of deep significance as it answered: "I assumed it by the power of a mighty will;" and then, gathering up its draping robe, and spreading its broad pinions, it soared away.

I was suddenly awakened by a voice repeating in my ear: "The dream is a lesson for your instruction." Again I inquire, Who will interpret my dream?

SERENA.

Human Progress.

THE annexed article is worthy the careful attention of all who battle for human progress—and although the writings of this gifted author may be familiar to many who are numbered among our readers, yet there are thousands to whom this voice will come as a welcome, spirit-revealing light, in the dark passages of our pilgrimage here:

Social Intercourse.

BY MRS. CHILD.

There is a false necessity with which we industriously surround ourselves, a circle that never expands, whose iron never changes to ductile gold. This is the presence of public opinion, the intolerable restraint of conventional forms. Under this despotism influence, men and women check their best impulses, suppress their highest thoughts. Each longs for the full communion with other souls, but dare not give utterance to its yearnings. What hinders? The fear of what Mrs. Smith or what Mrs. Clark will say; or the frown of some sect; or the anathema of some synod; or the fashion of some clique; or the laugh of some club; or the misrepresentation of some political party. Thou art afraid of thy neighbor, and knowest not that he is equally afraid of thee. He has bound thy hands and thou hast fettered his feet. It were wiser for both to snap the imaginary bond and walk onward unshackled. If thy heart yearns for love, be loving; if thou wouldst free mankind, be free; if thou wouldst have a brother frank to thee, be frank with him.

But what will people say? What does it concern thee what they say? thy life is not in their hands. They can give thee nothing of real value nor take from thee anything that is worth having. Satan may promise thee all the kingdoms of the earth, but he has not one acre of it to give. He may offer much as the price of his worship, but there is a flaw in all his little deeds. Eternal and sure is the promise: Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth.

But I shall be misunderstood—misrepresented. And what if thou art? They who throw stones at what is above them, receive missiles back again by the law of gravity; and lucky are they who bruise not their own faces. Would that I could persuade all who read this to be truthful and free to say what they think, and not what they feel, to cast from them like ropes of sand, all fear of sects and parties, of clans and classes.

What is there of joyful freedom in our social intercourse? We meet to see each other, and not a peep do we get under the thick, stifling veil which each carries about him. We visit to enjoy ourselves, and our host takes away all our freedom, while we destroy his own. If the host wishes to work or ride, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the guests; if the guest wishes to read or sleep, he dares not, lest it seem impolite to the host; so they remain slaves, and feel it relief to part company. A few individuals, mostly in foreign lands, arrange this matter with wiser freedom. If a visitor arrive, they say, "I am very busy to-day; if you wish to ride, there are horses and saddles in the stable; if you wish to read, there are books in the parlor; if you want to work, the men are raking hay in the fields; if you want to romp, the children are at play in the court; if you want to talk to me, I can be with you at such an hour. Go where you please, and while you are here do as you please."

At some houses in Florence, large parties meet without the slightest preparation. It is understood that, on some particular evening of the week, a lady or a gentleman always receive their friends. In one room are books and flowers; in another pictures and engravings; in a third music. Couples are ensconced in some shaded alcove, or groups dotted about the room, in mirthful or serious conversation. No one is required to speak to his host, either entering or departing. Lemonade and baskets of fruit stand here and there on the side tables, that all may take who like; but *eating*, which constitutes so large a part of American entertainments, is a slight and almost unnoticed incident in these festivals of intellect and taste. Wouldst thou like to see such social freedom introduced here? Then do it. But the first step must be complete indifference to Mrs. Smith's assertions that you were mean enough to offer only one kind of cake to your company, and to put less shortening in the undercrust of your pies than the upper. Let Mrs. Smith talk according to her gifts; be thou assured that *all living souls* love freedom better than cakes or undercrust.

Light is Breaking.

Through the clouds of ignorance and prejudice there is a gleaming light that grows brighter and brighter, and it promises to herald a new and glorious era. Earnestly do we recommend the glorious thought of Harriet N. Austin, which we copy from the *Water Cure Journal*. A thousand hearts will bless the writer of these thoughts—they were "golden moments" when they were penned, and we trust they will be heralded far and wide by all who would see woman take the place designed for her—the equal, the companion, the true helpmate of man.

Educate woman and she will be the equal. But as the writer so eloquently urges—woman must have health of body to prepare for an appropriate education; and it is a lamentable truth that we have few women who enjoy perfect health, and, by reason of a false education, the race of men are deteriorating, and all who are observant of facts will remember this was ever our motto—"educate the girls." Educate the girls; for if the

mother is educated—as every mother should be—we shall have a race of healthier and better men.

We trust every well-wisher to humanity will carefully peruse the following noble letter:

Thoughts in Spare Minutes.

BY HARRIET N. AUSTIN.

Woman's Rights! Yes, indeed, woman has many rights which she does not enjoy, and great is the pity she does not know it. Pity for her own sake—pity for man's sake—pity for the sake of posterity.

It is well that in many minds the thought is dawning, that woman is not what she should be—that the weak, dependent, shallow, frivolous creature she is, is not what God meant when he made woman. But the step from where she now stands, to be "a voter, a law-maker, a judge," is a huge one. No wonder the majority of women shrink at the bare idea. To be obliged to assume such responsibility—to be under the necessity of investigating, of thinking, studying, reasoning. Ah! such duties belong to the strong handed, and "strong minded"—to man.

But are there not rights lying between here and there? Yea, verily, Women! My sisters! all around us, close to our doors, so close that our hands almost touch them, are rights which the Creator meant for us. Then here, too, is responsibility, for rights are duties. Nearest to us most urgent, most clamorous for notice, is the right, the duty, to have health; and, of course, to sustain such external relations as are the conditions of health. Oh! if woman could know what bounding, vigorous health is, what *physical* ecstasy there is to be healthful, in comfortable dress, pure air and sunshine, out-door work, simple food, rest, sleep—if she could realize how ill health enfeebles the mind and wrinkles the heart, how it makes her selfish, unloving, ungentle, and unenduring—could she but catch a glimpse of woman with all her faculties healthfully developed—elastic and vigorous in body, beautiful in person, loving and self-sacrificing, pure in heart, true to her instincts, clear in her intellect, and strong in high purposes—could each individual *realize* that this is her *right*, and hence her *duty*, what an up-heaving and over-turning would there be of society's customs! Greater than if the law should be passed to-morrow in every State that women shall vote and hold office, and in all things be just equal to man. Greater than any change that human laws could make, because the change would be in woman herself. She would no longer lead an in-door life, either in toiling, or seeking her ease and pleasure, because beings organized as we are cannot live naturally and healthfully in doors. She would find time and ways to prepare food simply and wholesomely, to keep the house pleasant, and to make the clothing comfortable, but she would get into the open air, so dressed as to exercise with the same ease and freedom as man. She would go to bed at the beginning of the night, and rise at the beginning of the day. She would be simple in her dress, her diet, all her wants, and constantly strive to maintain equanimity of temper, and cherish a generous, charitable and thankful spirit. Then her physical regeneration would be begun.

I know woman likes to excuse herself from blame for her lack of health, and charge it to man. She says, "the universal feebleness of woman is the result of excessive maternity." Too much truth—too crushing truth, is this. But it is as difficult to find a vigorous, healthful woman among the unmarried as among the married. The person who can find within the scope of his acquaintance and observation two mature women, natives of this country, who are in good, sound health, is unusually favored. They are not to be found. Our sex is sick. And sick as we are, it should not be asked of us to exhibit that strength of character, that devotion, that love, that genius, which pertain to a beautiful and well-developed womanhood. But it should be expected of us—God, the needs of our brother man, of universal humanity, all that is left of purity, of truth, of love, in our own undying spirits, demand of us—that we no longer allow custom and fashion to be to us in the place of reason and conscience; that we no longer fritter away our lives on showy baubles, in vain display and sickly sentimentality; but that to-day we begin to regard the laws of our natures in our whole being; that in dress, in food, in work, in recreation, in pursuit, we act as creatures whose physical part is but the instrument of a noble and undying spirit.

This is our right independent of legislative enactments. If the *desire* to grow is in us, there is *room* to grow. We shall run across the ideas of society, but society always values the approval of man more than the approval of God. And it is absurd to demand more rights of legislatures while we have not sufficient character to *do right*, when society says, *do wrong*. If woman could be so aroused as earnestly and conscientiously to act out her highest convictions, she would have no difficulty in finding her "sphere," and man would not hinder her from filling it.

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To paint or picture thus, and make of us
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To bring before our vision a form
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Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
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To paint like life, at single glance?
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for your unflinching patronage and support, which has
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar
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a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induce-
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I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
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is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
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rather more so between those who have picked up the
Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole
lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,
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Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people
wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged.By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
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I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE
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CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1857.

NUMBER 2.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 120 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

Farming on the Tuolumne.

EDITORS FARMER: As the season advances, for the ingathering of the crops, we have reports, through your valuable journal, of the yield in the various sections of the State. From these reports we gather, that the yield varies as widely as the distance. In some it appears the drought has affected the crops almost to a failure, while in others, we hear of something above an average yield. Taking it all together, we are led to believe that the present is a fair average crop. Also, through the medium of the FARMER, we have, laid before us, the manner in which the lands of California are cultivated. And here, again, we see as great a diversity as in the yield. Of course, we must expect different modes of cultivation, where the soil differs so much as it does in this State. From some we hear of a uniform success, one year after another; with others it varies, and from others, still, we hear nothing but complaint; a continual want of success, year after year. Of this latter class, we, here on the Tuolumne, must reluctantly admit that we form a large proportion; and my idea, in writing this communication, is to find, if possible, the cause—whether it be in the season, the soil, or the system pursued by us in farming our lands. As the seasons are very nearly the same throughout California, I need say nothing of them. As to the soil, I see but little difference between that on this river, and the Stanislaus, Merced and other streams in this part of the State. But as we have adopted a system peculiar to the farmers on the Tuolumne, I shall explain it as nearly as possible, and let you judge if the fault is there.

We set out with the proposition that land is cheap, and labor dear; therefore, it is policy to cultivate the greatest breadth of land possible, with the least possible amount of labor. We commence, by plowing our land from two to four inches deep—no deeper—it saves the team, and wear and tear of plow and harness, besides getting over a large surface in a very short time. On this we sow grain broadcast, and harrow with a brush drag (which costs nothing). We cut, sometimes with machines, sometimes with cradles, but never bind. At some convenient time, we haul and throw in a pile, and wait for the thrasher. Sometimes it happens that the horses, cattle, and hogs get to it; but this makes little difference, as they require no other attention or feeding, whilst engaged on the grain. Besides, the hire of a man to watch would amount to more than the loss we sustain by the animals.

After a piece is once seeded, we let it volunteer indefinitely, thereby saving a great amount of labor and seed. We also consider it all folly, to go to the expense of buying cedar posts and pine boards to fence with, when a ditch, with a little brush, or forks and poles, will answer the purpose. Stock does not trouble us, while the grass is good outside, and, by the time that is dried up, they cannot destroy enough to pay for fencing. We have been accused of fencing with dogs; but this charge I deny in toto. Why, sirs: by a careful enumeration of the dogs on this river, from the town of La Grange to the San Joaquin, I have ascertained there are not enough to fence in one hundred and sixty acres, four dogs high. In fact, we are rather poorly off for dogs, as a fencing material. However, they are largely on the increase, and, in the course of a few years, may be made available for the above purpose.

That we are not successful, is plain to be seen. We have neither money, houses, barns, stables, or out-buildings of any kind; no gardens, orchards, vines, or flowers; no neat paling, no graveled walks, no anything, except what we put up temporarily, when we settled here. That there are exceptions to the above I admit, but they are few and far between.

There is a difference of opinion between myself and wife, in regard to farming; but as she is a Down-Easter, and I hail from the "Sunny South," of course I strongly suspect her of "Yankee Notions" in relation thereto. We have agreed, however, to lay our different views before you, and abide your decision. Mine you have already; here are hers. They are, briefly, as follows: To farm less land, plow deep, manure, subsoil, harrow and roll, fence good at any cost, provide barn room, stables, outhouses, &c.; plant an orchard, vines, garden and flowers, keep cows and chickens, and instead of riding over the country, with legs cased in leather, and heels loaded with iron, stay at home and attend to the farm in person. There, you have the idea; how

does it suit you? For my part I don't like it. I'm down on "picayune ranching." It has no name; it don't sound. Everybody has heard of the six hundred acres farmed by my right hand neighbor, the Squire; but who has heard of the fifty of my left hand neighbor, the Deacon, although he may manure, subsoil, &c., And if he should raise more on one acre than we do on four, who knows it?

You will discover that, by our system, we avoid all useless expense in farming. Still we are unsuccessful; and as we consider you the highest authority in the State, any suggestions you may offer will be highly appreciated, at least by your humble correspondent, BEN BOLT.

Tuolumne River, July 12, 1857.

Letter from the Practical Farmer.

The Fourth Rain Storm—A Sure Remedy for Smut. Practical Experiments—Time of Seeding.

TUOLUMNE RIVER, July 6, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: The Fourth of July, the day which is yearly welcomed by every true patriot, passed by with a warm welcome; yet we had no general celebration, except a few parties of pleasure held on the night of the third and morning of the fourth, so as not to intrude on the Sabbath. On Saturday, the Fourth, friends gathered together in small parties to exult in their National Independence, and all passed off in a pleasant way, without drunkenness or dissension.

On Tuesday morning, 30th June, had quite a shower of rain, and on Wednesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the rain began to fall, and continued to fall copiously until 12 o'clock, doing damage to the stock range in the way of bleaching the feed; also, the hay was much damaged on the mountains in the vicinity of Smith, Dudley & Co.'s mill. On the Merced river the rain was more severe than at this place.

The farmers are still thrashing their wheat and barley, and it turns out better than was expected at the time of harvest.

Previously, I have stated to you and your readers that I used bluestone on my wheat for seed, one-fourth of a pound to each bushel, in order to prevent smut. This accomplished the desired object. I take one pound of bluestone and dissolve in warm water; then a sufficient quantity of water to cover four bushels of wheat, and mix in the bluestone; then put in the four bushels of wheat, and let it remain twelve hours; then place the wheat on a floor and dry with good lime, and sow as soon as possible. Here let me say, through your valuable paper, to the farmers of California, if they will make one thorough trial on their wheat and it does not prevent smut, I will give up my reasoning, yet will not abandon my experiments. Wherein I have made the application I have always been successful; and on that part of my field that was not washed as stated above, I had a good supply of smut. Now is the time to prepare for seeding. Sow early, sow good seed, and no fear of famine. I am now planting my crop, and hope to get through before the Fair at Stockton.

I. D. MORLEY.

Many thanks for the valuable information; and most grateful are we for the generous interest manifested for our journal. If all our friends would do but half as much as our friend of La Grange, we would give to them each volume better and better, until it should reach the highest standard.

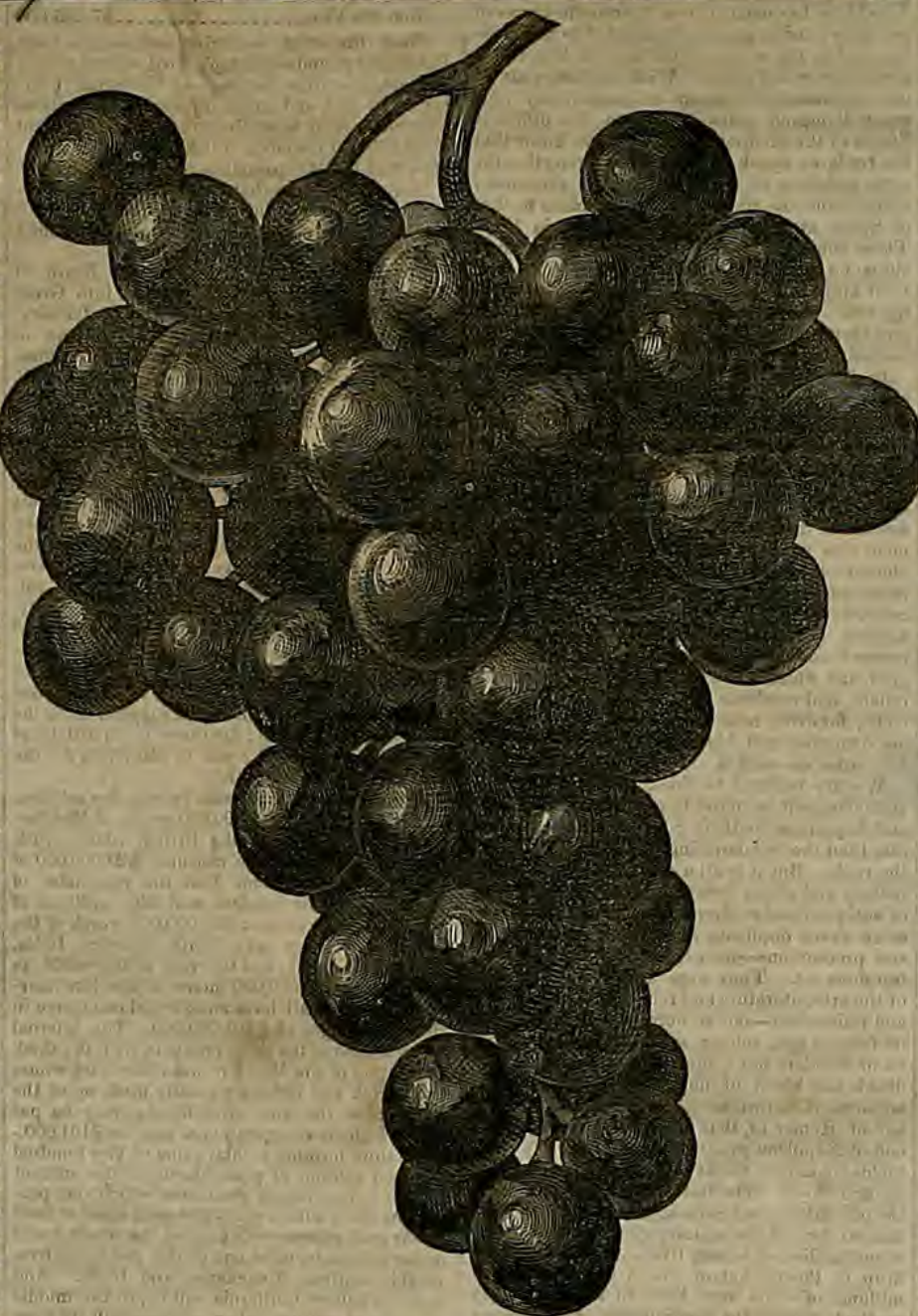
An Example for California.

A College of Agriculture has been established in Michigan, with the munificent endowment of \$56,000. By the reports of their Board, which we have received, we notice that the Farm is composed of 700 acres; and that in addition to the first grants, the Legislature of the State granted within the last two years, \$20,000. To this College, students are admitted free; they are called upon, however, to labor three hours each day, to advance the practical part of the Institution.

Where are the Legislators of California? Would it not be better for our State to have the time of Legislators spent in legislating how to erect Colleges, instead of Prisons? Give full encouragement to Industry, and men are kept from crime. "Idleness is the mother of crime."

The Grain Crop.

From every section of our State, county by county, comes the news of an abundant crop. If we should except Colusa, and perhaps Yolo, or a part of it, all other sections of the State will have a largely increased crop; for while some farmers may have a less crop than previous years, a greater number of farmers have been tilling the soil, and a greater number of acres have been cultivated. We believe the crop of Wheat will exceed the past year by 25 to 33 per cent, and the crop of Barley by 40 to 50 per cent; and it will be found, also, that the quality of the Wheat, the present year, is more full and plump, especially that sown upon new land or land that has been fallowed the past year, as well as upon land that has been subsoiled.



THE CONCORD GRAPE.

This Grape was raised from seed by E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., and is from our Native Stock the *Vitis Labrusca*. It has all the hardy and robust character of that family of grapes, and is of large size, excellent in flavor, and beautiful in appearance. It is a prodigious bearer, and would probably reach a greater size, and be still more beautiful in California. The Concord Grape makes a fine wine, with a most agreeable aroma, and would reach a high quality in the climate of California. It is growing in Canada, Nova Scotia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Oregon, etc.; and is perfectly hardy everywhere.

The following are selected from the very numerous testimonials in its praise (for particulars further see advertisement):

"I have watched this Grape with much interest for some years; I know of its delicious flavor, its hardiness, its vigorous growth and early fruitage. I have eaten freely of the fruit of the vine, and am free to confess that I would willingly subscribe to and sanction the most laudatory article that has ever been written in its favor."—[New England Farmer, March, 1855.]

"The most beautiful" of the new hardy grapes "is undoubtedly the Concord."—[J. F. Allen, Report Mass. Hort. Society, 1854.]

The testimony in favor of this Grape is certainly very full and from well known horticulturists. It may be pronounced large, handsome, and excellent.—[Horticulturist, Dec. 1855.]

Opinions of the Mass. Horticultural Society, 1852, Sept.—"Seedling grape from Mr. Bull, large, handsome, and excellent."

1853, Sept.—"Fully equal to specimens last year, and proves to be a remarkably early, handsome, and very superior table grape."

1854.—"We predict a general cultivation."

1855.—The Society gave Mr. Bull their Silver Medal.

Borax and Sulphur.

In our last issue we spoke of samples of borax and sulphur, which were kindly presented to us by the Surveyor of Napa county, N. L. Squibb, Esq., and in our haste committed an error in regard to the location of the Borax Lake, or the place where the borax was found. Always wishing to correct any error we make, we cheerfully give the note of our friend, the Surveyor, and thank him, too, for the double kindness he has done us by giving, in so happy a strain, so clear a chart of the location of this very important discovery, and of correcting our error.

EDITORS FARMER: I noticed your remarks on the specimens of borax and sulphur with which I presented you, which were all right, except as regards their location. The old lady said she "believed all that was printed," but the authority of an Editor and Surveyor, both, would be insufficient to convince many of our intelligent travelers that Borax Lake was located at the Geysers. If you

please, you may give your readers correct information as to the locality of these valuable discoveries, which have given a new feature to the mineral wealth of California. The water in the main Borax Lake, appears, by some means, to become so highly saturated or impregnated with borax, that it cannot be held in solution, and is deposited in the mud below, in crystallized particles, from very small to near half a pound weight. The lake, to use the surveyor phrase, is situated in Congressional Township No. 13 North, and Range 7 West of the Mount Diablo meridian. It is about half a mile north of the north shore of Clear Lake, five miles from the foot of the lake, or the head of Cache river.

One and a quarter miles due north from the Borax Lake, over a high ridge, is the sulphur bank, covering from twenty to thirty acres of surface, and supposed to be thirty feet thick. The factory is in such lively operation, that if it were all removed it appears that it would soon form again. Whether old Lucifer was in there, or whether Vulcan had quit forging thunder for his father, and betaken himself to a more useful employment, the Indians could not tell us. Eighty rods west of the sulphur bank, in the edge of an arm of Clear Lake, is a hot spring, highly impregnated with boracic acid.

Yours respectfully,
NAPA, July 20, 1857.

NATHANIEL L. SQUIBB,
Surveyor of Napa County.

Grain Warehouses.

ONE of the most important duties which the grain-growers of the several counties owe to themselves, is to unite together, and erect fire-proof warehouses in their several districts. A vast amount of money would thus be saved to each grower, to each county, and to our State. With such a provision, the grain-grower could become his own factor; he could have his grain, the product of his own hard earnings, under his own eye, and could make every dollar tell. There are capitalists in every county who would advance money, in cases of necessity, and thus the farmer would escape the Shylocks who are ever ready to prey upon the heart's blood, even of the working man.

We hope every county will imitate Napa; and we advise those who contemplate building, to go and visit these fine warehouses, and see the completeness of their construction; and while speaking of them, it is but an act of justice to speak of the able contractor, J. M. Warner, Esq., and we hope builders will not fail to confer with Mr. Warner relative to their contracts. We hope soon to know that Sonoma, Suisun, Petaluma, and other valleys are at work and preparing to store their grain, and thus control their own well-earned profits.

Who will be the Pioneer Silk Manufacturer?

THAT California will one day become celebrated for the manufacture of Silks and Satins, and rich Brocades, we have no doubt. The rapid growth of the mulberry, the peculiar fitness of the climate, being so long dry and a pure atmosphere, which gives a gloss to the silk, these facts, added to the high temperature and total absence of dampness and frosts for so long a period, must prove highly beneficial to the increase of the silkworm and the success of such an enterprise, and we hope to see that branch started ere long.

By recent advices from Europe, we learn that an increasing attention is being paid to this subject. The worms are leaving their cocoons in France, at last dates, and although some fears were entertained by reason of frosty weather, thus far no losses had occurred. In Spain and Italy, the worms had passed their second stage the present year, and the prospect is more favorable than the last. While we note the alarm in Europe, caused by frosty weather, we cannot but see how much more favorable our climate is for the silkworm; and we hope these facts in favor of California, may awaken attention to this subject in the minds of some enterprising man or men, who will start successfully the manufacture of Silk.

Who will Pioneer the Manufacture of Beet Sugar?

SOMEBODY must begin—who will be the lucky man? for it is certain the day is near at hand, when thousands of tons of Beet Sugar will be manufactured in California. We have repeatedly stated the fact, that two crops of Beets can be raised here annually, and there is plenty of proof that we can raise forty and fifty tons per acre—that is twice and thrice the quantity that can be raised in other parts of the world—and with two crops, we raise four and six times as much.

When the consumption of sugar is taken into consideration, the vast amount used here annually for sirups, for confectionery, and for various manufacturing purposes, no effort should remain untried to start this enterprise. To show our readers the quantity of sugar used in California, we will cite the case of Turner and Brothers, the great Ginger Wine manufacturers. This house alone, use in their various works, 30,000 pounds of sugar monthly; here we have a consumption by one house, alone, of near four hundred thousand pounds of sugar annually—one half of which is French and German Beet-Root Sugar, imported from Europe, thus sending our wealth out of the country. The present cost is about 15 per cent, whereas, it could be made here profitably, for less than half that cost.

We trust another year will not pass without the trial is made. We believe a fine crop of Beets could be raised, were the seed planted at this date, or during the present month, upon a good mellow soil. Will some of our enterprising Farmers try the experiment, even on a small piece of ground, and give the result?

Who Builds the First Glass Factory?

THE recent discovery of a material like Glass, has excited the wonder of many persons, and we learn that several parties are experimenting upon this substance. From what we have seen of the material, after melting, we hope great things. A Glass Factory in California will be a fortune to such a Pioneer.

Where Does Our Gold Go.

WE presented in our last issue some important statistics, relative to the value of the dairies of Petaluma, in the great Sonoma valley, and we ask all who hope for the prosperity of California to say if these resources should not be sustained and encouraged. We herewith present the imports of butter and cheese into San Francisco, the last three months, and this shows not only where our gold goes, but it shows also where the opposing influence to our success lies, and what the dairymen of California have to contend against: Seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-six firkins, twenty-eight tierces, and ninety-one hds of Butter were imported into San Francisco, in three months. Two hundred and eighty-three cases, forty-eight tubs, and several hundred boxes of Cheese were imported during the same period. Here is the leak to our ship of State, and unless the dairymen combine to check this importation, they cannot expect to see that degree of prosperity they could otherwise enjoy. We ask their serious attention to this matter.

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION.—While at Brooklyn, sometime since, at the residence of our friend O. H. Bliss, Esq., we were shown a shingle, taken from the tavern house which stood on the road from Springfield to Boston, in the year 1741. The house was occupied by the British troops, and afterwards by the officers of the American army. This shingle is now in a good state of preservation, although one hundred and sixteen years old.

Prophecy of the Future.

The following graphic view of the peculiar condition of California in relation to her influence upon the world, by reason of her gold, and the almost certain influence and position she will hold in coming years, by reason of her grain crops, must startle all who observe the progress she is making in Agriculture.

For years we have seen and believed she would occupy a commanding position before the world. We believed she would not only influence the old States, but Europe, by reason of her granaries; and as early as January, 1854, we made use of the following: "We see in this State the promise of future greatness. We see that this State is destined to be the great granary of our nation. It may be destined of God, if rightly understood and appreciated, to be the source of supply when other portions of our beloved country may be in want." Such were our views then, such are our views now. We do believe that California must become one of the greatest grain markets of the world, and the source of supply for many nations of the earth; and the remarks of our valued correspondent B. are in full accordance with our own.

New York, June 5, 1857.

EDITOR FARMER: Time moves rapidly, whether earth's denizens are prepared to keep pace with his movements or not. The 5th of June is here, and those who have notes to pay on the 3d of July will find the 4th stealing a march upon them, ushering in his advent with booming guns, fire crackers, and the shouts of sundry noisy urchins, who are wide awake before day-light, to be ready for "training day." Few would believe that June was here, if it were not for the almanac and the daily papers, that keep them posted as to the day of the week and month.

The season thus far has been cold and rainy, though we have had a few warm days, and vegetation has then grown by "forced marches." The crops, however, in many sections of country are said to be looking finely, while in others they will be nearly a total failure. Fruits are said to be abundant, generally, in all the great fruit-growing regions, and all anticipate a good time during the peach season.

In the western part of Michigan many persons have died from starvation during the present spring; also in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, where many had the money, but could get no food for it. Indeed family marketing in this city, in nearly every particular, is now as expensive as in San Francisco, and what is discouraging, yearly it is becoming worse and worse. You can produce enough in your State to furnish large supplies for the Atlantic slope, undersell the dealers here, and make a large profit. I have no doubt that California will, at no distant day, become the great regulator of the price of food for the supply of the world. Now, when breadstuffs are higher in Europe than here, large shipments are immediately made from our ports, which, of course, causes higher rates to rule in our own market. At such times, if California, with a large surplus on hand, would throw all, or a portion of it, into the market, she could well afford to undersell the speculators here and elsewhere, and, in this way, at all times keep prices down. Her gold now rules the financial world, and soon her agricultural products will regulate the grain markets of Europe and America.

From Europe we have late advices, but nothing of importance. All seems quiet in the political circles, though much seems hanging rather at loose ends. But they will all come out right, it is to be hoped. There is very little going on, to startle or interest, more than is ordinarily the case. New York is yet in the midst of a police war. Ex Mayor Wood will not give up the leaves and fishes, and the new commissioners are anxious for a lap or two of the treasury pap. Who will come out first best, is yet in the fog. In the meantime we are regaled with all sorts of odors from the streets, and the horses when they fall, come down upon the soft mud and are not hurt. Besides, if the cholera or yellow fever should come, most excellent picking for both or either could be found.

Business is getting dull, money scarce and hard to be had. All who can, go to the country; but about 700,000 nobodies are obliged to stay and swelter in the midst of bricks and mortar.

They have had a grand railroad celebration in the West, besides an explosion or two, in other sections, where several persons have been killed. They had a serious election riot in Washington the other day. All is now quiet, and the President takes a nap in the afternoon, in his new back horn chair. Sensible man, to be sure. B.

RECIPE FOR DESTROYING CROWS.—Take one quart of corn, turn boiling water upon it, let it stand one hour, then turn off the water, put three grains of strychnine and three drops of oil of rhodium to the corn, stirring them well together until it is ready for use. Scatter this corn about your fields. Crows, other birds, and squirrels will eat, and they rarely live to get off the field. One of our farmers told me that he had killed fifty crows within a short time this spring, by corn prepared by this recipe. This has not been known here but two years. A laboring man came to reside here, and undertook for compensation, to rid several fields of crows. He removed to the West last autumn, but before he left he sold his recipe to several farmers, so that it is no longer a secret.

FALLEN FRUIT.—No fallen, unripe fruit should be permitted to decay on the ground under or about the trees. Fruit that drops off before it is ripe, does so because an insect is in it which has diseased it. The insect matures in the fallen fruit and rises to infect the tree or leave its lava for another crop of its kind. Fruit-growers cannot be too careful in gathering the fallen fruit, that the grounds beneath their trees do not become insect nurseries—that their orchards do not become swarming houses.

California Notes.

The Commerce of the Vine, Olive, and Mediterranean Fruits.
ATTENTION has been directed of late years to the great importance of extending in California, the cultivation of those fruits which form so large a commerce in the countries of the Mediterranean, and which grow with equal facility and luxuriance within the boundaries of our State. For it is a fact well known since the year 1800, that the grape, olive, lemon, fig, lime, currant and orange, have succeeded as well in California as in the most favored situations and soils of their indigenous growth.

Two-thirds of the commerce of the Mediterranean shores is made up of the products of these fruits, and in wool and wheat; and it employs an immense number of men and ships. This trade has existed from the remotest ages of antiquity, and is constantly alluded to in Scripture and in the works of the ancient historians, geographers and poets. With the materials at our command, we cannot at present say how many thousand ships belong to the different States of the Mediterranean; but we know that the trade we speak of forms the strength—the very pabulum of their commercial existence; dating from the times of the Phoenicians to that of Spain at the Gates of Gibraltar, in 1856. These countries would have no sailors for their ships, no naval forces for war, nor treasures for their kings and soldiers, without the grape, olive, fig, etc. Large numbers of foreign ships also pay them tribute, and the traffic increases immensely every year.

In the State of California (a country whose soil is scarcely furrowed by the plowman), there are millions of square miles of the finest soils, capable of raising every variety, cheap and costly, of these important fruits. Yet such is the state of affairs induced by the gold mines, that thirty thousand dollars would cover the amount of their annual product. A commencement was made as early as 1780, by the much abused old monks, and since 1846, the present inhabitants of the country have yearly been confirmed in opinion of the great importance of digging up the fruit value of a mine more permanent and money-giving than the placers of gold, and which will make our people more self-reliant, and establish the good order of our society; for every man may here literally sit under his own vine and his own fig tree—when the land titles are settled.

We are inclined to think that the fig, vine and olive, will be found to give more tranquility and happiness to their cultivators in California, than the collaborating of all the metals in the rocks. But it is all a *quien sabe* affair. The nations and states forming the classic countries of antiquity and modernity—of which California is an exact duplicate in latitude, soil, climate and productions—have been a queer, factious, fractious set. They were and are the schools of the arts, literature and religions of civilization and refinement—not an acre of ground but has its famous god, robber, saint, soldier, poet, artist or scholar; not a square mile of land but has drunk the blood of hundreds, thousands, nay, millions, of its own sons, from the time of Moses and of Homer to that of Mustapha the Great, and of Napoleon *primero*. And the lively work yields its annual floods of human bigotry, fatuity and blood. The last pretty little drama was the playful siege of Sebastopol, where the *grand nations* danced the military quadrille to the tune of one million of human lives—this being only a drop in the bucket of man's griefs, as many millions of souls were born in holy or unholy wedlock during the continuance of the merry ball. Who can divine at this time, but the United States—California—may go through the same scenes in the future! The most of those countries of the classics became great as republics; they now, for many hundred years, have groined under the iron heel of soldier and priestly maskers. For what is all human history and experience? *Quien Sabe*.

So let us to facts, figs, olives and wines, Raisins, currants, brandy and sourliness.

Let us see what are the items of trade going to form this immense commerce. Let Californians learn how many dollars and how many ships are employed by America and Britain in this valuable exchange, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856.

By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, it is stated, that the ships, foreign and national, sailing to and arriving from the Mediterranean States, for the ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston and New Orleans, are as follows:

Vessels cleared from New York, 241; Boston, 102; Baltimore, 15; Charleston, S. C., 88; New Orleans, 197—making a total of departures of six hundred and forty-three vessels, to bring home cargoes, two-thirds of which are the product of the vine, olive, orange, lemon and fig.

The arrivals from the Mediterranean, at the same ports, for the same period, stand as follows: Vessels arrived at New York, 295; at Boston, 154; at Philadelphia, 35; Charleston, 23; New Orleans, 132; Baltimore, 15. This makes a total of six hundred and fifty-four vessels arriving at the aforesaid ports, loaded with brandy, olives, olive oil, soap, wines, raisins, currants, figs, oranges, lemons, almonds and other products of the fruit harvests; also, with borax and brimstone from Volcanoes, and wool from goats of Angora and Virginia, from sheep of Spain, Italy and Barbary—and old rags gathered by chiffoniers, lazaroni and fellasi, and washed into material for paper by varieties of females in the different ports where sailors most do congregate; also with many copper bottles of essence of lemon and bergamot, and boxes of nasty drugs.

Now, let us see what are the quantities and what are the money values of the fruit harvests of the classic lands, consumed and paid for by the people of the United States from June, 1855, to June, 1856—all the sums being stated in round figures, for retaining them in memory:

From the Olive—
Olive oil in wood, 119,000 galls, valued at \$94,000
Do in glass, 155,000 dozen, " 376,000
Do soap, 2,600,000 pounds, " 130,000

From the Currant—
Currants for pies and puddings, 1,500,000 pounds, valued at 127,000
From the Fig—
Figs, 4,700,000 pounds, valued at 283,000
From the Orange and congeners—
Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citron and Perfume Oils, — millions, valued at 710,000

Making a total valuation of these imports, in money Federal, of \$2,000,000
The product of the grape, included in the car-

Burgundy Wine, gallons in wood,	8,000
Madeira do, " "	44,000
Sherry do, " "	298,000
Port do, " "	265,000
Claret do, " "	1,500,000
Other Wines, white and red, " "	641,000
Making the total number of gallons, 2,856,000	
Valued at, —————	\$1,560,000.
Of Wines in glass, there were—	
Champagne, 197,000 dozen, valued at	\$970,000
Other Wines, 298,000 " "	940,000
	\$1,910,000
Brandy, 1,800,000 galls., valued at	2,900,000
Dried raisins 14,300,000 pounds, " "	865,000

Making a grand total of merchandise from the Vine, ————— \$7,235,000

From the same countries and others, came 15,000,000 pounds of sheep's wool, valued at \$1,700,000, countries the same as California in climate and soil, and much inferior in nutritious pastures. Also, from the volcanoes, the amount of 20,000,000 pounds of brimstone, worth \$170,000; and 800,000 pounds borax, worth \$154,000.

So it will be seen that the American consumption of the forementioned fruit products, with wool, brimstone and borax, made up the round valuation of eleven million of dollars.

By the statements of the British Board of Trade, it appears that the imports into Great Britain for the year ending the 1st of January, 1855, were—of wine, 9,000,000 of gallons, of brandy, 2,000,000 of gallons, paying a *customs revenue* to the British Government of \$12,500,000.

All the products forming this valuable commerce are capable of indefinite extension of cultivation, for we may assert without fear of contradiction, that there are ten millions of acres of land in California waiting the labors and enterprise of those acquainted with the classic fruit culture. Even of brimstone and borax, it may be said, that our State stands ready to supply the world; for in the country of Sonoma or thereabouts, there exist inexhaustible mines of sulphur, easily worked and of uncommon purity. So also in the county of Shasta are to be found valuable springs, yielding borax in any demandable quantity. As to wool of sheep, the qualities from finest merino and Turkey, to the coarsest Argentine or Seidean, can be supplied from the pastures of our State; for there is no district of the American Union equal to California for the raising of the genus *ovis*.

If the United States, with twenty-five millions of souls, consume \$11,000,000 worth of Mediterranean fruits, &c., and the British islands, with thirty millions of souls, consume \$20,000,000 of them, we may assume that the remainder of Europe, with one hundred and fifty millions of souls, must use at least \$50,000,000 worth of the same; and if we take South America, India, Australia, Canada, and the rest of the world, as purchasing \$20,000,000 more of the like merchandise, we shall have an external commerce in these exchanges of \$101,000,000. The internal consumption of the same products, with the thick population of the Mediterranean countries, whose food, drink and light, are greatly made up of the products of the vine, olive, fig, &c., may be put down, without exaggeration, at another \$101,000,000; thus forming a total value of two hundred and two million of pesos *duros*, as the amount of this extraordinary commerce, which our people can share with a profit and gain equal at least to our gold mines. We may lay the whole world under tribute to us as one of the great and irrevocable centres of exchange and trade. And such we believe California will be, in the middle of the next century, when argosies will fly from her shores, freighted in big-bellied ships to all the countries of the globe. But subject to her, in those days, will be the new States and Empires of the now unpeopled islands and continental shores of the South seas, who are only awaiting the quickening breath of civilized, industrious populations. They now lie in virgin repose, covered with thick woods, piled with high mountains, swelling out into great plains, and indented with noble bays and ports, to invite the sons of toil, of want, of labor and of traffic.

With this trade—the commerce in bollion, minerals, metals, timbers and grains, California may become, as blind old Milton toned in his divine epic—the mistress and

"The seat of mighty empires, from the destined walls of Cambalaj, and the destined walls of Samarra, and by Orus, Timor's throne, To Pekin of Sincian Kings; and thence To Agra and Lahore of Great Mogul On to the Golden Chersonese; or where Tides of Bengal lick the fluvial currents, Adown Himalyan flanks and steaming plains And woods tangled with pendulous lengths Of serpent forms, tantalizing the air From blushing flowers, and crimsoned With leaves of ever verdant green; or where The Persian in Babylon sat, or since In Ispahan; or where the Russian Tsar In Moscow; or the Sultan in Bizance, Turkistan born; to the empire of Negus At his utmost Port Ebroco, And the less Maritime Kings, Monbasa, and Oullis and Melind, And Sofala, thought Ophir; To the realm of India, where the tented flag Spreading so broad and long, that in the ground The bearded twice take root, and daughters grow About their mother tree, a pillared shade High overreached, with echoing walks between— Or to rich Mexico, the seat of Montezuma, And Ocosingo Yucatan, the richest seat of Atabalpa; And yet unpeopled Guyana, whose greatness Geyron's sons call El Dorado; or stretch to Kingdoms of Almanor, Fox and Sus, Morocco, and Algiers and Tremizen, Europe, and where Rome sat ruler of the world!"

A. S. T. Monterey.

Subsequently, Mr. A. S. T. furnishes the Bulletin (from which we copy), with the following addenda to the above article:

Let be remembered that the vine, the fig, currant, olive, and the other fruits and products of the Mediterranean countries, have been most successfully cultivated in California for sixty years, in the twenty-one missions of the Catholic friars, from San Diego to the surrounding valleys of the Bay of San Francisco, and that no where have they ever failed. Since 1848, all these fruits have been cultivated in the Sacramento and Tulare valleys, and the valleys of the Sierra Nevada, next to the very placers of gold, with the most surprising and unwanted [?] luxuriance. By the report of the State Surveyor General, for 1856, it appears that there were in California the following numbers, in round terms, of fruit trees and vines, to wit:

Grape vines, 1,310,000
Pine Apple plants, 80
Currants, do 23,000
Nectarines, trees, 1,300
Almond, do 350
Apricot, do 11,000
Fig, do 4,000

a distance covering a length of some six hundred miles of latitude. No olives are stated for San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and San Luis Obispo counties, in all of which there are not less than two thousand olive trees, planted by the missionary priests since 1790 or 1800; and where they still flourish, vigorous and evergreen as our oaks. The olives of San Diego and San Juan Capistrano, are said to have a superior flavor to those of any part of Spain and Italy, and the fruit yields the finest kind of edible oil.

In this report of the Surveyor General it appears that the walnut, filbert, and pecan-nut trees flourish with us. The apple, pear, cherry, peach, strawberry, raspberry, quince, prune, persimmon, and gooseberry, are now to be found largely and successfully cultivated in one county or another throughout the State.

During the last four years, large importations have been made from Europe, of every variety and species of the grape, and many of our enterprising and industrious German and French citizens have gone largely into the business of making wine and brandy, in the counties of Los Angeles and the neighboring districts, and they uniformly assert, that our soil and climate cannot be surpassed for growing the grape. Many Americans are also engaged in the same line, in the same places, and with uniform success, so far as raising plants goes. At this time, we may safely assume, that not less than two hundred thousand dollars are invested in vineyards, and another two hundred thousand dollars in other fruit orchards and nurseries. The success of California horticultural nurseries in the districts adjoining the Bay of San Francisco, has been uniformly great. Every species of European fruit attempted to be grown, has wonderfully improved in size and flavor.

To close, for a time, this subject, we append the following extract from a recent article in the Boston Traveller, which shows the immense importance and value of the vine cultivation in France:

"The number of acres under vine cultivation in France exceeds 5,000,000, giving employment in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, to about 2,000,000 persons (mostly females), and its transportation and sale to \$250,000 more. The vine disease, now more or less prevailing in all wine-producing countries, has increased the average price of wine and brandy from 100 to 175 per cent. About 90,000,000 gallons are annually distilled into brandy, the exportation of which is under special government restrictions. In 1849, it is stated, there were produced in France 925,000,000 gallons of wine, which was nearly a barrel for every inhabitant of the country."

A. S. T.

Hanson's Machine for Digging Potatoes.

MR. J. HANSON, farmer, of Doagh, Belfast, has recently introduced an apparatus to be used for digging or removing growing potatoes from the earth, as a substitute for the ordinary hand fork, the object being the more rapid and economical removal of the root.

The implement consists of a light, open timber frame, supported on four running wheels, the motion of the main axle being applied to the driving of an arrangement of rotary digging forks. It is drawn by a pair of horses attached to a transverse bar, at the end of the frame opposite the forks, connection being similar to that usually adopted in the common plow. The end transverse bar projects at one side, and serves as a handle for turning the machine at the headlands. The front pair of running wheels, next the horses, are of large diameter, and are furnished with radial spikes on their peripheries, so as to have a firm hold upon the ground in revolving, and thus provide sufficient resistance for the fork-driving action. The main axle, revolving with these large running wheels, carries a toothed bevel wheel, in gear with a bevel pinion fast on the forward end of a horizontal shaft supported in bearings in the centre of the hind part of the frame. The opposite end of this shaft projects slightly at the extreme rear of the frame, at which part it has upon two or more radical rotating forks, which of course revolve in a plane at right angles to the line of the implement path. At the part of the frame immediately behind the small back running wheels there is attached a horizontal plow piece, slightly inclined on its upper surface, the rear portion of which is just clear of the forks, as they work round. This plow piece, which is adjustable vertically, to suit the depth of the action required, passes along beneath the drill of potatoes deep enough to lift up both the manure and the potatoes. In this way, as the manure and potatoes are elevated upon the incline, the rotary action of the fork scatters out the potatoes, which can be easily removed. Provision is made for allowing one of the large driving wheels to turn back, to facilitate the turning of the implement at the end of a drill.—[Mechanics' (Eng.) Mag.]

Bones for Fruit Trees.

A good deal is said of the value of bones, and yet not one cultivator in ten thinks enough of them to save them. Even the refuse bones of his own kitchen are quite likely thrown into the street. When bones can be had in the villages for a merely nominal sum, he does not think of purchasing them. There is no better material for the border of fruit trees, grape-vines, and small fruit-bearing shrubs; and every fruit grower, that has not done planting, should keep a stock of old bones on hand, so that every new border may be well furnished with this plant food. For immediate effect the bones should be dissolved in sulphuric acid or ground into fine dust. But for the larger fruits and vines, bones crushed with a hammer will answer quite as well, and two or three bushels may be put in each border for an apple or pear tree. The crushing of the bones may be done under cover, and makes good work for rainy days. If the trees are already planted, the crushed bones may be dug in among the roots. If worked into the soil of cultivated land, or even spread upon pastures, they will give a sure, though slow return. The eagerness with which plants take up this kind of food may be easily discovered by digging up bones under trees and grape-vines, when it will be seen that the roots have covered the bones with a network of fibers, and even penetrated their substance. Save all the bones, and buy them, if you would have fine fruits, and take the premiums.

Salting Stock.

So far as I know, says "A Retired Farmer" in a Pennsylvania paper, the stock growers are very generally following in the footsteps of their forefathers, by occasionally giving a stinted quantity of salt to their stock. In the summer they often throw it on the ground, in the pasture, and being so starved for salt, the stock will often eat the ground because of its being impregnated with salt. One of the greatest errors now practised by our stock growers, is the neglect to give their stock the requisite amount of salt. I should as soon think of stinting my stock with water as with salt.

My mode of salting for a number of years has been to keep a sufficient quantity of salt in a trough in my pastures and yards, so that my stock may have free access to it, and eat of it as often as they wish, and as much as they wish, always keeping up the supply. I think our stock know better than we do when they want salt as they do when they want water, and when they have eaten all the salt they crave, they will eat no more. When they have grass in the summer they will eat salt every day. From my own experience, I am sure that cows will give more and better milk by having free access to salt than when deprived of it. From my own experience and observation, I have no doubt that a great share of the disease among stock, is in consequence of their being stinted with salt. Should any of your readers be disposed to give attention to this subject, I would caution them not to give free access to salt at once, but increase the quality by degrees for about two weeks, otherwise they may be starved for salt and eat so much as to injure them.

Cheap Paint for Houses, etc.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives an account of his method of making cheap paint, as follows:

I make a thin sizing of glue and flour, to give one coat. This applied, I next sift through a coarse strainer, a quantity of water-lime, which I then mix with oil and white lead, so that the mixture will be about one-third lead, and apply this mixture as the first coat upon the sizing. When sufficiently dry, a second coat is put on, of oil and lead. The last and finishing coat is with oil and zinc. A purer white, or a better coat of surface paint, it would be difficult to find. The main body of the house is 28 feet by 32 feet; the back kitchen is about 20 feet square, and one story high. The amount of material used was 4 pounds of glue at a cost of 80 cents; 3 pounds of flour, 8 cents; 75 pounds white lead, \$87 50; 125 pounds zinc, \$12 50; 64 gallons oil, \$7 31; total amount of material, \$28 20.

I have been thus particular, for the purpose of showing the economy of using oil. If I had not first used the sizing, the oil would have struck into the wood, without securing the wished for benefit; then the water-lime and lead, when dry, make a hard, solid surface, which stones and mortar will not easily affect, and becomes a complete preparation to receive the final finish of lead or zinc, as the choice may be; and which, in my opinion, when finished as painting should be, will prove far more durable than oil and lead applied directly to the surface.

PEACING OF LARGE STONES BY THE ANCIENTS.

—It is usually a matter of wonder to modern observers that the ancients, destitute as they were of complicated machinery, should have been able to transport, raise, and place large stones, whether standing alone or as part of such buildings as the pyramids. The late discoveries at Nineveh fully expound to us the means of transporting large blocks—it was by placing rollers beneath. As to the means of raising, all we learn from Herodotus, is, that it was effected by short pieces of wood. How so? The following suggestion in reply was made a few years ago by a gentleman named Perigal, before the British Association: Suppose a block has to be raised up along the pyramid, in order to be placed in one of the courses of the masonry. It is brought by rollers to the base of the building. There all the rollers are removed, except one near the center. One end of the stone being now depressed to the ground, a pile of slips of wood is placed under it, close to the center, this pile being rather higher than the roller, and terminating in one narrow piece at the top. The stone is now tilted so as to bring the other end to the ground. It is now possible to put a similar pile of pieces of wood underneath, close beside the first. On that pile the block is tilted back to its former position, and so on till it is raised a little above the level of the next course of masonry. By rollers it is moved on to that platform, with a low pile of blocks once more near the centre underneath. Then the process of tilting and raising is again gone through; and so on till it has been raised up to the level where it is to take its place in the masonry. By this simple process, too, says M. Perigal, a few men might have raised Stonehenge in a single night, if the requisite stones were prepared and placed in readiness near the spot.—[British Association Report, 1844.]

THE HEMP CROP.—We clip the following from the Lexington (Mo.) Express of the 11th ult:

A few days since we had a conversation with a well informed hemp grower, who had recently returned from a long visit to Kentucky. During his stay there he had an opportunity of conversing with many hemp growers, and of seeing the amount of yield to the acre of land. Our informant is of the opinion that not above a fourth of a crop was produced last season, which statement agrees with what we have heretofore heard and read in the papers. Taking the short crop in Kentucky, and a bare average in this State, as a basis of calculation, we see no reason why the article should not advance greatly before the close of the season. The crop in this State is pronounced by those who ought to know to be rather under than over an average—say 700 pounds per acre—which, it is believed by those with whom we have conversed, is a fair average. This average falls far below the high point at which speculators in St. Louis and elsewhere have put it, and argues that hemp must go up to a figure greatly beyond present prices.

Miscellany.

WHAT IS NOBLE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

What is noble? To labor!
Wealth, estate, and proud degree?
There must be some other merit
Higher yet than that for me!
Something greater far must enter
Into life's majestic span;
Fitted to create and center
True nobility in man!

What is noble? 'Tis the finer
Portion of our mind and heart;
Lifted to something still diviner
Than mere language can impart!
Ever prompting—ever seeing
Some improvement yet to plan;
To uplift our fellow being,
And, like man, to feel for Man!

What is noble? Is the sober
Nobler than the humble grade?
There's a dignity in labor
Truer than a pomp arrayed!
He who seeks the mind's improvement
Aids the world in aiding Mind;
Every great commanding movement
Serves not one—but all mankind.

O'er the forge's heat and ashes,
O'er the engine's iron head,
Where the rapid shuttle flashes
And the spindle whirls its thread;
There is labor lowly tending
Each requirement of the hour,
There is genius still extending
Science—and its world of power!

'Mid the dust, and speed, and clamor
Of the loom-shed and the mill;
'Mid the clink of wheel and hammer
Great results are growing still!
Though too oft by fashion's creatures,
Work and workers may be blamed,
Commerce need not hide its features!
Industry is not ashamed.

What is noble? That which places
Truth in its enfranchised will;
Leaving steps, like angel traces,
That mankind may follow still!
Even though Scorn's malignant glances
Prove him poorest of his clan,
He's the Noble—who advances
Freedom, and the cause of man!

MY THREE GUESTS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AC."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

"I will not admit," said Mr. North "that you know anything about women. You may be an observer; but you are a superficial one. I am prepared, however, to admit that there are a great many just such women in the world as the one that you have told us of; but he that says they are all so, is as much out of it, as he that says there are no virtuous women. Both make up their minds from some striking but isolated cases. You are aware, I suppose, that some men say that there are no honest men; but no man says this who is honest himself. Although I have received some harsh treatment from my fellow men, yet I am not willing to say that they are all cold-hearted and selfish."

"I have never failed," said the peddler, "in my calculations: therefore I think I am right; and if our host here would just say the word, I could marry him off in less than a month."

"Would you lend me your money to buy one with?" said I.

"Yes," said he, "I'll lend it to you just as long as you want it, and that without interest; and I'll help you all I can in the bargain."

So, now, girls, if you see me cutting a big swell around in your parts, just look out for a "sell." But Mr. North promised to tell us a story, so let us listen while he relates

THE SECOND STORY OF THE EVENING.

Mine is a sad tale, and I am its hero. I have to assume a great deal of gayety to keep my mind from sinking under so great a burden of sadness. I have contemplated suicide, and I contemplate it yet; but I am now on a pilgrimage to

"That hollow'd ground where mourn'd and mis'd
The life repose my love has kissed!"

But I do not intend to tell you my tale in a sad strain, if I can help it; therefore I begin regular tale-like, and quote a verse of poetry from a beautiful California poetess.

"But gone is the vision—gone,
And oh! I know full well the dream is o'er;
That I shall see thee, never, never more,
For thou art dead, and I am left alone:
At that thought, bitterly I weep for thee,
Although, if here, thou wouldst be lost to me."

I had the misfortune to be born poor; and, at the age of twelve years, I had the still greater misfortune of losing both parents. Thus I was alone in a world—which some people say is all selfishness—but I had an inclination to work, and Mr. Hendrick, one of the richest men in the State, gave me all the work I could do, and paid me for it: so I was a burden to no one. Most of the work that I had to do was in Mrs. Hendrick's flower garden; and there I found the fairest flower that ever bloomed on earth.

Mary Hendrick was the only being that seemed to sympathize with the orphan boy. Labor was sweet when she sat by and talked to me. She never got a stick of candy, or anything of that kind, when I was there, but she insisted on dividing with me. Mary had a flower garden of her own, and I used to go, when my task was done, and help her work her flowers. We were at work in her garden one day, when she said:

"George, I wish you had plenty of money, so you would not have to work all the time, and could go to school with me."

"Mary," said I, laying down my hoe and sitting down by her: "Mary, I am going to have plenty of money some of these days. I'll be big enough after a while to earn enough money to go to school every winter; and then when I get to be

a man I will be a lawyer. Then won't I make the money? And then I might go to congress. Mary, wouldn't that be grand?"

She looked at me, and the tears of sympathy were in her beautiful black eyes.

"George," she said, "George, can you do it?" "I can, and I will," said I, in a decided tone; and I felt that with Mary to sympathize with me and share my glory, I could win a name second in the annals of the world to none but George Washington.

"Oh! I tell you," exclaimed Mary, "what I can do? You know Pa gives me money very often to buy candy and dolls, and all that sort of thing, and I don't want them; so I can just save the money and give it to you, and you can go to school with it; can't you George? Oh! why did I not think of that before?"

"You would not give up all your doll dresses, and candy, and your other nice things, just to get me to go to school with you, would you, Mary?" "If my Pa and Ma were dead," she said, "and I had no money, and I wanted to go to school; and your Pa and Ma were rich, and gave you money sometimes, to buy pretty things with, would you spend it for the pretty things, or would you give it to me?"

"I would give it to you," said I, "because I love you, and you are such a good girl."

"Well," she said, "I love you too. I believe I love you better than Pa and Ma."

"Now here is a half dollar," she continued, and at the same time handing the money to me. "Take this, and I'll get some more soon, and directly we will have enough for you to go to school on."

"Mary," said I, "I can't take your money. I have got a little of my own;" and I took her to one corner of the garden and dug up a bag in which I had deposited one hundred five cent pieces, all of which I had got one at a time.

"Oh!," she said, "you can go to school now." "Why, you have got plenty of money for that."

"Yes," said I, "I could pay for schooling, but I could not pay for board."

We saw Mrs. Hendrick coming into the garden, and I again buried my money, and we went to meet her. Mary began to gather flowers, and by the time we met her mother she had a fine bouquet, which she presented to her and said:

"Ma, I want George to go to school with me; and if he can pay Mr. Wright for his schooling, won't you let him stay here and board?"

"Who would tend the garden," said Mrs. K. "No one else could or would do it as well as George."

"I'll tell you now," said Mary, and she spoke with animation, "what we can do. Why, George can get up early every morning and work until school time, and then go to school, and then come home again in the evening and work till night. Yes, and I can help him too."

Mrs. Hendrick looked at her child in utter astonishment, that one so young (for she was only eleven) could ever hit upon such a plan. But she told me that I might use my pleasure about it.

The next morning I went to school, and went to pay for the session in advance; but the teacher told me it was paid. I asked him who paid it, but he would not tell me. I did not find out who paid the money for years after, and then I found that it was Mary. She had let the old teacher into her confidence, and made him promise not tell.

At every examination I carried off the prize. I wanted Mary to see what I could do; and she always felt prouder at my success than she did at her own. We often talked of the future, and neither of us can recollect when we first agreed to get married.

People may laugh if they like, at the attachments of children, but I know that they may be as lasting as those of older hearts; in fact, our early impressions are always the most lasting, and our early affections are always the strongest.

A man will always love the home of his childhood, for no other reason than that he loved it when a boy. A Laplander may roam to the green fields and sunny climate of Italy; he may even get to California, but he will still love his own native icebergs, where he sported in his youth.

A man may be born and raised under a despotic government, and emigrate in his manhood to America: "The land of the free, the home of the brave." He will honor and love her free institutions, and if necessary lay down his life to preserve them as a legacy to his children; but he will love the hills and the rocks over which he played in his boyhood, although a despot sways his scepter over them. Then if you ask why he does not love despotism also? I have only to say that a boy's love of liberty is stronger in any country than the man's. But I am wandering from my story.

At the age of seventeen, an eminent lawyer requested me to enter his office and study law. Even this was Mary's affair, for I afterwards found out that she had got Mr. Wright, the school teacher, to speak to him about it. While in that office I studied sixteen hours every day, allowing myself five hours for sleep and three for recreation. I knew that Mary expected something extra. My preceptor and other older men told me that I would ruin my constitution; but Mary would kiss me for my efforts, and I would redouble them. Can you wonder, that I worshipped her. I wanted to gain honors and wealth for no other purpose than to see her enjoy them. At the end of two years from the time I entered the law office, I went before Judge L., who was the strictest examiner in the State, and asked for license. He asked me if I was willing to stand a public examination? I replied in the affirmative; and accordingly I had to prepare my courage to face, not only one severe lawyer, but the whole bar. When the time came, the courtroom was crowded; and I don't believe there was a

man there that came out of mere curiosity; each one wished to give me an encouraging smile. I saw this, and went through the examination without wavering. When it was over, I received the warm pressure of hundreds of hands. At that same term of the court a man was to be tried for his life. My preceptor and another eminent lawyer were his counsel; and they agreed to enter my name as an attorney in the case, and put me forward in the examination of the witnesses; for if I did not bring out the testimony as it should be, why they could come in. The main witness for the State was introduced. I saw that he was swearing falsely; and on the cross-examination I got excited; I forgot that I was yet a boy. I got after him so close that he contradicted himself all round. I made a speech to the court and impeached him on his own testimony. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoner was dismissed. I now made up my mind to come to California. I came, and but few lawyers have had more practice than I. I made money fast; I enjoyed Mary's love and was happy. But my fortune was doomed to turn. I got a letter from Mary stating that her father had gone into some rash speculations and was about to fail. She said that he was about crazy over it, for he had to raise ten thousand dollars in less than three months or be sold out at sheriff's sale. I had the money and I sent it; but it seems that he did not get it.

One of his creditors, Mr. S., came from New York down to see him, and, as he was a bachelor he fell in love with Mary. Her father saw it, and importuned her day and night not to refuse him. Mr. S. could not stay long, so he proposed and was accepted; he then insisted on having the wedding over. He released the old man from all liability to him, and lent him the money to pay the rest of his indebtedness.

You will think, perhaps, Mr. Peddler, that Mary was bought, if you do, just listen to this letter, and you will acknowledge that there existed one woman who could not be bought.

My Own Dear George: Our happiness has ended. I am to be a bride to-morrow morning, and to-morrow evening a corpse. My mind is made up and every thing is ready. In duty to my father, I will become a bride: in duty to you I will become a corpse. You can understand the necessity of my becoming a bride, when I remind you that my father broke, and Mr. S., his largest creditor, came down here and took a fancy to me. My father came down on his knees to me—can you imagine a father on his knees to his daughter, and her still refusing his request? He said that he would as certainly slay himself as the sheriff sold his place, and turned him a beggar upon the world; he would be the scold, he said, of those who were always jealous and envious of his wealth. I consented. Do you blame me? I have loved you all my life. When a child I told you so. I promised to be faithful to you; and it is my duty to be so; but duty requires me to obey my father. There is but one way to do both, and that is first to obey him, and then—*suicide*. I fear not death; all the sting he has is the thought that you will be unhappy.

After the ceremony is over to-morrow, I shall go into my room and open my neck vein, and the veins in my arms. That is the way the old Romans used to die. I have said it, you know that I will do it.

I know your disposition, George, and I know that you can never be happy on this earth, and I know that you will plant a flower on my grave and water it with tears. You, George, can be true to my memory, and live out your allotted time; and if you can't be happy and be useful to yourself, perhaps you can be of use to your fellow creatures.

In the world to come, there are no money-worshippers, and we will be permitted to enjoy each other's company through all eternity.

I am, George,
Your loving and affectionate
Mary.

I am now on my way to her grave, where I intend to plant a flower, water it first with my tears, then with my blood. The earth has no joys for me, for my Mary is dead.

SPEECH BY MOSE, THE PIONEER BOOTBLACK OF SACRAMENTO.—"I was de fus' one dat eber 'root a bootstand in dis here Sackermeter. Soon as I started, de balance come and robbed me ob my jest rights. (He means the patronage of the public.) Day stick up here and dar, fus' one place and den another, dar 'stablishment, tell dey get rich off o' my business dat I started my own self, and now dar is some of 'em don't eben speak to me, dey feel so smart offen dey profits o' my jest rights. Dat's so, dat's so, sure as you born!

"All dese fellers was just as ignunt as any man eber gits to be o' de business dey onder-took. Arter I been blackin boots in dis here city for twenty year at de leas' calkulation, and onderstood every pint of it, dey come here, bidout onderstanding de fast ting, and set up opposition agin me. 'Bleeged to git all dey know too, fore dey can start, by standin sideways and a watchin o' me, how I does it! Dem's de kind o' men dat's a doin de big business in dis here city, a habbin dar boot-stand inside o' de house, keepin on de floor, and long cushion bench for de gemmen to set on, whillet I has to tek de chances on de street! Dat's so, dat's so. Day all tek pattern arter me and den git all de benefits, kase I can't 'ford to rent dese nice, pop'lar places.

Dis here blakin wid two breshes, one in de right han', and de oder in de lef (jis as I is now), I fus' invented dat. An' now ebery rusty, fool nigger is blackin wid two breshes!" (Here Mose took an attitude, brushes in hand, that bordered on the sublime, while his eyes fairly rolled with indignation.)—[Bee.]

One great reason why men practice generosity so little in the world, is, their finding so little there: generosity is catching; and if so many escape it, it is, in a great degree, from the same reason that countrymen escape the small pox; because they meet no one to give it to them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAFFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front Street, Corner of Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, &c.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING BY EVERY CLIPPER SHIP FROM THE EAST, AND BY EVERY STEAMER VIA THE Isthmus, a complete and extensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE!
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET.
By one of the firms, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Particular attention is called to their select stock of NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS, Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of
Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,
Always on hand, together with a
Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,
A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY,
Comprising
EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED
PATENT SHIRTS.

Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10.
Ravens-Ducks.
Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc.
(For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO,
A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing,
Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts;
together with every article to be found in the
Dry Goods line.

ORDERS
FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

TAFFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front street, corner Sacramento.

TURNER'S
GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famous beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating medicinal beverage that is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World
For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,

Warranted to be the pure Juice of JYNIPERA BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP

Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,

Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription: "TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every description, manufactured by

M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;
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B. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.
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FISKE, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,

Corner of Third and J streets, Sacramento,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, as follows:

New York, payable at..... American Exchange Bank
Boston..... "Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank
Philadelphia..... "Drexel & Co
Haltimore..... "Johnston, Brod & Co
Cincinnati..... "A. J. Wheeler, Esq
St. Louis..... "Haskell & Co
Pittsburgh..... "E. D. Jones, Esq, Cashier
Louisville..... "A. D. Hunt & Co
Charleston..... "H. W. Connor & Co
New Orleans..... "Benolat, Shaw & Co
London..... "Geo. Peabody & Co

Pay the Highest Prices for Gold Dust.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates.
Make advances on Gold Dust received for assay or coinage at the U. S. Mint.
Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a general Banking Business.

THOMAS S. FISKE, Sacramento.
P. SATHER, }
E. W. CHURCH, } San Francisco.

Sacramento, June 21, 1857. v-1

STOCK, &c.

Splendid Merino Stock.
THE value of MBRINO SHEEP, and all fine wool-producing Sheep, is beginning to be appreciated; and, from the experiments already made, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Sheep raising will prove one of the most important branches of domestic industry on our coast, as well as the most profitable. The finest grades of Sheep are easiest cared for; the most productive, and pay the best, as fleeces of the common breed of Mexican Sheep produce 2, 2½ or 3 pounds, and sell at from 12½c to 15c per pound; while the finer Sheep yield 4, 6, 8 and 10 pounds each, and often more. If clean washed, which sells more readily and commands 40c, 45c and 50c, thus far outstripping in value and productiveness, all other kinds, and all idea of raising hereafter the common breeds of Sheep.

The undersigned having fully tried the experiment and proved the above, and having a few very fine Merino Sheep for sale, now offer some fine Bucks and Ewes from the flock that have verified the above facts, as the increased character of the Sheep and Wool produced the past year will prove.

Persons wishing to purchase of this kind of Sheep, can learn all the particulars and prices, by addressing the undersigned either at Sacramento (where the Sheep can be seen), or at San Francisco.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
115 and 117 California street, San Francisco;
Corner K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.

P. S.—Reference for the above important facts may be made to the EDITOR OF THE FARMER. v-223m

Short Horns,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale their Prize Bull "LORD VANE TEMPEST 2d," 669 A. H. B.; and a few bull and heifer calves, the get of the prize bulls "Astoria," 221 A. H. B., and "Lord Vane Tempest 2d," together with a number of Cows and Heifers. We have also a few choice Suffolk and Berkshire Pigs. We would call attention to the Short Horns we recently sent to George H. Howard, Esq., of San Francisco.

Illustrated Catalogues of our Stock may be obtained from Warren & Co., or of the subscribers, who will give any information concerning their Stock, and give their personal attention to shipping, &c.

B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabeth, New Jersey.

French Merino Sheep.
I SHALL sell a few rare specimens of French Merino Sheep, from imported stock. They can be ordered to any section of the United States, and every man gets what he orders.

Prices from \$100 to \$300. Address
A. L. BINGHAM,
West Cornwall, Vt.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.
ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied. They call for them immediately.

WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Cochin China Hens, Rabbits, &c.
THE subscriber would desire to call the attention of the public to his stock of very fine Cochin China Fowls, which he believes cannot be surpassed in the country, and it is very doubtful if they can be equalled. He devotes his whole time to the raising of this variety of fowls, and believes he has accomplished a desired object by securing perpetual layers. Certain it is he has the largest and finest fowls in the country.

The varieties of Rabbits are unsurpassed, and for size and beauty, cannot be matched in this State.

The undersigned can now offer 300 Fowls for sale, and 1500 Rabbits, all of the best stock.

Purchasers are invited to call at his Ranch on the San Pablo Road, about two miles from Oakland.

F. S. SMITH.

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in

HIDES, WOOL,
SKINS AND FURS.

OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S
Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS:
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 2d and M streets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 10th and E streets, Marysville.

S. PEARSELL, 604 Bridge Market, Stockton.
PORTER & NICHOLS, Pasadena.

WM. ARAM, San Jose.
L. C. EVERELL, Gilroy.
R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v-13m

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third door below Kearny).

By JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds,
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets,
Comforters, and everything in the
above line.

Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pale and Feathers: For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (31 door below Kearny).

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v-7-20

To Buyers of Family Groceries.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market).

SAN FRANCISCO,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to attract notice. Every article guaranteed as represented to please.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.
We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, for cash; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
San Francisco.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
San Francisco.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12½-2 cents a Glass.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co's Brewery,
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington St., San Francisco.

Shipment of Grain.

This is one of the most important subjects that can be brought before the minds of those who look to the permanency of California. The raising of Grain, the shipment of grain to the Eastern States and to Europe, will form one of the great arteries of our future incoming wealth, and every exertion should be made for increasing the crops of grain by extending the area of cultivation, and every aid and encouragement given by capitalists for the safe shipment of this product to the places mentioned.

It is a very great mistake to talk about the evil of our surplus and overstock; it is our duty to grow all we can, to give more attention to the science of cultivation and the cost of raising large crops, and it is the duty of all good citizens to find as many outlets as possible, and to facilitate its shipment abroad by all the means in their power, remembering that every ton sent away is so much gain to the country, bringing back the wealth from abroad and increasing the value of the crop left behind.

There can be no longer a doubt upon the mind of any reasonable person at all conversant with the subject, that we can compete successfully with the grain growers of the other States; for we can grow twice or thrice as much per acre, and the freight is so low that our extra crops will more than overbalance the price of labor. What shipments have been made have given a character to our grain and it is now preferred in the Eastern Market and commands a margin over that of Eastern growth. Could we have a communication between this port and Southampton via Australia direct, we could place our grain in Europe cheaper than they can from Chicago. We have conversed with heavy capitalists and can assure all those parties that wish to ship grain this season and realize at once, that we can place them in a way to do this most satisfactorily; for all the money that is needed on the shipment of grain can be had, even though it should count in millions.

The opening prospect for the Farmers is good, and we shall keep them well posted, and shall advise them promptly of everything that shows in their favor. Let no one make any sacrifices upon his crops; they are like gold, that will not rust; and although the crops will be very large (all that croakers say to the contrary), a way will be found for all our surplus, and the benefit will accrue to the cultivator of the soil; for him it is who deserves it.

No one need fear that we cannot always find a market for all we can raise. Below we give an article from the N. Y. Evening Post, to show that there are causes at work which must favorably affect the value of the Grain Crop of California; there are causes always at work, that if not understood would seriously affect every interest.

It will be recollected that the war of Europe gave a stimulus to trade here, and the grain markets of Europe were materially affected by the war; yet the sudden cessation of that war did not so seriously affect us as one would suppose. It was this sudden break off to the war, however, that caused a fall in grain, and all other articles of produce, and has for the entire time since greatly depressed trade; yet but few even reflect enough to attribute it to the right cause. Had war continued, high prices and active business would have ruled. We however only point to these facts. There are other causes that affect the prices of produce materially, and we call attention to the article we append, and ask if such causes and others like them, would not materially affect grain growers everywhere? Similar action here will produce similar results, and we call attention to this subject now, so that Cultivators will be better prepared when the change comes:

Cause of High Prices in Germany.—Since the year 1847 the prices of breadstuffs throughout Europe, as well as America, have had an upward tendency, and, of course, the prices of other necessities of life have increased in proportion. In the German States, where the upward movement of grain has enriched the agriculturists at the expense of other branches of industry, political economists at first ascribed the rise to poor harvests; but as succeeding years brought bounteous crops but no decrease in prices, this hypothesis was abandoned as erroneous. The true reason of the high prices must be found in the fact that the amount of land devoted to the production of breadstuffs, in Germany, is now much less than heretofore.

In the Palatinate, in Baden, and Hesse, vast tracts of the best land, hitherto producing immense crops of cereals, are now planted with tobacco, which is more profitable even than breadstuffs. The price of German tobacco has risen from twenty-five to thirty-six and forty florins per hundred weight, and large quantities are exported to France, America, England and Northern Germany.

In consequence of the high duty on West India sugar, best sugar-manufacturers have sprung up in various parts of the country, and thousands of acres are now devoted to the culture of the sugar beet. The leaves of this plant are dried, mixed with the tobacco leaves, and sent to England, where they are manufactured into the "best mild-flavored" segars.

Malt and hops are likewise in great demand, owing to the increased consumption of beer; consequently more land is needed to produce these articles, which is consequently withdrawn from the production of breadstuffs.

Thus it will be seen that beer, sugar and tobacco are, in a measure, responsible for the high prices of provisions in Germany.

Great Sale of Merino Sheep.

We have examined the splendid flock of Merino Sheep, just imported into San Francisco, and advertised in our columns, and we hesitate not to say they are the largest, most healthy and best flock that has yet come to our shores. These Sheep are an acquisition to our State of more real value than the same weight in gold, for they will awaken to new life the wheels of industry, and give employment to thousands. We have seen the original letters with this flock, and they stamp these Sheep a pure blood of a very high character; everything assures us that they deserve more than ordinary notice.

We copy from the Certificate, the following important testimony relative to the wool, taken from a letter addressed to James Macarthur, Esq., by Sir Wm Macarthur, dated "Paris, Aug. 12, 1855:

"Of the samples exhibited of the wool of our thorough-bred Merino flock, taken from about 150 fleeces of the shearing of '53, the Jurors said, in my presence, that they were free from the defects often found in the Australian wool of hollowness or sponginess of fiber, and combining in a remarkable degree, all the most valuable qualities which distinguish German and Australian wools, preserving the true old Merino type in the greatest beauty."

Such is the estimation in which this breed of sheep are held, that we esteem it one of the greatest benefits that has yet been conferred upon this State—the importation of the large flock of Merino Sheep of the pure breed.

All who are interested in sheep raising, and all who can possibly spare the time, should visit San Francisco and see these sheep. Those who can purchase should do so by all means. The intrinsic value of these sheep is far beyond any price they can possibly bring should they sell for \$100 each.

Three very fine Shepherd Dogs are also connected with the flocks, and will be offered for sale at the same time. Those who know the history and value of a good Shepherd's Dog, well know that one such dog will do the work of many men, and would save in value in a flock, more than \$500 per annum in sheep and labor. One dog can guard and care for 1000 sheep.

We learn also that some forty bundles of Alfalfa Hay, just the feed of these sheep, and which was imported with them, will be sold at the same time.

We learn that they will be offered in lots of twenty ewes and one buck, and when these are sold, should there remain any single animals, they will be sold one by one. The numbers to be sold are 247 ewes and fourteen bucks. Thus twelve lots of twenty ewes and one buck will first be sold, and the odds will close the sale, which takes place on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 11 A. M., at Messrs. Macdonald's Warehouse yard, San Francisco.

Encouragement.

WE WILL LABOR ON.
Reward will come, for work well done.

While we labor for the development of the rich resources of our truly Heaven-blessed State, it is cheering to know there are those who appreciate the work in which we are engaged. We can see, in the future of California, something better than gold.

Among the little troubles of an editor and publisher, troubles that vex and annoy, those that are beyond his own control—the quibble and fault-finding of outsiders—of those in the same occupation—we can clip from some fair and generous cotemporary a gleam of sunshine, that will dash away the remembrance of these troubles as quickly as the bursting forth of the morning sun consumes and removes the mists that have gathered upon the mountain's brow. And thus do we always labor. If troubles vex, or cares annoy, we look up to the mountain top, and wait the coming light, knowing the mists will depart soon.

While looking over our exchanges by the last steamer, that brought us news of an afflictive character, we waited for a ray to cheer us. It comes, and we take it to cheer us in our labors, and (if some cotemporary will not charge us with plagiarism) we will insert it in full, for really it pays us for many a weary day, and our heart's best thanks go to our generous cotemporary for these kind words. We clip from the Plow, Loom and Anvil, a periodical long established and of high standing, the following complimentary notice of our journal. We might add many others of like character, that have come to us like sunshine, but this speaks volumes for our State—it tells its future.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—This is one of the very best Agricultural weeklies in the country. The last number, we perceive, is on paper manufactured in California, as we understand all future numbers are to be; and if there is a fairer type, or containing more valuable matter, we have not seen it. If we were a native, or a citizen by choice, of that new State, we should be prouder of that paper than of the gold mines; we believe there is more gold in the agricultural slopes and plains of that State, than in the ravines and gulches; and that the CALIFORNIA FARMER, under the direction of Messrs. Warren & Co., is contributing largely to bring the soil to give up its golden harvests.

It is of the quarto form, about the size of the N. Y. Tribune, and is sold at \$5 00 a year, in advance. Agency at C. M. Saxton & Company's, 140 Fulton street, New York.

BOOKS ADVERTISED.—We call especial attention to the advertisement of new Books on Agriculture, Horticulture, and those other scientific works which we have recently received. As but few such works can be found in the State, and as it will not pay to have a stock of them on hand, our purpose in offering them is more to introduce them as an aid to science and as standard works of reference, than as articles of merchandise, or from any idea of great profit accruing from them. Persons wishing such valuable books, can send orders by Mail, or Express, and they will be promptly attended to.

Plagiarists and Plagiarisms.

ADVERTISING gratis! Hurrah!! Here comes the whole pack, Tray, Blanch, and Sweetheart! Comets are stale subjects; bank failures are done with; Adams & Co. fee the lawyers till money is all gone; Palmer Cook & Co. are bunkum; Fillibusters are below par; Nicaragua gone in, and Pacific Mail Company supreme; but that is only tattle now. One all absorbing theme fills the whole hemisphere. The *Globe* is on fire; and A B and C, at every Morning Call, whisper the news, and it becomes the *Town Talk* in everybody's mouth. The alarm spreads! people run eagerly to the *Bulletin* board for the latest news from the land of Poesy! and 'tis

Hurry and bustle,
Jog and juggle,
Push and tussle,
Peep and bustle,

And earthquakes are trifles—for people do say,
Another new Port makes her debut to-day;
And she writes as she pleases for the Poet's own corner—
Would you know who it is? Subscribe for the FARMER.
Yes, subscribe for the FARMER, and I'll lay you a wager.

That critic as keen as a Custom House Gauge (er) Will scan every line in less than a minute,
And make out a flaw, if there's not a flaw in it.
Why, some men from morning to night are hard run,
In smoking a glass to find "spots in the sun!"
God bless them, dear souls, we are willing they do so,
Such men should go live like Robinson Crusoe.
They seek for perfection; that, never was known,
And such silly creatures, why, we will let them alone.

We had gathered some facts from history, relative to truly great writers, when the following admirably written article, upon the same subject, came to us, and we think it a sufficient answer to anything we have omitted to say. We copy it from the Bee of Sacramento. With this we need say no more, and we know our readers will think with us. We are truly thankful to the journals that have noticed us; they have done us great service; our journal is now better known, and better appreciated.

Plagiarism.

In the elder days of literature it was very easy to define what was plagiarism. Now it is a more difficult task. Then the works of great writers were few, and each idea and expression were distinct in the minds of those who read them. But now, in the inconceivable multiplicity of published writings—books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers—the identity of thoughts and fancies becomes, in a very great measure, lost in the vast labyrinth of language. The same ideas and fancies have been embodied so often before, that it is scarcely possible to express them at all without falling upon one or the other of the ten thousand forms in which they have previously been conveyed. We speak now of the general mass of common ideas and fancies which seem to be the common property of mankind. Of course there are certain great and striking forms of expression which have a distinct and everlasting identity in the language in which they are uttered—as much the property of the originators as any of the master conceptions of the Grecian artists enshrined in marble.

But even these are sometimes unconsciously appropriated by the honestest of writers, their reading being so extensive that they cannot, in all cases, distinguish between what they originate and what they remember. We recollect seeing it somewhere stated that Walter Scott, the Great Wizard of the North, whose pen blazed in the literary world like a newly-risen sun, in the original draught of the Lady of the Lake, had written down one hundred very beautiful lines of which he was unusually proud, having penned them, as he thought, under a feeling of sudden inspiration. But when he came to scrutinize them more closely, they began to appear strangely familiar, as though he had somewhere seen them before, and, sure enough, he found them afterwards, almost word for word, in an old poem, among the antiquated volumes of his library, on which the dust of oblivion was beginning to fall; and he straightway substituted lines of his own, which, if not equal in their beauty, had at least the merit of being original. A few, and but a few (for he was greatly original) of the fine fancies of Thomas Campbell have been found, on examination, to have been thus unconsciously borrowed, almost the same word, in one instance, having been used before him by the poet Beattie. Edgar A. Poe is accused of having, not unconsciously, stolen one simile of his little poem, entitled *Annabel Lee*, from a quaint old writer of a former age, but the mind of Poe was of such a startlingly original order that we are more inclined to think it was inadvertently done. Laurence Sterne, on the contrary, has been proved to have been a wilful and deliberate plagiarist, in many of his most brilliant passages, the appropriation of striking ideas and fancies being so frequent as not to admit of a doubt as to the larceny.

Men are the most original, now-a-days, who write directly from the heart and soul, and fearlessly—who are not afraid of their own thoughts, any more than the conjuror of the grim spirits or the beautiful which he calls up around him. Each mind and nature have their own peculiarities, giving them a separate and marked identity for time and eternity, in the midst of the millions of sentient and intelligent beings around them, and if a man writes what is truly in him, he is apt to say something which no other man has said before him in precisely the same form of speech. Though it should be the same idea that another has uttered, it will take from him some characteristic of his own mind which stamps it his. As for an entirely new and original idea, in the strict sense of the term, there is none. All men are oracles, but some are dumb. It is the power of expression which makes men great, as distinguished from their fellows. All men think, but all cannot unseal the mighty fountains of their own thoughts.

REMIT BY MAIL.—We are often written to, for the FARMER, and requested to say, how we desire money to be sent to us for our journal? We answer, that money can always be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co. mail bags, safely. Letters can be registered, if parties desire it. We give this notice, as there are many places where there are no Expressmen. Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.; Freeman & Co., and Alta Express, will bring us orders and money, promptly. So we say to our friends, send us your orders and your money, by Mail, or by Express—but be sure to send the MONEY.

FARMERS WANTED.—We are in want of No. 1 of Volume 7, and No. 24 of Volume 7. Persons having these numbers, and not wishing to file them, will confer a favor by mailing them to us. Orders constantly coming in for back numbers, we shall take it as a kindness to receive these, especially.

Boxes of Gold-an Fruit.

HOWEVER interesting may be the sight of the boxes of golden coin that lay piled up on our banking counters, there is so much that is unpleasant about it, so much to regret in the associations connected therewith, that the shining gold loses the greater part of its value in these remembrances. In the first place, this gold is so scarce in the people's pockets; it is so hard to get, and, when obtained, so hard to keep, that each twenty seems like an angel-vizant, "few and far between." They are like the phosphoric lights that we see in the deep waters, as our bark skims over the wave; if we grasp at them, they are gone. Then, if we talk of this gold—oh, that is not for us, denizens of the Pacific; it is for shipment East; we owe the East—owe them for everything; for our butter, cheese, lard, hams, eggs, beef, pork, etc., and our gold must go to pay for them. And gold will always be scarce in the pockets of us Californians, until we cease sending it abroad for those articles we can manufacture and produce here. Our gold should never be sent away for articles such as we have named. But of the boxes of Gold-an Fruit: We have now one source of pleasure to relieve us. Go to our markets, and see the luscious fruit, of which we can boast such an abundance; at the present time—July—the tables in the market exhibit splendid white Chasselas Grapes, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Figs, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Currants, and Whortleberries, and these too of the highest character of merit and beauty; and we believe there is no place in the world where so great variety of fruit can be found, at one time, as in the Market of San Francisco.

The price of fruit is now so reasonable that all can purchase; and the quantity sold so enormous, that none could believe, unless they go to the markets and learn for themselves. As some evidence of the quantity sold, especially Grapes, Pears, Apples, &c., we visited the Box Factory of Messrs. Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., corner of Drum and Washington street, where about twenty men are kept constantly employed in making fruit boxes. So great is the demand, that Messrs. H., G. & Co. have established a branch of their business at Los Angeles; and the number of their boxes shipped to Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, San Jose, Napa, Sonoma, and other places, they count by thousands, and tens of thousands (over 100,000 last year). Millions of feet of lumber were converted into boxes, last year. The price of boxes is \$20 per hundred in shooks, and \$60, when separate or filled with the sawdust. When we remember the employment given to workmen, and the support derived to their families—from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars are annually paid for labor—we can estimate the good done by Messrs. H., G. & Co., who set the wheels of industry in motion by the labor here done, and the result of all this golden fruit shines brighter than gold.

Superb Peaches.

We received from the New England Nursery at Marysville, from Geo. H. Beach, Esq., (known as Beach & Shephard's Nursery), a box of very superb Peaches. They were very large, averaging about nine inches in circumference, and of a most delicious flavor; full of saccharine juice, and far superior to many Peaches now in the market, which are cold, tasteless and insipid.

The variety sent us is known as "Beach's Seeding," raised in his orchard by Mr. B. himself. We do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the best of Peaches known. We ate the same fruit fresh from the tree, in Mr. B.'s garden, last season, while on a visit there, and was then indebted to Mr. and Mrs. B. for kind courtesy; and now, for this kind remembrance. We are happy to learn that this gentleman has an enormous crop the present year, and we are right glad to hear it; he deserves well. May full prosperity attend him and his.

We should mention, that upon inquiry, we are pleased to know that this variety of Peach Tree will be on sale this autumn, at the Tree stand of Mr. Lecount, on Davis street; and we advise all who love luscious Peaches to go to stand No. 48, in Washington Market, and try this fruit. We can attest that after repeated trials, we find none better.

A Well-filled Center Table.

WE love good books dearly, and were we rich we would like a library that should contain every standard work known. We were particularly pleased during a visit we paid to our friend "Roving Jack," lately, at his neat cottage house. We were examining his center-table, and found upon it as follows: a beautiful copy of the Bible graced the center of the table, and around it we found a handsome copy of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, Pollock's Course of Time, Mrs. Hale's Dictionary of Poetic Quotations, Burke's Works, Moore's Lalla Rookh, Trial of Warren Hastings, and a few more valuable books. Surely, thought we, here is the fountain of all Truth—the Bible, Agriculture—the first science taught by the Bible—Law, Poetry and Philosophy; and we could not but feel that our friend "Roving Jack" was a wise man. We were a little pleased to see the FARMER so well cared for. Wonder what our friend would take for that copy, some ten years hence, when California is the "garden of the world?"

Petaluma Hotel.—We feel it a duty to speak of the Petaluma Hotel. In the landlord we find an old friend and Sacramentoan, too. W. L. Van Doren, Esq., who is very devoted to his business, and exerts himself to make his patrons happy. His rooms are in nice order, and cleanliness pervades his entire building.

The Great Artesian.

We believe it will be the good fortune of our friends at Stockton to have the Artesian Well of the world. Their steady, onward, continued perseverance deserves success; and we repeat, we believe the whole world will be astonished at the triumph that will be achieved at the city of Stockton.

It would be a lucky hit if this work could be completed before the Great Fair. This Artesian has now reached the depth of eight hundred and twenty-five feet, and has already thrown water five feet above the surface, and at the rate of two hundred gallons per minute. We, Yankee-like, guess the mark will be from nine hundred to one thousand feet, and a jet of fifteen feet. Such a fountain would be a sight worth a journey across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to witness, and yet we believe it will be accomplished. As this Well is within the inclosure of the Fair Ground, it would be a fountain of success for that enterprise, and we hope it may prove so.

A Splendid Piece of Work.

We saw a piece of Furniture of California workmanship, this week, at the spacious warehouse of Messrs. J. G. Clark & Co., on Washington street, that surpasses anything of the kind we have seen in this country, and we do not believe another piece of Furniture of so exquisite work can be found. It is intended as a parlor ornament, combining the uses of a Side-board, a Secretary and a Whatnot, with rich plate mirror-back; it is made of rosewood, of the highest finish, and highly polished.

This work was finished in the wareroom of Messrs. Clark & Co., by his own workmen, who are now engaged in making superb Parlor sets. This piece of furniture is called Etage, and valued at \$500. We would invite all who appreciate the beautiful, to call and see it.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We invite especial attention to our columns this week. We believe we have matter of interest of more than ordinary value. Read "Individuality," by Edith Montresor. It will do you good. "H. E. S." will bear reading twice, and non-paying subscribers will receive a hint worth remembering. We know who they are. "Ben Bolt" should be read three times. It is worth it. The valuable letter of "A. S. T." of Monterey, is worthy of special notice. We shall speak of this hereafter.

We regret being obliged to omit many valuable communications that were on hand. Clara Wildwood, Silva, G. A. S., Laura, and many others came to hand the present week. Thanks for such.

We have much copy on file, and many notes of travel and facts; all shall come in due time.

TAFEE, McCABILL & Co.—We call especial attention to this House, from the fact of its long standing, its extensive business and its wide usefulness, and also from the fact, that contemptible reports touching its credit were circulated by those who are always envious and jealous of their superiors. Messrs. Taffee, McCabill & Co. are above the reach of such slanders.

Two cases valuable Books, by last steamer, received from the publishers East, shall have full notice next issue.

We would call attention to our Advertising sheet; it contains many new cards, and valuable interests are embraced therein.

OBITUARY.

My Mother.

I hear my Mother's blessing,
I see her parting tear,
I feel her warm caressing,
My Mother still is near.

Yes, though passed away from the earth, her spirit still will come and visit those she loves. Those only who have lost a devotedly tender and affectionate Mother can realize the anguish of such a blow. O, the immeasurable depths of a Mother's love! How the heart lies crushed and bleeding when the truth bursts upon you that you are motherless! How strong and deathless must be that love, which bows to the earth the strong man, and sweeps from the memory all else except the thought of that crushing weight of woe, and the consciousness that she who watched over you in infancy, and guarded you in childhood; she who was your best counselor in youth, and the truest, firmest and best friend in manhood; she, whose love, no circumstances of life could change, has gone from your sight, to be no more on earth forever! Alas how feeble the pen; how unmeaning is language, when we would strive to give utterance to the grief we feel at the loss of a Mother—and such a Mother as we have lost! No Mother was ever more affectionate and true; none more devoted—but, she has gone. For a long time has that Mother suffered pain and illness, and bore it without a murmur. Surrounded by kind and affectionate children, her path of bodily suffering was made as easy as mortal aid could make it, but, as the body sank, the spirit and faith of the devoted Christian shone forth in brighter life.

The flesh grew weak, as life was closing,
But unto her was given
Strong faith in Christ; on that relying,
She passed from Earth to Heaven.

Three score years thou hast lived in love with him, MY Father dear, who a few brief months since passed from this earth to Heaven, and now thou goest to join him there; and oh how joyous will be this meeting—few here on earth will have recorded there so much to praise them as thou wilt find. As the wife true and trusting, devoted and faithful; as the mother, devoted and tender; as the friend, constant and kind; as the neighbor, ready and true; as the Christian, conscientious and faithful; and then, with my Father, will you not bless thy Son? Yes, I know it, feel it—even now hear it echoing from the bright life above; for there thou hast influence—there thou hast power—such power as earth cannot give. Moments are built for the mighty warriors, Cassiops and Obolisks are raised for chiefs and mighty men, but Mother, thou hast a greater and more enduring monument raised for thee. Thou livest in the hearts of thy children; and hundreds and thousands of the sick, the needy and the afflicted, that have been blessed and comforted through thy long life of usefulness, will raise for thee a monument in Heaven, mightier than man could build; and there, Mother—there, where thou hast gone, there where thou art now, Angels have recorded an Obituary better, far better, than thy Son, now weeping and sorrowing thy loss, could write. But poor as is this feeble tribute, thou wilt accept it, dear Mother, and come to me in dreams. Thy Blessing was the last and best I had when I left my native home, and thy tears were the most sincere thou shed for me, and thy prayers were the most earnest thou sent for me. Thou hast gone. Look down, Mother—look down, and bless thy child, and he will look up—and tell on, till he shall be called to meet thee there.

The Hotels of the Pacific.
We call the attention of all travelers, everywhere, and all new comers, especially, to the fine Hotels always ready to receive and care for them. As our journal circulates far and wide, we know we can do the public good, as well as justice to our kind patrons, by making known as widely as possible, the best Hotels of the Pacific.

The Rasette.
This old and familiar "Home of the Traveler" is now under the charge of Mr. French, who is most favorably known as being many years connected with Hotels. Travelers should not forget the Rasette.

The Oriental Hotel.
This popular House still gains on the affections of travelers, and is now one of the best and well kept Hotels in the State.

The International.
This Hotel is under a prosperous headway. Very generally patronized, and receives evidences of much public favor.

The American Exchange.
Under the new administration of Mr. Sargent, merits and receives the full approbation of a host of friends. This is a large and very fine Establishment.

The What Cheer House.
Always crowded—yet room for more—and all that call are pleased. Woodward and his coadjutors have a wonderful knack of keeping a full house. Mr. W. having taken a trip to the East, we suppose he has gone to let all the best of new comers to the Pacific Coast know he will be prepared to receive and welcome them.

Dawson House—Sacramento.
This large and popular Hotel is now the Hotel of the upper valley, and receives a very liberal patronage from all quarters. This House is truly a No. 1.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Messrs. A. Foster & Co's New Catalogue of their Nurseries, containing a list of their FRUIT TREES, &c., for the California Trade, has been received at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, with directions to mail them to all who may wish them.

Knowing Messrs. Foster & Co., as we do, we can conscientiously advise Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all amateur Cultivators, to call for or send for these Catalogues, believing they will find many new and valuable varieties worthy of being introduced into California; and although we always advocate "home industry," we are as earnest in wishing to have our State the recipient of everything good. What Messrs. Foster & Co. say can be relied on. See their advertisement.

DR. WESLEY GRINDLE'S CELEBRATED MAGIC COMPOUND, the great remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, Scrofula and Dyspepsia, has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for Pulmonary Diseases. This wonderful remedy has done more to alleviate human suffering than all other means put together. It has the greatest sale of any medicine in the world for pulmonary complaints; from Maine to the most retired dwellings of Oregon, or wherever consumption is known, it finds its way, carrying health and joy into thousands of families. The most eminent physicians have been forced to acknowledge that it does cure Consumption; and they now use it in their practice as a standard and sure remedy.

Price.—One box, \$3; three boxes ordered at one time, \$8; half dozen, \$14; one dozen, or any number greater, at the rate of \$2 a box.

The postage in the United States, not over 3000 miles, is fifteen cents a box; over 3000 miles, fifty cents a box. In all cases where the postage must be prepaid, the amount should be inclosed in money or stamps.

JOSIAH S. GRINDLE, New York, Sole Proprietor, to whom all communications must be addressed. Principal Depot, 54 White street, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, the grand External Remedy. Rubbed on the skin it will penetrate the pores, thus reaching the seat of the most dangerous inward complaints hitherto impregnable. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 24 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per pot.

OXYGENATED BITTER.—This medicine is a scientific remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and, in most cases, effects a permanent cure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SYLLOGISM!
PROPOSITION 1st.
Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.
PROPOSITION 2d.
The use of **LYON'S KATHAIRON** will, without fail, produce such an one.
THEREFORE:
Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using **LYON'S KATHAIRON**. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.

A Perfect Cure by Wild Cherry.
[From the Editor of the New York Mirror, August 9.]
About four weeks since, one of the proprietors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep at night, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one bottle of **Wilder's Balsam of Wild Cherry**. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood.

None genuine unless signed **I. BUTTS** on the wrapper.

Scrofula and Diseased Blood.—**DR. GUY-SOTT'S** improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it." It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all humors from the blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor.

As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands prominently above all other Sarsaparillas. If you would have the role brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor imbued through the system, take Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds.

Be careful and buy none but **QUART BOTTLES**. Sold by Druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and Importers for all valuable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco.

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.
The London Quarterly Review, the New York Daily State Register, and others on "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Anti, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 328 Broadway;" and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "Costar's Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are sold to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of 'Costar' is a household word to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 328 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the Exterminator. Druggists and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would cure a trade in articles for which there is a constant demand, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

See advertisement in another column. **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**
These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.

HENRY OWEN, Agent.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.
Just received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy special attention:—**BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT**, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; **BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN**, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; **RURAL HOMES**, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

MERINO SHEEP.
14 MERINO RAMS;
248 MERINO EWES;

RECEIVED
FROM SYDNEY PER SHIP
"ELI WHITNEY,"
AND FOR SALE BY
MACONDRAY & CO.

The following is an extract from the Certificate of Messrs. James and William Macdonald, of Camden Park, N. S. W.:
These Sheep are descended in a direct line from an importation of Sheep selected from the Royal New Flock, obtained by His Majesty the late King George III. from Spain, crossed with some Ewes selected from the French Imperial Flock at Rambouillet.

The flock from which these Sheep were selected were never afflicted with the Scab, Catarrh, or any other infectious disease. At the grand Paris Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, a first class medal was awarded for the Wool of this flock.

These Sheep will be ready for inspection on Saturday, and offered for sale on Tuesday, July 22nd.

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND
PURE VINEGAR,

No. 35 Commercial street, one door below Front,
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. MAIR, E. H. WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE WARE, &c.,

No. 82 Battery Street,
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harnesses, Stage Stocks and Leashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES.

A. FROST & CO., Proprietors.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.,

FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.

THE undersigned desire to inform their friends and patrons in California, that they have directed their attention to the propagation of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, with a view to supply the demand which has arisen for improved and reliable varieties suited to the climate and circumstances of California.

To those not already informed as to the extent of our business and the facilities we possess to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain about three hundred acres of land wholly devoted and adapted to the propagation and raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, in all branches. We employ upwards of two hundred individuals and secure the best skilled labor that can be found: all is conducted under our direct superintendence, and we use our best endeavors for the interest of our customers—aiming not more at the extensive sale of our stock than the ultimate success of the articles supplied.

We regret that many orders received last season were not fully executed, from their being sent too late; but having made extensive arrangements for the propagation, packing and forwarding of Nursery Stock, in all the departments, we can now confidently offer such varieties as will give entire satisfaction. Special pains have been taken to raise such varieties as have been found by experience best suited to the peculiar climate of California, which will be put up and forwarded in the safest and most approved manner, to save expense of freight, and at the same time to secure the success of the Trees.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. WARREN & CO., the Proprietors of this paper, to supply our Catalogues, prepared expressly for this trade, which may be had gratis, on application at their Office.

All varieties guaranteed true to name.

Our Stock, suited to the California trade, consists, in part, of the following—which will be found more fully specified in our Wholesale Catalogue, in which are given only such of the popular leading varieties, as are suited to the climate, and have been tested there.

APPLES—Standard, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
PEARS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 and 2 years.

PEACHES—in bud.
PLUMS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 and 2 years.

CHERRIES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 year.
NECTARINES—in bud; 1 year.
APRICOTS—in bud; 1 year.

QUINCE—1 year.
Small Fruits, including all the choice varieties of Currants—such as White Grape, White Dutch, Victoria, Cherry, Red Grape, Red Dutch, Wilcox's Grape, Magnum Bonum, Black Maple, and many others now in cultivation.

GOOSEBERRIES—A select assortment of the most useful varieties.
RASPBERRIES—Brickles Orange, Marvel of Four Seasons, Red Antwerp, Franconia, Fastolf, Keweenaw's Giant, and other choice sorts.

BLACKBERRIES—Improved High Bush and New Rochelle.
GRAPES—The most improved varieties of both Native and Foreign Grapes, including the Rebecca, Diana, Concord, Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton; and among the foreign, Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Syrian, St. Peter's, &c., &c.

In the Ornamental department, our assortment of the most attractive and useful Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., is extensive and varied, and includes Shade and Ornamental Trees, of all sizes and ages. Evergreen Trees of the most recent introduction; a large stock of Choice Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of Roses is unusually large and well selected, amounting to over 500 distinct varieties, including Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Bosnegal, and Hardy Bunching Roses.

Our Green-House Department is the most complete in this vicinity, and the plants cultivated are carefully selected. All really desirable novelties are obtained as soon as approved—a choice assortment of Half-bloomed, freely imported, can also be supplied, including Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Lilies, &c., &c. Many additional items might be noted—such as Strawberries, &c.—but the list is too long to give.

All California Catalogue No. 1, contains Descriptive Lists of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., with prices.

Orders should be sent as early in the season as possible, in order to secure carefully selected articles, and no orders can be filled satisfactorily, which are not received by us, by the middle of November.

N. B.—California Catalogue No. 1, contains Descriptive Lists of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., with prices.

California Catalogue No. 2, Wholesale or Trade List for Nurserymen, Dealers, &c., who wish to purchase in large quantities—the above may be had gratis, on application, to Messrs. WARREN & CO., Publishers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Our entire set of Catalogues for home use, embraces as follows:

No. 1. Fruits, &c.
" 2. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.
" 3. Bedding and Green House Plants, &c.
" 4. Wholesale Trade List.

They may be had by applying to us directly, and all communications will be carefully attended to.

A. FROST & CO.,
Geneesee Valley Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.
THE ORIGINATOR OF THIS NEW GRAPE offers for sale a fine stock, raised from the parent vine. It has fully sustained its reputation as the

The Best Grape for Out-Door Culture having survived the last two severe winters unharmed, where the Isabella, Catawba, and other vines were killed to the ground.

For Sale, Beauty, Quantity and Bearing, it is unsurpassed. It is perfectly hardy, and has never been affected by rot or mildew, while it ripens from three to four weeks earlier than the Isabella, and two weeks earlier than the Diana, in the garden of the proprietor.

First string plants, at \$1.50 each; \$12 per dozen. Two years old, at \$2 each. Three years old, extra, at \$3 each. A liberal discount to clubs and the trade. Orders, with cash or good reference, promptly attended to. Address

E. W. BULL, Concord, Mass.

PACIFIC OIL
AND
CAMPBELL WORKS.
100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE.

For sale at the above works.
Pacific Oil and Campbelle Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

100.00 GALLONS CAMPHENE.
For sale at the above works.
Pacific Oil and Campbelle Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

40.000 GALLONS POLAR OIL.
For sale at the above works.
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10.000 GALLONS LARD OIL.
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3.000 GALLONS SPERM OIL.
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Notice to Family Grocers.
We would call particular attention to our stock of POLAR OIL, as being

Pure and Unadulterated.
Some 60,000 gallons of Coast Oil have arrived here with a fine, strong plant, at \$1.50 each, extra, at \$3 each. A liberal discount to clubs and the trade. Orders, with cash or good reference, promptly attended to. Address

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**GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.**



OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unflinching patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar for all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Drugstore in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Lawyer and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit, we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Biddle's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.
v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
SACRAMENTO.**

WM. H. MOORE,
SAN FRANCISCO
**BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY,
NO. 88 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.**



COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v7-22 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,



**FURNITURE
WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street,
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES,**

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

**EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES**

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Teles-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

**COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.**

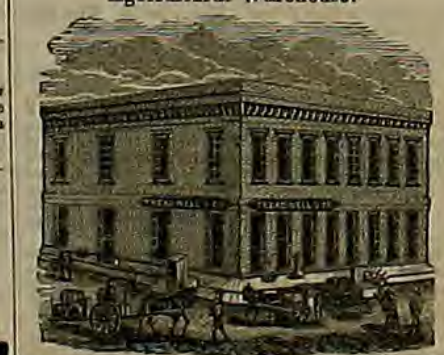
To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition
Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

**Give us a call, and examine our Stock
and Prices before selecting elsewhere.**

**GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.**

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth
streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Agricultural Warehouse.



TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:
Boston Clippers Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do—Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do—Ruggles, No. 1 and 2 make;
"Golden" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast-iron Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermo-siphon, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Burrows;
Turnspins—Pitts & Hall's, &c.;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grind Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Bicycle Machines; On Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Strainers;
Belted Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jolting;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills;
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Burling Machines, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Angers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.
A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail.
v7-14 3m

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated **BLACK HAWK**, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Ranch, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.
Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.
I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.
B. F. FISH, Agent.
v7-13 3m

IRON WORKS, &c.

**COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal supervision of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.
v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.

**Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any kind of patterns, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal supervision of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.
v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.



**PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITREDDGE, PROPRIETOR.**

Manufacturer of
**FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.**

Orders from the country attended to promptly.
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v7-19 3m



**DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

**MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
MILL Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.**

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.
v7-19 3m PETER DONAHUE.



FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,
HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see; but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—
v7-14 R. H. VANCE.

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.



**AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS,
GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not
dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in
holes, but come out and die.**

Put up in 30c, 35c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 Boxes.
"COSTAR'S" RED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands
in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$4.50 Bottles.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Beetles, Flies, Fleas,
Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c and 50c Boxes.
Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL
DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal
DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the United States,
the Canada, West Indies, California and South America.

Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
No goods sent on commission.
Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest
wholesale prices for first orders in new packages, with Cards,
Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.

For Papers sent up for Ships, Steamboats,
Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale
dealers—scale of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed
(prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O.
stamp.

Address: "COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street,
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway
v7-20 3m

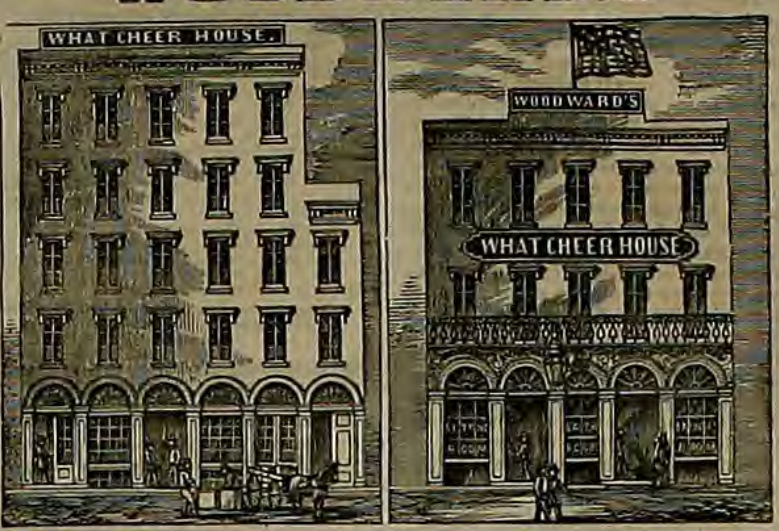
Rags Wanted.
THE HIGHEST PRICE, PAID IN CASH, FOR PAPER
RAGS, at the Office of the Pioneer Paper Mill, No. 23
California street.

Our friends in the country are invited to save their Rags and
send them to us. We will pay for them in cash, or by
Printers, Publishers, Book Binders, &c., can be supplied with
extra sized paper at short notice.
v7-19 3m TAYLOR & POST.

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you wish to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?
If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street—119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Office, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, \$6. BOARD, per Day, \$1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.
Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all. The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

BATHS FREE!
By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.
v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET
(Between J and K streets),
SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
SOFAS,
OTTOMANS,
LOUNGES AND
EASY CHAIRS;

BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS,
MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR
STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.
To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.
v7-20
JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Western Pearls—Jersey Outdoors.

The Cincinnati Times says: There is a mine of wealth at our very doors! Pearls of the largest size, and of the most beautiful appearance, can be found in the shells of the common mussel, so abundant in the Ohio river and other streams in the vicinity. This is no homing. We are led to believe that we have a field for industrious fortune-hunters, right here—one that will beat the Jersey Pearl Fishery "all hollow." We will give the facts:

Cincinnati is favored with a most devoted and industrious naturalist. We mean Mr. David H. Shaffer. For many years it has been his constant pleasure, and a part of his vocation, to collect the natural curiosities to be found in our hills and valleys, brooks and rivers. He has paid especial attention to conchology, and has, after repeated experiments, succeeded in giving a polish to our common mussel shells, which makes them among the most beautiful of our fresh-water shells. He has sent a great many of them to distant countries, in exchange for shells of other climes, and they invariably elicit the highest admiration. In performing this labor Mr. Shaffer has often found pearls secreted inside the mussel. They were generally small, however, and he did not think it would pay to search for them. Since the recent discovery of pearls on the Jersey shore. He exhibited to us this morning two magnificent ones.

One is white, slightly tinged with crimson; it is of an oblong, conical shape, and nearly half an inch long! It was taken from a shell picked up in the little Miami river, about ten miles from the city. The other, and we think the prettiest one, is of oval form, full half an inch in length, and one-third of an inch in breadth; it is a brilliant purple, and was taken from a shell found in the Ohio river near the city. Mr. Shaffer says they are the most beautiful pearls he ever saw, and from the prices paid for the Jersey pearls they must be of great value.

These are the facts. Mr. Shaffer is confident that the fresh-water mussel shells abound in pearls, and his opinion is worthy of great weight. If it is confirmed, pearl gatherers will soon flock to the beds of all the rivers that entertain the hitherto condemned fresh-water oysters.

THE TIDE IS TURNING.—The steamer J. L. Stephens, which left our port on Monday, only carried away 429 passengers, and \$1,649,377 in treasure, shipped by the following houses:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	\$257,000
E. Davidson	250,000
Salter & Church	200,000
Alcock & Co.	130,162
Talbot & White	112,000
Abel Gray	101,000
E. Kelly & Co.	85,000
Schiller & Bro.	62,419
W. T. Coleman & Co.	56,428
D. O. Mills & Co.	54,000
J. Seligman & Co.	53,300
Jac. Patrick & Co.	49,000
St. Louis, Levy & Co.	40,079
Freeman & Co.	38,800
D. L. Rose & Co.	39,202
Other shippers	45,483
Total	\$1,649,377

Here is a falling off in both these important features of our State's prosperity. The shipment of June was something like one million more than the present month, and if we but keep on decreasing the number of passengers and the amount of treasure, we shall soon take the tide at its flood and roll on to prosperity.

SPICES FOR CALIFORNIA.—Patrons! home manufactures! Bovee & Co., Front street, now manufacture all kinds of spices; also prepare the very best ground coffee in the State—allspice, pepper, mustard, cloves, cinnamon, and all else that is found in a first rate factory of this kind. Go and see—and buy and try.

GREAT VARIETY OF FRUIT.—Mrs. E. A. Weaver, at her fruit stand in Washington Market, always presents some of the finest fruits of the season. The amount of strawberries and raspberries sold at this stand the present season would astound any one. So call and see, and you will admit we know where good fruit is.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & Co. are becoming wise, and are now manufacturing beautiful specimens of furniture. Call and examine their new work.

WHO WRITES THE NEGRO SONGS?—The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Uncle Ned," "Oh Susannah," etc. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburg, Pa., where he occupies a moderate clerkship, upon which, and a percentage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as well as the music of his songs. They are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is heard wherever men sing. In the cotton fields of the South, among the mines of California and Australia, in the sea-coast cities of China, in Paris, in the London prison—everywhere, in fact, his melodies are heard. "Uncle Ned" was the first. This was published in 1845, and reached a sale unknown till then in the music publishing business. Of "The Old Folks at Home," 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Old Dog Tray," each had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs had a great run. All his compositions are simple, but they are natural, and find their way to the popular heart, and link themselves indissolubly with its best associations.—[Ex.]

GRINDLE'S ANCIENT AND CELEBRATED JAPANESE LIFE PILLS purge the system thoroughly of all corrupt humors, penetrate and purify the vital fluids, and the corrupt secretions are replaced with rich healthy blood. Parts that were even decaying with disease are restored to a healthy, vigorous action, and disease eradicated as if by magic, leaving the system in a robust condition, and less predisposed to contract disease again, of whatever kind. In fact, they are Nature's own remedy, and must, in a short time, be the only pill used. They are pleasant to take, and never disagree with the most delicate child. For sale by respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, &c., at 25 cents a box, or five boxes for \$1. Sent by mail from the proprietor only, on receipt of price. The postage in the United States, not over 5000 miles, is fifteen cents on five boxes, which must be inclosed in money or stamps.

JOSIAH S. GRINDLE, New York, Sole Proprietor, to whom all communications must be addressed. Also, Sole Proprietor of Dr. Wesley Grindle's Celebrated Magic Compound, the great remedy for Pulmonary Consumption. Principal Depot, No. 54 White Street, New York.

SEEDS, &C.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following reasonable Seeds, the growth of last year, and of unsurpassed quality. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:

Best quality Red Top Turnip	do
Red Top Strap Leaf	do
Large White English Globe Turnip	do
do do do Norfolk	do
Long White Tankard	do
Yellow Stone	do
Yellow Aberdeen	do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip	do
Imported Purple Top	do
Imported Purple Top	do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips	do
Early Scarlet Horn Cabbage	do
Improved Long Orange Carrot	do
Long White	do
White Sugar Beet	do
Yellow	do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel	do
Yellow Globe	do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns	do
Also—The finest qualities of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers	do
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass	do
English and Italian Ray Grasses	do
Orchard, Sweet Scented Vernal	do
The Fescue and other Grasses	do
With a large and complete assortment of	do
Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds	do
of the Best Quality, at the lowest rates	do
JAMES M. THORNBURN & CO.	do
15 John street, New York	do
Catalogues furnished on application.	do

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently affirm that "it is all the essentials proposed as substitutes for the diseased potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the only important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, postage prepaid. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SACCHARUM SACCHARINUM).—We can supply seed of this new celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty-five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also, —CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATERMELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittance) promptly responded to by

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.
Seedmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
15 John street, New York City.

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.

(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS).
HAVING purchased from Mr. Wray, his importation of Chinese Imphor or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under the most immediate inspection (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and \$1 each. This Seed, so superior to any other in the market, can be procured only from

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.
15 John street, New York.

Ornamental Shrubbery.

THE Greatest Variety in the State may be found at the

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY.

Corner of Fourth and Fillmore streets, S. F.

5,000 Monthly Rose of 150 varieties;

2,000 Carnations, of 120 kinds;

500 Monthly Honeysuckles, of 8 varieties;

500 Acacias, of 10 varieties;

Laurumnus, Arbor Vitae, Yucca, Eucalyptus, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Camellia, Cydonia, Eriobotrya, Lilac, Jasmine, Mock Orange, Adonis, Spirea, Weigela, Deutzia; and a general variety of

Hardy and Green House Plants.

Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds.

Office at the Nursery, and 1714 Clay street, above Montgomery.

HEWLETT & COLLINS.

Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

AGRICULTURAL.

A CARD.

WE would take this method to

inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the

greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care.

One of the partners also resides in San Francisco, to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS.

Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of

Hay Tools, consisting in part of—

Hay Forks, Batcher's do.

Hay Rakes, do.

Hay Rakes, wood teeth;

Scythes and Stacks;

Cythes and Stacks;

Cythes and Stacks;

Cythes and Stacks;

Cythes and Stacks;

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

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Second Growth of Potatoes.

Reply to Queries.—A Promising Crop.—Good Sug-

The following letter we hope will draw out many other Cultivators, upon the subject; we want all the facts. We return thanks to our friend, and hope he will continue to correspond with us; his letters will always be received with pleasure:

Sonoma, July 24, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: I notice in your issue of the 17th inst. an inquiry, by Mr. E. F. Springer, in relation to Potatoes taking the second growth. I think it probable that I can account for it, from three causes, that will produce that effect.

1st. Planting of Potatoes in the winter for a fall crop, thereby causing them to arrive at a certain stage of maturity too early; for Potatoes planted later have the cool nights of the fall to mature them, which is necessary for all Potatoes that are to be kept through the winter; for they will become firmer and better, where the ground is not too wet, to let them remain in the ground some few weeks after the frost has killed the vines. Potatoes may be planted in this State, of some of the early varieties, from December to February; those that are intended for winter should be planted from April to July, depending upon location and the character of the soil.

2d. The time of planting may be the trouble your inquirer, for I am induced to believe that ground that could be properly prepared for Potatoes in February, is too dry for a late-planted crop of Potatoes to do well; so I think it very likely that he planted about two months too soon the character of the ground. Potatoes that are produced by irrigation, are never so good as those that are produced on ground with natural moisture.

3d. Ground that is too dry to keep the vines vigorous growth, and that defect not being supplied by artificial means, the moment the vines begin to grow so does the tuber, and as a matter of course, when that is the case, having all of the growth within itself, will put forth tubers, and form what is called the second growth of Potatoes. So one that has had this misfortune happen to him may consider his crop as for it allowed to remain in the ground they become watery and unfit for use; and if you up they soon wilt and in a very short time they are dead.

He says he subsoiled his Potatoes twice. I know to be wrong. Potatoes should never be plowed in without they are intended irrigated; then a small plow may be used, very shallow, before the potato vines are a high. The second time he plowed, it is very likely that the young potatoes had set; if so, digging off all of the support of the young tubers, true to their nature, would start and grow; the side-roots of Potatoes spread out just the surface, in every direction, like a melon on the surface. The cultivator and hoe should be used exclusively in cultivating this.

If it can be done and the ground will admit it, run first the cultivator to stir the soil and kill the weeds; follow with the hoe and a little loose dirt to the plant; repeat the thing again in two or three weeks; and use the hoe as often afterwards as is necessary to keep the weeds down. In proof of the objection use of the plow in Potatoes, take for example a knife eight or ten inches long, pass it over a good healthy plant about as close to it as you would plow, cutting off all of the side-roots in the vine from its effects, yet the tuber will grow. The main stem that penetrates the earth generally about as deep as the tuber is plowed, seems from this circumstance to nourishment principally for the vine, side-shoots collect the support and contribute to the formation of the Potato.

About twenty-five acres of Potatoes this year I think are very promising, planted at about May to the middle of June. My potatoes do not require irrigation, being sufficient to produce any kind of crop. I probably I shall exhibit a sample of my Fair this fall, merely to let the people of the mountains can do in raising Potatoes.

Way, you often speak of the Grain crop paper; I should like to hear from you a while in about Potatoes, for I do not that I know all that is to be learned in re of this most valuable and indispensable



IMPORTED FRENCH MERINO RAM AND TWO EWES.

Mr. J. R. Page was at the farm of Hon. John Wentworth, at Summit, Cook county, in May last, and took the above sketch of the imported French

Merino Ram "SEVENTY-SEVEN," and Ewes numbers 2 and 5, selected from the celebrated flock of Monsieur Cuquot, of Seine and Oise in France

and purchased by Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Illinois.

ble crop. I think that it would be of advantage to those that are engaged in the cultivation of the Potato, for each, at least once in a year, to give his location, the character of ground; how he plants it, whether he plants whole potatoes or cuts them; if cut, how they are cut; how many pieces he puts in a hill; how far his hills are apart, and the width of his rows; how high the vines grow; the product; and to note any experiment made and the result; and generally any and every circumstance connected with the crop, that is not commonly known.

If what is written above is worthy of a place in your valuable paper, and may afford information not generally known, please insert it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

History of Fine-wool Sheep.

The following, which we extract from the speech delivered by Hon. J. Collamer, "on the Tariff and Wool Interest," in the U. S. Senate, 26th of February last, during the discussions which led to the repeal of the duties on wool and woolsens, will be found highly interesting to all classes of readers, and especially to sheep breeders. It is in reply to the suggestion of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, that we did not raise fine wool in this country. Mr. Collamer says:

There are no fine wools in the world, raised anywhere on this earth, which are not all from the same family of sheep. By fine wool, I mean such wool as is sometimes called spinning wool, which is spun and woven into broadcloths, and kerseymeres, especially those which are required to take a finish; that is, after they are woven and fulled, there is a face raised upon them by either carding or teasing, and then they are sheared and pressed and calendered, for the purpose of making a finish on them. That can be done only with fulling wool. Now, where do the fulling wools come from? I say they are all from the same family of sheep.

At the period of our earliest acquaintance with Spain, there was found a certain breed of sheep called Merino sheep. We do not know how early they were there. We have seen inkings that they were there at as early a period as the Romans had control of the country. Where they came from we know not; but the word "Merino" means "over the sea," and it was connected with the idea that these sheep came over the sea, so that probably they were not indigenous to Spain, originally. This is the family of sheep out of which all the fine-wool sheep of the world were produced. For a number of centuries these sheep were entirely owned by the nobility and royal family of Spain. They were pastured and driven north in summer, and south in winter, so that they were always kept on green fields. They were kept in large flocks. They roamed south into Andalusia, and north into Castile. For many centuries men were prohibited, under the most severe penalties, from carrying any sheep out of the kingdom. A man who exported a sheep was sentenced to the galleys for life. None of these sheep were obtained in the rest of Europe. In 1784 or 1785—between 1780 and 1790—the King of Spain gave a flock of these sheep, forty in number, to George the Third. The English King gave him, as a royal present in return, six English coach horses. These sheep were placed at Windsor, under the care of Sir Joseph Banks, and the utmost exertions were made to induce the use of that kind of fine sheep among the farmers of England. To this day England does not raise a pound of wool out of which you can make a yard of broadcloth that any gentleman in this house wears. For a long time all her fine wool has come from abroad. After Spain went into the business of digging gold in South America, all her wool was exported to England, there manufactured, and sent back to Spain to be sold, and they dug gold to pay for it. The England has run up.

I wish to show why that flock of sheep did

not succeed in England, and to show the difference between their condition and ours, to see why fine wools succeed here and cannot there. At the same time that that present was made to Louis the Sixteenth. The flock given to the King of France was put on the Rambouillet farm, which was then the royal farm, and is still, Bonaparte having always kept it. That flock of sheep, bred in, as I shall hereafter mention, is the French Merino of the present day.

At the same time the same present was made to the Elector of Saxony. The flock which went to the Elector of Saxony was attended to and selected all the time for the finest wool, without regard to size. The Germans selected for finest of wool merely. The flock given to the Elector of Saxony is the basis, the origin, the parentage of all the Saxony wool of the world, now to be found all over Bavaria, Silesia, Hungary, and Russia, and this country, as I shall directly show.

About the latter part of the last century, there was introduced into England that branch of farming called the turnip culture, which is the basis of prosperity to the English agriculturists at the present day. Everything in England which sustained human life, everything that the people could eat, was very dear, as we all know, until a recent period, since they have taken off their sliding scale of duties on wheat, and allowed foreign provisions to be introduced for the benefit of manufacturers. The turnip culture was this: they sowed a large field, especially on the downs of England, with turnips—generally the Swedish turnips—and then in the fall of the year they would put upon the turnip fields a flock of their native long-wool sheep, the best improved breeds of which were the Southdowns and the Leicestershires. Those sheep ate the turnips on the ground. There was no gathering them up. When they exhausted one field they went to another, and so on through the winter. The climate being milder, they wintered in the fields on the turnips, and were in a fine condition for mutton in the spring.

A mutton sheep in England at that day and now, averages from eighty to one hundred pounds, dressed off. The French Merinoes, with all the improvements they could give them by breeding in, do not average more than forty pounds, dressed off. The mutton of the English sheep would command in the British market, and has all the time for thirty years back, from ten to twelve cents a pound. It is a very superior mutton.

That is not all. When a piece of land in England had been tilled in the manner I mentioned, and the sheep herded upon it, it would produce twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, and that wheat averages from two dollars to two dollars and fifty cents a bushel in England, at all times. Bearing these facts in mind you will see how fruitless was the attempt to introduce into England these little Merinoes, small sheep, which shear about three pounds and a half in their natural condition as they came from Spain. Even the French Merinoes, as they have improved them, yield but six, and ours from three and a half or four pounds. The farmers were told by the nobility, "The King has made me a present of some fine-wool sheep, and we want you to attend to them, so as not to be dependent on foreign countries for our supply of fine wool." The farmer saw at once that the wool from these sheep would not bring him more than two shillings sterling a pound for three pounds, while the long-wool sheep would shear eight or ten pounds of wool; and then the inquiry was, how much will that little sheep bring for mutton? Not a cent. You can never make valuable mutton of it. In Vermont, where we have so many fine-wool sheep, our people use little or no mutton, though we have a little lamb occasionally. I never saw any mutton there that compared at all with the Virginia mutton, which I see here. Indeed, I am reminded of an anecdote of an old neighbor of mine who was rather fond of mutton. He used to talk about these little Merino sheep, and said: "When you got a quarter of it dressed off, you could see the light between the ribs. In good old times, when we had the large sheep, a man might go out and steal a sheep and bring home something for his

family to eat; but now, if you bring home one of these little Merino sheep, you might as well have a tin lantern to eat." (Laughter.)

The English farmer said at once: "I can do nothing with these little sheep; I may get two or three dollars for the carcass of the mutton sheep, if I lose all else. Besides, these little sheep cannot live in the fields in the winter. They are not stout enough to endure that. I must have the large sheep, for the mutton I can get out of it, and because it will live on the fields in the winter and enrich my land, so that it will yield twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre." That is the average in England; our average is not fourteen. Do you wonder, Mr. President, why they would not introduce and adopt the merino breed of sheep in England? You can see at once why it was so. After the utmost exertions for some thirty years in trying to do this, and succeeding not at all, finally the royal flock of fine-wool sheep was sold at auction. I have seen the account of those sales in the Library of Congress, showing to whom each sheep was sold, and how much it was sold for.

While this business was going on in England with this want of success, in Saxony they had attended to that family of sheep which came to the Elector of Saxony, and had bred in entirely with regard to fineness of the wool. They had shepherded them on the fields and plains of Germany, and bred them, in line, by selecting the finest all the time, without regard to size. The result was, they got a delicate, small, tender sheep called the Saxony sheep, which is all over the regions I have mentioned.

The gentleman who bid off in 1817 I think the greater part of the royal flock that was sold in England, was a captain in the British Navy. His name I do not now remember; I think it was Mitchell, or some common name of that kind. He went about the same time, to Saxony, and bought a large flock of the Saxony breed, and carried them both to Australia. That is now a family of Australian sheep; their wool is fine breeds from England and Saxony.

Now how came these in our country? Mr. Livingston, who was our Minister to France, in the latter part of the reign of Louis XVI, got a few sheep from the Rambouillet flock in France, and carried them to New Rochelle, New York. Colonel Humphries of Connecticut, was our Minister to Spain at that time, and he got a few sheep as a present from the King of Spain. They were taken to Connecticut; but they never amounted to much.

About 1810, at Bonaparte's second invasion of Spain, when he had possession of the Princes of Peace, and endeavoring to re-establish Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne, the Cortes ordered the sale of the royal flocks, for the purpose of raising money to defend the nation, giving to the purchasers the right to carry them out of the kingdom. William Jarvis, who is still living in Vermont, was then our consul at Lisbon. Seeing this advertisement, he went into Estramadura, and at that auction bid on eleven hundred of the sheep. He sent them to this country—to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston—returning home. He returned with his flock to his farm in Vermont, where he now resides, and day. He has shearings of each year from that time to this, marked with the dates, so that you can compare them, and see whether the wool is improving or deteriorating. There is a decided improvement. It is a great deal better than when he brought the sheep from Spain. His importation was the basis of the merino sheep of this country. I well remember, that soon after the close of the last war with Great Britain, in woolsens, some of these sheep, a year or two old, sheep, that a man could carry under his arm, sold for \$400 apiece. I have seen a little merino for \$400. They were thus introduced into New Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and so on west, As late as 1826, after we had entered upon the protective system in relation to woolsens, and especially after the act of 1828, our people went to Saxony, and obtained some of the Saxony flock, as a finer wool sheep. Considerable numbers of

them were imported in these two years; but they did not answer our purpose at the north. They were too feeble; they were not stout enough for our climate; they did not winter well; but they have done pretty well in some parts of the country—I have particularly on my mind Washington county, in Pennsylvania, where they are producing Saxony wool of high quality. In Ohio they have crossed the Saxony with our eastern merinoes; and a large part of the wool of northern Ohio now is of as high grade as the full-blood merino, and perhaps a grade beyond that and Saxony together.

I have thus, Mr. President, attempted to show, in a brief and summary manner, that fine wool is all the product of a single family of sheep. Whatever difference there is in its quality depends on the care, and the breeding, and somewhat slightly on the climate and feeding. In Saxony their flocks are driven under shelter in hot days of summer. There are sheds for them, to protect them from the heat of the sun. That care is not taken in this country; perhaps they do not need it here. In Australia, the wool made from the English and Saxony merino sheep is a fine and rather longer wool than ours. It is silk. Some few of those sheep have been taken to Brazil and Chile and there crossed with the native sheep, producing a rather better quality of wool, but still a coarse wool. The great body of the long wool, which is coming wool for the making of worsted, is English wool. The coarser wools, which we use for bocking, carpets, blankets, and coarse articles, are the Smyrna and Rio Janeiro wools. The wools cited in your commerce and navigation reports as Smyrna wool comes from Asia Minor; and the wool quoted as Buenos Ayres is from Rio Janeiro and other parts of South America.

Diseases in Sheep and Cattle.

WHAT is termed the red water, is one of the most troublesome ailments that sheep are afflicted with. Purgatives of any kind, if given in large quantities of water, are found to be the best medicines that can be employed. Medicines given to cattle that have lost the power of chewing the cud, generally pass into the first and second stomachs, and if a good draught of water is not given to wash them from thence, and the animal dies, the greater part of the medicines will be found in those stomachs; and upon this principle, common salt, if properly managed, will be found among the best. Dissolve the quantity to be given in as much water as will enable it to pass freely from the bottle, and let the animal have plenty of water to drink afterwards; and should it refuse to drink, no time should be lost in drenching it profusely with water. Without a plentiful dilution, there is no certainty of purging cattle that have lost their cud. If purging does not commence in from twelve to twenty-four hours, a second dose should be given. Injections of soap and water should also be tried if the case is obstinate, and when they operate, a pint of linseed oil should be given as a laxative. So obstinate is the constipation in some cases, that the medicine acts only as a diuretic, causing a plentiful discharge of urine. Diuretics and astringents combined seem only of service when the bowels are open, and their improper administration often causes inflammation of the bowels and kidneys. If after purgation, the bowels are kept open by laxatives, such as linseed infusion, the disease will gradually disappear without their use. This mode of treatment is commended by many of the best practitioners.

Gathering Clover Seed.

We once made and used for many years, says the editor of the Valley Farmer, a very simple machine for gathering clover heads, with which a man and horse can go over and gather the seed from double the quantity of land in a day that he can cut over with a scythe; and when the heads only are gathered, they require no other labor, except drying, to prepare them to run through the hulling and cleaning machine. Any tolerable workman can make one of these machines in two days. It is upon the following plan: Make an ordinary sled with the sides or runners fourteen inches wide and six feet six inches long. These may be placed five or six feet apart, and secured together with two cross pieces only at the back end, leaving the forward part open to the length of three and a half or four feet; then a box is made to nearly fill the width between the runners. The box is four feet long and fifteen inches deep, with the forward end open. To the cross pieces at the bottom of the box, at the forward end, teeth of hard wood are secured so as to project about twelve inches; they should be three-quarters of an inch thick and one inch wide on top, and made a quarter of an inch narrower or beveling on the underside. These teeth are placed three-sixteenths of an inch apart, so as to form a comb. If the upper side of the teeth were capped with hoop iron, neatly fitted, it would be better. This box is hung between the sides of the sled, upon two gudgeons or pins, two inches in diameter, just as a cannon is hung in its carriage. With two handles, four feet long, secured to the box and projecting behind, the box may be moved on the pins so as to lower or raise the teeth to adapt them to clover of any height. A man with a horse can strip the heads from four or five acres of clover in a day with this machine, and collect it in the box. With one of these machines, a farmer can gather as much seed in a day as would be required to seed forty or fifty acres. It needs no hulling or cleaning, unless it is designed for market. Some prefer to sow the seed in the chaff, to that which is

Educational.

A Country School House.

We remember a little incident which occurred in our native village, many years since, which was never yet seen in print, but it is a fact in history that has not been lost in its influence. The great Cattle Market of New England is established at Brighton, Mass., and there on every Monday is congregated many thousand head of stock, of all descriptions, and those interested in the purchase and sale of stock, from all sections of the country around, go there. So important is the business transacted that it now amounts to millions of dollars annually. To this market often come in the autumn, large droves of the farmers' fat cattle of Ohio and Kentucky, and by their appearance they are quickly known; the heavy, steady tread of these large, red and white or mottled animals, indicating whence they come.

The time to which we refer, large droves had come from the west, from Ohio and Kentucky, more especially from the latter, and many very fine cattle were pointed out in the yards, as from the farm of the "Sage of Ashland," and said that Mr. Clay was also to visit the East, and would come to visit this great market, where his stock was to be seen. Without regard to party feeling all the good citizens of the prosperous village turned out to do honor to the patriot and statesman, and he was escorted around the place. Daniel Webster accompanied Henry Clay, and was in the same carriage, and as they were riding round and through that village and passing "round the square" (a circuit of about a mile and a half), where stood on the way some three or four school houses, the boys and girls were all anxious to see them; so they were permitted to "come out of school" as these great men went by, and as New England boys and girls are always taught, they paid their respects to such men by the bow and the curtsy. After passing several scenes like these, Mr. Clay turns to Mr. Webster, saying, "I am delighted with these beautiful scenes, these happy faces; how neat and clean all these children appear! How is it, Mr. Webster? What makes so much difference among children of the same country? What makes your children of New England so bright and so happy?"

"Look," said Webster, as they were then nearing another school house, "there, there, see you that little building on the corner lot! It is that little school house that does the work!"

Yes, it is the country school house; and good men and great men like Webster and Clay, have seen and will always see and recognize the "country school house," where the children can all be educated together. We have introduced this anecdote to show the value put upon country school houses, by the statesman Webster, and to introduce the very able Address of our friend and Teacher. His Address does honor to his head and heart, and is full of most excellent thought. That broad philanthropy which takes in a whole Union, which knows no North, no South, no East, no West, where a good is to be accomplished—this is the right spirit for California. To our Schools we look for the right spirit to be inculcated; educate the young aright, and we need have no fear of our Union.

This Address was delivered at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, on the second week of July, before the Teachers and friends of Education in that county, and was received, as it deserved, with marked applause. We desire to mention a pleasing fact, of our own observation: On our way to the beautiful town of Santa Rosa, we stopped, as is always our custom, at a very neat school house, a few miles short of the town, and entered the school room; although a perfect stranger, we were courteously received, and heard the recitations of the pupils. The boys and girls were all neat and tidy, and recited remarkably well. From what we saw we feel assured that district has a very faithful teacher in Mr. Babcock. The appearance, conduct and recitations of the scholars, was a warranted deed of a faithful "school master."

We commend a careful perusal of this Address, and hope much good will result to the cause of Common-School Education.

Educational Address.

Delivered at the Santa Rosa Female Academy, on the 8th inst., by J. W. Reed, Esq., of Petaluma.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

Teachers and Pupils:

In compliance with an invitation from the worthy Principal of this school, I appear before you, this evening, to speak a few words of encouragement, and to testify my approval, and admiration, of this laudable enterprise in which you are engaged. I am happy, indeed, to meet you here this evening. Your presence indicates an interest and a zeal in the cause of education more deep and fervent than I was prepared to expect, and I am only sorry that my humble abilities are so far inadequate to meet the occasion in a proper manner. But, though I may be deficient in ability or elegance of style, I assure you that the words I shall utter will come from a heart whose every throb beats in unison with every noble enterprise for the general diffusion of knowledge, or the cultivation of the minds and hearts of the rising generation. And should any humble effort of mine, contribute, in the least degree, to the advancement of this great cause, with which the interest, happiness and prosperity of society, of our country, and of mankind, are so closely identified, then will I be abundantly rewarded. Can I, by any words of sympathy or encouragement, inspire in the already devoted hearts of the teachers a deeper love for the noble work in which they are engaged, and thereby abate an atom of the weight of care, of responsibility, and of labor, that is incumbent upon them; or can I lead the minds of their pupils to a just appreciation of the privileges they enjoy, and infuse into their hearts the noble desire and resolute purpose of using the advantages their present circumstances afford, to snatch from the various branches of science,

history, philosophy, and morals, in which they are instructed, elements out of which they can form for themselves such moral and intellectual characters as will render them good, wise and happy, that they may be the pride of their parents, the ornament of the society in which they move, and useful members of the community in which they live; or if I can, without presuming to instruct, direct the minds of parents and patrons, and in fact every member of community, to the necessity of giving to both teachers and pupils their warmest sympathy and hearty cooperation, in order to establish between teacher, pupil and parent that unity of action, of thought, and of feeling, that is so indispensably necessary to success in the training and development of the youthful mind;—if I can be instrumental for good in any of these particulars, then will I feel that my presence and my labors here to-night have not been in vain.

So varied are the aspects under which the subject of education presents itself to the mind for consideration, and so often and so eloquently have its necessity and importance been urged upon the minds of the people, that I am at a loss to find a new aspect in which to present it, a new argument in its favor, or an illustration to exhibit the high considerations which attach themselves to its just appreciation.

Nevertheless the educational interests of California imperiously demand a vigorous effort, if not to convince the judgment, at least to stimulate the will of the people to more efficient action in regard to a matter that so nearly concerns the reputation and prosperity of the State. It is a lamentable fact that notwithstanding all that has been written and spoken on the subject in many places, an almost criminal inactivity still prevails, and but few well conducted schools are to be found except such as are the result of private enterprise. These alone never can supply the deficiency, for they must forever remain inaccessible to a large majority of the people in the State.

This unhappy state of affairs is mainly to be ascribed to the peculiar circumstances which attended the settlement of California by the American people, and the alarming extent with which the spirit of gain for a while absorbed every other consideration. For a long time the population of California was a restless, unsettled mass, swayed to and fro by the glittering prospect of a sudden accumulation of wealth, with which they hoped to return to the land of their nativity, to enjoy the society of friends, and the cherished associations of earlier years. Hence, while California was teeming with an excited swarm of greedy adventurers; while towns and cities rose on every hand, like the work of enchantment, and the busy hum of active business resounded throughout the land; yet California could not truly boast of her population; for there were but few whose interest and happiness were permanently identified with her growth and prosperity—but few, who, in the joy and gratitude of their hearts, could look around, and exclaim, with the swelling pride of devoted attachment, *this is my home*. Everywhere, from the humble cabin of the miner, the counting-house of the merchant, the workshop of the mechanic, and the farmhouse of the settler, when the cares and labors of the day were ended, the subject for thought and conversation, was the fond anticipation of a speedy return to some cherished hearth-stone in a distant State, or gloomy and melancholy murmurings against the cruel fatality, that snatched them from the endearing embrace of home and friends, and cast them into the tumultuous bustle of an excited throng, bewildered and deluded by an inordinate thirst for gold. Nowhere, was to be found that pride of home, that attachment to the soil, that love of surrounding associations, that is so indispensably necessary to render a community or a State happy and prosperous.

Hence it is not strange, in this singularly disordered state of Society, if we find but little care or labor bestowed on the great work of training and developing the mental and moral powers of the rising generation.

But time has already removed many of the obstacles that formerly impeded the progress of mental culture; but has also rendered a vigorous and energetic prosecution of some efficient scheme for the general education of the youths of California, of momentous importance.

The mighty throng of adventurers that once crowded our cities, and swarmed through our mountains and valleys, has rolled away, or subsided, and been superseded by a hardy enterprising class, attracted thither by our fertile soil, our genial climate, our beautiful valleys, our shining rivers, our broad bay, our majestic mountains, and our sunny skies. Fully assured of the advantages we enjoy, and aware of the certain remuneration the honest laborer receives for his toil, they have severed all the ties that bound them to their former home, and come with their flocks, and their herds, and their little ones, to find a permanent home in our fertile valleys, and enjoy the rich blessings that a bountiful Providence has so richly lavished upon our adopted State. Already their presence and their influence, their energy and their enterprise, have wrought changes, that to any other than the American people would seem like the work of magic.

But a few years ago, these beautiful valleys were held under the dominion of an inferior race, incapable of appreciating their advantages, or of developing their resources. No spirit of enterprise, no hum of active business, resounded through the country; save only the hoarse howling of the frantic herd, pursued by the half-wild vaquero.

But the American Eagle shook his pinions over the land, and our countrymen followed the shrill scream of the bird of our banner—farmhouses and cottages, towns, villages, and plantations, rose on every hand;—at the first touch of the hand of American industry the fertile soil yielded its abundance, and the broad bosom of the valleys waved their golden grain in the breeze.

And now in an agricultural region, that a short time ago was a comparative wilderness, you have lately beheld an exhibition of American character and of American spirit that swelled every heart with emotions of patriotic pride. In the vicinity of a thriving town recently started into existence, by the wave of the magic wand of the Anglo-saxon race, we beheld a throng of more than 5000 happy faces congregated to celebrate the natal day of our country, and to testify their love and veneration for the noble inheritance bequeathed to us by our fathers.

When we contemplate such evidences of the unparalleled progress of our adopted State, who is not ready to exclaim, in the pride of his heart,—"this is American, and these are the results of American institutions."

But, while we behold much of which we have reason to be proud, there are also many things that we have reason to lament. Neither time nor the rapid progress that we have made in the improvement of the country, and the development of its resources, have entirely removed the difficulties that rise to impede the progress of the cause of education, upon which rests the perpetuity of our institutions, as well as our character

as a member of the great sisterhood of States.

Under the circumstances in which we have been placed, perhaps it would be ungenerous to complain of what has been done; but that our system of education is far inferior to the wealth, population and progress of the State, and that the wants of society, and of the rising generation, call loudly for an immediate improvement in our system of schools, is a fact that no one will presume to deny. I am not here as a fault-finder. I will willingly condemn anything if I can benefit Society by so doing. But as a humble advocate pleading for the rights and interests of the children of the State, I must be allowed to urge the necessity of a more universal interest, and harmonious action on the part of every individual member of community, in this work. It is our duty to the children, to society, to our country, and to God. Every noble sentiment that can move a generous spirit, bids us act. Philanthropy, Patriotism, and Christianity, call upon us not to neglect to provide efficient means for the cultivation of the minds and the hearts of the young. And supported by the experience of ages, they point to this, as the only certain means of eradicating many of the lamentable evils that affect our social organization, and darken our character as a State. And if we heed not the voice, which only calls us to the performance of our duty, posterity will not hold us guiltless.

I am willing to make all due allowance for the adverse circumstances by which we have been surrounded. I know that our emigration and settlement here have been peculiar and unexampled, and differing essentially from the character of the circumstances which attended the settlement of the Western States. There, the emigrant severed at once, all the ties that bound him to his former habitation, and without a regret, or a lingering wish to return, bent his steps to seek a new home in the Western wilds. He was deluded by no imaginary dream of sudden wealth, but only sought a spot where he and his, by industry and energy, might obtain a comfortable livelihood, and in the course of years amass a competence. Animated by such hopes, the moment that spot was selected, all the endearing associations of home immediately clustered round it, and, when after the labors of the day were over, and the hardy pioneer returned to his humble cabin, and the family circle was congregated round the domestic hearth, his happy children climbed his knees, kissed his sunburnt cheeks, and exclaimed, in the joy of their innocent hearts, *this is our home*. The mother smiled, the father's bosom heaved with emotions of pride and joy, a prayer of gratitude rose from the lonely cabin, and all were happy. Many of these hardy pioneers, drew their first nourishment from the breast of New England mothers, and coming from that cradle of liberty, of religion, and of education, they well understood the importance of mental culture, and hence, as soon as the smoke curled from the chimneys of a half dozen lowly cabins, in a circuit of six miles, the humble log schoolhouse rose in a convenient spot, and thither flocked the happy children of the little community, to be instructed in the elements of science and of morals; while from the same rude walls, on every bright Sabbath morning, arose a song of praise, and a prayer of thanksgiving to a bountiful Providence for privileges and blessings less abundant than those enjoyed by us. They labored, and the wilderness bloomed under their persevering efforts.

I recollect of standing, when a child, upon a beautiful prairie unmarked by the plow, and bordered by a grove of majestic oaks unscarred by the ax. The landscape shone in the rich, wild, original beauty of nature. Sixteen years rolled away: That beautiful prairie has long since all been upturned by the plow. The fertile soil has again and again yielded its rich reward to the hands that dressed it. The noble forest of giant oaks has long since fallen; their large trunks have been hewn and framed into villages, farmhouses, churches, and schoolrooms. What was then a wilderness, is now the abode of a prosperous, happy, virtuous, and intelligent community.

If such, then, has been the prosperity of the West, what do we lose when compared with them? Has Providence been less bountiful with us? We have a more fertile soil, a more genial climate, equal or greater energy and enterprise, and superior health. Beneath our mountains are buried inexhaustible treasures of wealth, our fields yield an abundant harvest, our cattle luxuriate upon the rich herbage that covers the hills and valleys, our cheeks are fanned by health-inspiring breezes; while from the sublime and beautiful everywhere displayed in our scenery, comes an elevating and purifying influence to render us cheerful and happy. Never was there a land possessing more natural advantages, and never had a people more cause to rejoice, and be proud of their homes; and if we make a proper use of the means which God and nature have bestowed upon us, never will there be a people more prosperous and happy. But to do this, we must conquer our prejudices, and learn to act in union and harmony. We are here from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, and though we all have been reared under the same Constitution, protected by the same Flag, and governed by similar laws, yet in different sections dissimilar manner and habits of thought and action have obtained; and these have crept into our social organization, and serve to destroy that union and harmony of feeling which is indispensable to the happiness of communities, and that combination of effort that is necessary to secure success in every enterprise for the public good.

These petty jealousies and local prejudices, do not well become the character of freemen. If we wish to secure harmony and good will; if we wish to eradicate evil, and elevate society; if we desire to promote happiness, and to benefit posterity, we will lay aside these petty feuds, and enter into a hearty co-operation for the establishment of a more efficient and general system of public instruction. Our character as a State demands it, and our duty to our common country, whose weal or woe depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the masses, requires it. Where then shall we commence? I answer, here, there, and everywhere. Who shall not? You and I and everybody! Then the work will be done, done speedily, done efficiently. Every consideration calls upon us to commence immediately.

I firmly believe that the strength of the Union of these States lies in our system of public instruction. I cannot join in the delusive shout of "manifest destiny." Whatever we have obtained, that has contributed to render us a great and noble nation, has been secured by a firm adherence to the dictates of reason, prudence, and justice. I believe that nations, like individuals, are free moral agents, and accountable for their actions; and their destiny is manifest only so far as they are guided by justice and humanity. As a physical body may be destroyed by violating the laws of its organization, so the most prosperous and powerful nations may be, and have been, ruined and destroyed, by violating the laws of their own vitality.

According to the genius of our Constitution, all

power is inherent in the people, and this principle presumes that they are in possession of intelligence, that will enable them judiciously to exercise their high prerogative. Hence, if, forgetful of this fundamental principle, which lies at the foundation of our institutions, we become dazzled by our own glory, and influenced by a thirst for extensive empire, we add new acquisitions to our already widely extended domain, thereby introducing a multitude of strange and discordant elements, and introducing under one form of representative government, distinct races, that have no thoughts, no feelings, and no sympathies in common, and whose wants and interests are as diversified as their language and customs—if we do this, reason, and the history and experience of past ages, all point to one inevitable conclusion, and that is, all must end in anarchy and confusion. Neither the strength nor the greatness of a nation depends upon the extent of territory over which she may exercise jurisdiction.

The intelligence of her people, their unity of thought, their harmony of action, and their universal love of country—these, with a noble system of internal improvements, and abundant facilities for rapid communication, form a nation's security in peace, and her strength in war.

Her character rests upon her justice and liberality—the encouragement which they give to Art, Science and Literature—the care with which she fosters Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, and the number of her Schools, Academies, Colleges and Churches. May such ever be the basis of our country's character. May such ever be the motives that shall guide our ambition, till all over the land, from the north to the south, from the east to the west, our schools are multiplied, and our countrymen educated, till we shall have obtained a character for intelligence, virtue and humanity, that will command the respect of the world, and render us a nation of scholars. Then we will have a Union and harmony of interest and feeling that no faction can destroy, and a conscious strength of purpose, and resolution of will, that no power can intimidate. And should a noble magnanimous and pacific policy fail to command respect for our Flag, or to secure justice from the nations of the earth, or should a presumptuous invader dare to set his foot upon our border, then, throughout the land, from ocean to ocean, from every hill, and from every valley, an overwhelming host of enlightened freemen, would rush to the field of battle to vindicate their country's honor and sweep the invader from the land. Conscious of our strength, and the rectitude of our policy, we could defy the armies of the world.

Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

MY THREE GUESTS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF —, &c.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11.]

Mr. South had taken no part in the conversation of the evening; but during the latter part of the last story he was visibly affected. He sat with his face buried in his hands, but when Mr. N. had ceased to speak he raised his head and said:

"Your Mary lives; and she lives for you."

"You are a liar and a mocker," exclaimed Mr. North; at the same time rising and taking the other's cravat in one hand, and drawing a large bowie knife with the other.

"I am neither," was the calm reply.

"Prove it! prove it!" said North, in an excited tone, or, by heaven, you die on the spot. For, if I had my hopes raised once more, and then broken, I could not perform my pilgrimage."

Mr. South put his hand in his pocket, and drew forth a letter, and said:

"Here is a letter from her to you. I suppose you know her hand."

He let go his hold of the cravat, seized the letter, tore it open, glanced at it for an instant, then waved his knife over his head, gave three cheers, and said:

"Get out of here, every one of you, or I'll send you to a climate where the Methodists say the temperature is slightly above the freezing point." As he spoke, he struck the table, and split it nearly from end to end. Then, to use a phrase more expressive than classic, you should have seen us "git up and git."

When we were out, he finished cutting up the table, broke the chairs, kicked the window out, danced around awhile, threw his knife into the fire, and hollered out to us to come in.

"I am the happiest dog," said he, "that God ever made. Come in here; I want to hug you all."

We accordingly followed our noses into the house, when he gave us a squeeze that our ribs bore testimony of for weeks.

"You must excuse me," said he, "for making so free with your furniture, for I had to break something; and there are plenty more tables and things to be had, and I have got the money; so that's all right. Now light that candle," he continued, "and read this letter for me, for I'll be hanged if I can."

I took the letter and read as follows:

"George: The time is past, and I am not married, nor am I dead. The sacrifice is not required. Happy days are yet in store for us. My heart beats so fast that I can hardly write, but the bearer of this (who is the best fellow in the world) will tell you all about it. Oh, do come home quick! for minutes will be hours, and hours days, until you get here. If you can't wind up your business leave it with some one, and we can go back. I will never agree to be separated from you again.

I can write no more now, but look for a long letter from me next week. I will direct to San Francisco, so that if you should be coming home, you can get it there.

I remain, as ever, your own little Mary."

"I see," said Mr. South, "that she has told you nothing about how the marriage was broken off. I had hoped that she would; but as she has not, I will have to tell you. Well, I am the Mr. S. to whom she was to have been married. I saw that all was not right with her; so the morning of the wedding, I told her to tell me, candidly, if something was not wrong. I told her that if she did not love me, to say so. I suspected that she

was marrying me to save her father, and told her as much; and added that it would make no difference with me; that I should give him plenty of time any how. She then told me all. She reserved nothing, not even the intention to commit suicide. I asked her if her father knew of her engagement. She said that he did not. He had, she said, a notion that she was to marry rich, or, at least, marry into some aristocratic family, and that you had a desire to win a name, and some money, before you spoke to him on the subject. She had hardly finished speaking, when the old man came into the room, with a letter in his hand; and said he, addressing Mary:

"I have just got a letter from George North." Mary turned pale, but he did not notice her, and continued: "He says that he has made money very fast, and hearing that I was embarrassed he had sent me a check for ten thousand dollars, which he begs I will use until I can conveniently refund it. And he says, too, Mary, that this is in consideration of the many acts of kindness done him when a boy. Now, can you recollect, for I can't, what I ever did for the boy? It is true that I always gave him work to do, and paid him for it. But he always seemed to get along without the need of help, or 'acts of kindness.' I always knew that he was an extraordinary boy, and that he would make his mark on the age."

"Now, Pa," said she, throwing her arms round his neck, "now, Pa, if you don't recollect of ever having done him an act of kindness, will you do him one now?"

"Willingly," said he.

"Then," said Mary, and a slight blush suffused her face, "then will you give him your daughter's hand? She has, many years ago given him her heart."

He looked like astonishment personified; he could not understand how she could talk so, and I present; but an explanation followed, and all was right.

I then told them that I should start that morning for New York, and two days after that for California, as I had been away from there, then, about a year, and I told Mary that if she wanted to write to you, that I would find you, and deliver the letter personally. She tried to get her other letter to you out of the Post-office, but it was gone."

"Then you have lived in California before?" said North.

"Yes, I belong to the firm of S., C. & Co., of New York and San Francisco."

They carried on the conversation for about a half-hour, when it again became general.

"Somebody tell us another story," said Mr. North; "I can't sleep; so let's pass off the time."

"Well," said Mr. South, "if no one objects, I will tell

THE THIRD STORY OF THE EVENING.

In the year 1849 I came to California; and like most others that came here then, I went into the mines, where I stayed until the fall of '50. In July of '50 a man came into "our diggings" who had the most beautiful lady, I thought, that I had ever beheld. She had then a child not more than a month old. As they moved into a cabin not more than ten steps from mine, I soon got well acquainted; and used to spend most of my evenings there; and, for all that I saw, they were a happy couple.

But one evening, in the latter part of September, she came to my shanty, walked in and took a seat. I was alone. She looked at me for a moment, and then said,

"You are a gentleman, I believe?"

"I think I am," said I.

"Do you think you have a soul to save?" she said, with her eyes fixed on my face.

I was so astonished at her questions and her manner that I did not answer her immediately. She continued:

"Do you think you have a heart, or ever had? Have you got one spark of honor that is not extinguished by the thirst for gold? Have you a mother, or did you ever have one?"

"I think," said I, "that I have a soul to save. I think I have a heart; I think I have some little honor left; I have a mother. And now will you tell me why you ask these questions?"

"You would not then," she said, "murder a helpless infant, for a few thousand dollars?" I again asked to know the reason of such questioning.

"I think," she continued, "from what I have seen of you, I can trust you. Here, take this packet, and open it to-morrow morning, and before." As she spoke, she handed me a small packet.

"Now," said she, "will you promise me, upon the honor of a gentleman, that you will do as I will there be requested to do, if honor, humanity, the teachings of your mother, and the laws of God, all say that you should?"

"Will you," said I, "give me no further explanation? If not, I promise blindly."

"I would like to, but I cannot. You will know all, to-morrow." As she spoke, she raised to a pair of tears. She then held my hand in both her own, and said: "As you deal with the honest and the helpless, in this world, so may I Lord deal with you in the world to come. Good-bye." And she was gone.

No matter what my conjectures were, during the night, but I arose in the morning, at the break of day, opened the packet, and read it as I have it in my pocket now, I will read it to you. Listen:

As I shall require no small loan of you, but right that I should tell you the story of a life, which will account for what will happen before you break the seal of this paper.

I was an only child, and, of course, a spoiled one. My mother died in the year 1847.

then sixteen years of age. In '49, when the gold fever was raging over all the States, my father concluded to come across the plains. Accordingly we started. He had some hundred head of cows, and we formed a train of our own, as he had several hands hired.

We had not been out long, before we fell in with the man who now passes for my husband, and a man who is now keeping a gambling table just opposite your cabin. They joined our train. The one that you know as Mr. Selden (my husband) began to pay particular attention to me. The other passed for a minister of the Gospel (what mockery). I fell in love with Mr. Selden. He urged a speedy marriage, and asked my father's consent. My father said that he did not wish to mar my happiness, but he could not give his permission until he knew something about Mr. Selden. Selden talked to me about the unreasonableness of "old folks," and wanted me to run off with him. The preacher said it was no harm, but I would not do it.

About two weeks after my refusal to elope with him, he, the preacher, and my father all happened to be on guard at once, and the hands all asleep. All at once, the cry of "Indians! Indians!" was raised; several shots were fired, and every man was soon running to the spot where they supposed the Indians were. The Indians were gone, but they found my father, who had received a shot through the heart.

When he reached the camp, he was dying. I was at his side in an instant. He spoke to me: "Angela," he said, "oh! my daughter, beware of—". He could not finish the sentence, for the next instant he was a resident of Heaven. What he was going to say I could not guess at until within the last week.

Thus was I, uneducated in the ways of the world, and not knowing how black the human heart could be, left alone, among strangers; an easy prey to the designs of villainy. I stayed a week at the grave of my father, and then moved on. But as soon as we started, the preacher began to talk to me about how indecorous it was for a young lady to be traveling among a lot of men alone, and he said that if I actually loved Selden, that I had better marry him right away: so that I would have some one to look up to. I resisted the importunities of both for some time; but, at length, everything went wrong; my hands all left (they were hired to go), and I consented to be married. Accordingly, the Rev. Mr. Jackson performed the ceremony, and I considered myself Mrs. Selden until yesterday.

You will recollect, perhaps, that several days ago, this man Jackson came here, and took up board with us. I saw that there was something wrong, the day after his arrival, and I was determined to find out more. Yesterday, I heard (no matter how) the following conversation between these two worthies.

"Well, then," said Jackson, "it is decided that we start the day after tomorrow; but I don't like the idea of killing that wench much; I tell you, Tom, it will raise an excitement. I think you had better take the young one, and run off; she will never find you."

"We will leave her a little money then," said Selden, at least what she has laid away."

"Money be d—d!" said Jackson, "I'll tell you, she is good looking enough to make a living anywhere, and she will soon come to it."

"Yes, but that is the reason I don't want to leave her. I would rather come the Indian over here, like we did the old man. You see," continued my husband, "some one could kill her and I could take on terribly about it, and in a few days leave, and no one would suspect us. And then you don't know her; she would follow that child of hers to the end of the earth; and I must have it, for I love it."

I heard how they were going to manage matters to kill me; but, before you read this, you will see who has conquered. I found out that Selden had a wife and child in the State of Indiana, and that his real name was Wells.

By the time you will be permitted to read this, both of those men will be dead, and I, too, will have passed "to that bourne, &c."

Now I want you to take my child, and bring her up. I have buried in the southeast corner of this cabin about three thousand dollars, which I have saved, so as to have something for my child, if we got broke up. Selden has about thirty thousand dollars buried in the center of the floor. I will set the candle over it, but if that should be removed before you get in, you will find a comb stuck down level with the ground; dig there.

Selden sold the cattle, horses, &c., belonging to my father for twenty thousand dollars; this, I consider, of right belongs to my child, and if you think so, you will appropriate it accordingly; the balance of his money I wish you to send to his wife, if you can find out where she is, without telling too much. There is no one about here that knows that he has any money, and I wish you to take this money, and never say anything to Probate Courts about it; that is, I am willing to trust you, and I don't want investigation. If there is no money found, there will be no need of an Administrator, and you can propose to take the child. Call her Angela, and if you had rather, she can take your name; if not, then call her Waldron; Angela Waldron. That is my name. Raise her as you would your own child, and God will reward you. I need say no more. Farewell, until we meet in a happier clime.

By the time I had read this through, nearly everybody was up. A man came into the cabin, and said: "Did you hear a noise at Selden's last night?"

"I'm not certain that I did," said I, "but let's go see about it."

We went over, and knocked at the door; there

was no reply. I opened it, and walked in. There was a scene! Both the men (Selden and Jackson) lay on the same bed; but they were both dead. The bed looked like a pool of coagulated blood. It was evident that they had both died without a struggle. The cradle, with the child in it, stood in the middle of the room, and near it lay the victim of man's cruelty. She, too, was dead; but she had been avenged. The same knife that had killed—I won't say murdered—the two men, was sticking in her bosom; where, I don't think that an evil thought had ever entered, previous to her knowledge of how she had been deceived.

Around the child's neck was a piece of paper, and on it was written these words: "It is the request of the mother of this child, that Mr. S. take charge of it, and do with it as he shall think best."

It is only necessary for me to say, further, that I took the child, and that I found the money all right. I also found Selden's (or Wells') wife, and sent her the money, as requested to do. I nursed that child myself, and for three years I was not away from her for more than twenty-four hours at a time, and up to this moment I have never been away from her for three weeks. She has never had a scolding in her life, and I don't intend that she shall have while I live.

(CONCLUDE NEXT WEEK.)

No Excellence Without Labor.

There is perhaps no general principle more fully established than this—that there is no excellence without labor; nothing great or noble has ever been accomplished without hard, persevering labor; no great enterprises have been carried out without labor. How did Alexander become one of the greatest warriors of antiquity, the conqueror of all the then known world, who wept when there were no more worlds to conquer? How did Caesar extend his conquests until he made Rome the mistress of the world? How did Napoleon—at the mention of whose name the heart of the Frenchman even now thrills with feeling, and his eye kindles with emotion—starting in life with no friend but his sword, fight his way upward till he became Emperor of France? How did he at the head of his army, go forth to conquer and astonish the world by the number and greatness of his victories and make Europe tremble at his progress? How did these men accomplish so much? They were ambitious, they wished to achieve for themselves a name as great military chieftains, and in the pursuit of this object they spared no labor, they underwent hardships and privations; in short, they sacrificed everything at the shrine of their idol ambition.

Napoleon when about to lead his army over the Alps, said to the engineer who had been sent forward to ascertain the possibility of the undertaking—

"Is it practicable?"

"It is barely practicable," was the reply.

"Let us set forward, then," said Napoleon. They did set forward, and that extraordinary undertaking, which won the admiration of the world was successfully accomplished. This short conversation furnishes an index of Napoleon's character. It discloses the secret of his success, his indomitable energy and perseverance in whatever he chose to undertake.

With regard to intellectual greatness, it is especially true that there is "no excellence without labor." No man ever rose from a humble position in life to that of a distinguished scholar or great man, great in the true sense of the word, without much labor. All the great men that have ever lived, men of learning and disciplined minds, became great by their own exertions. They did not hesitate to make sacrifices, to undergo hardships, to expose themselves to persecution and ridicule in the pursuit of knowledge. They felt that knowledge was a priceless gem, an immortal prize for which they were seeking, one which would not desert them at death, but which, if rightly used, would conduct them to happier worlds above; and in the pursuit of this object, they scorned whatever had a tendency to divert their attention from this, their beloved pursuit. These great men frequently met with ridicule and persecution. Their motives and conduct were not understood and appreciated by the men of their age. It remained for after generations to honor and immortalize their names, and reap the reward of their labors. To them we are indebted for all the great discoveries and inventions that have benefited mankind, and for whatever civilization and refinement we now possess.

Numerous instances might be given to show that there is no intellectual greatness without labor. Newton, the great philosopher, when asked how he had succeeded in making so many important discoveries, replied—"By thinking." By profound study and thought this great man succeeded in tracing from the trifling occurrence of an apple falling from a tree, the laws which govern the motions of the heavenly bodies. By observation and study Columbus became convinced of the globular shape of the earth, and sailing westward, discovered a new world. Franklin, after much observation and study, succeeded in establishing the identity of lightning and electricity, proving that lightning is only electricity on a large scale, thus adding to his fame as a statesman, that of a philosopher. What difficulties and hardships did the late Dr. Kane pass through in acquiring the admiration and renown everywhere so deservedly paid to his name. Possessed in childhood of a feeble constitution, he overcame, as it were, by the strong power of his will, his natural predisposition to disease, passed through a seven years' course of study, and at an early age graduated with high honors Doctor of Medicine, having been characterized throughout as a thorough student. It was there that he acquired that mental discipline and well balanced judgment that so well qualified him for the duties that afterwards devolved on him as commander of an expedition to the frozen seas.

These examples are sufficient to teach us that would we ourselves become great, we must labor for it. If we would distinguish ourselves above the common mass of mankind we must labor for it. If we would acquire an education that will fit us for usefulness and distinction, we must study, study diligently, study thoroughly.

Lastly, if we are determined to obtain an education, no difficulties need discourage us. In this case difficulties, instead of discouraging us, will, by being surmounted, only strengthen our minds for further exertion. One writer has said, "The highest ideal of education is the training of the mind to surmount obstacles." We are told of some ambitious young men, afterwards distinguished scholars, that they acquired their first knowledge of the classics by studying at night after their day's work, by the light of the blazing wood fire on the hearth. Let us emulate their example, and be discouraged by no difficulties; remembering always, "no excellence without labor."—[Julius, in Boston Cultivator.

STOCK, &c.

Splendid Merino Stock.
THE value of MERINO SHEEP, and all fine wool-producing Sheep, is beginning to be appreciated; and, from the experiments already made, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Sheep raising will prove one of the most important branches of domestic industry on our coast, as well as the most profitable. The finest grades of Sheep are easiest cared for; the most productive, and pay the best, as fleeces of the common breed of Mexican Sheep produce 2, 2½, or 3 pounds, and sell at from 12¢ to 15¢ per pound; while the fine Sheep yield 4, 5, 6, and 10 pounds each, and often more, if clean washed, which sells more readily and commands 40¢, 45¢ and 75¢, thus far outstripping, in value and productiveness, all other kinds, and all ideas of raising hereafter the common breeds of Sheep.
The undersigned having fully tried the experiment and proved the above, and having a few very fine Merino Sheep for sale, now offer some fine Bucks and Ewes from the flock that have verified the above facts, as the increased character of the Sheep and Wool produced the past year will prove.
Persons wishing to purchase of this kind of Sheep, can learn all the particulars and prices, by addressing the undersigned either at Sacramento (where the Sheep can be seen), or at San Francisco.

W. D. WHITNEY & CO.,
115 and 117 California street, San Francisco;
Corner K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.
P. S.—Reference for the above important facts may be made to the EDITOR of the FARMER. v7-22 3m

Short Horns,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale their Prize Bull "LORD VANE TEMPEST 2d," 669 A. H. B.; and a few heifers and cows, the lot of the prize bull "Aurora," 221 A. H. B., and "Lord Vane Tempest 2d," together with a number of Cows and Heifers. We have also a few choice Suffolk and Berkshire Pigs. We would call attention to the Short Horns we recently sent to George H. Howard, Esq., of San Francisco.
Illustrated Catalogues of our Stock may be obtained from Warren & Co., or of the subscribers, who will give any information concerning their Stock, and give their personal attention to shipping, &c.
W. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabeth, New Jersey.
v8-1 3m

French Merino Sheep.
I SHALL sell a few rare specimens of French Merino Sheep from imported stock. They can be ordered to any section of the United States, and every man gets what he orders.
A. L. BINGHAM,
West Cornwall, Vt.
v8-1 3m

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.
ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately.
WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-10

Cochin China Hens, Rabbits, &c.
THE subscriber would desire to call the attention of the public to his stock of very fine Cochin China Fowls, which he believes cannot be surpassed in the country, and is very doubtful if they can be equalled. He devotes his whole time to the raising of this variety of fowls, and believes he has accomplished a desired object by securing perpetual layers. Certain it is he has the largest and finest fowls in the country.
The varieties of Rabbits are unsurpassed, and for size and beauty, cannot be matched in this State.
The undersigned can now offer 300 Fowls for sale, and 1500 Rabbits, all of the best stock.
Persons are invited to call at his Ranch on the San Pablo Road, about two miles from Oakland.
F. S. SMITH,
v7-23

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL, SKINS AND FURS.
OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S
Davis street, between California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS.
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 34 and M streets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
NORTON & CO., Portland.
WM. ARAM, San Jose.
L. C. KVERRELL, Oroyo.
R. EMERSON, Los Angeles.
v8-1 3m

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third door below Kearny).
By **JACOB SCHREIBER,**
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Polo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny).
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch.
v7-20

To Buyers of Family Groceries.
REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEA, OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which will give satisfaction. Every article guaranteed as represented.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.
We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, for cash, or we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
San Francisco.
v7-21

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware, Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
57 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.
v7-17

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12½-2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant street, near City Hall.
v7-14 3m

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel that we are awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition.
"Competition is the life of trade."
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
106 Jessie street, San Francisco.
v7-14

NOISY CARRIER'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,
122 Long Wharf,
SAN FRANCISCO. v8-1

Manila Rope.
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

A Day Among the Harvesters.

We took a hurried trip across the Bay this week, to look at the Harvesters that have just begun their thrashing in the fields around San Leandro and on the San Lorenzo Creek. It is a busy time now, and when one of Perigo's ten-horse powers are at work, they make "straws fly." Along the entire road, after you leave Brooklyn, you see signs of the harvesting season, and there is proof enough had, wherever you go, of an abundant harvest everywhere.

We first visited a group of Harvesters about two miles from San Leandro, near the San Lorenzo creek, the fields of Mr. Lorenzo Mattieson—a Danish countryman, and here we would say, that we found in this vicinity quite a number of Danes of a very industrious character, and all busy in harvesting their crops; a very hard-working, industrious set of men, such men that add to the wealth of any country. We found here Messrs. Phillips & Taylor, with their machine, men and horses, thrashing the crop of Mr. Mattieson.

It is important to state here, that over our entire State there are men and firms that have Thrashers and horses and workmen, who make contracts, and go from farm to farm to thrash, clean and bag the crops of grain growers. They can do this cheaper than the grower, often, for the cost of a harvesting implement is of so much value, with horses and men, that it would cost more than a large farm is valued at in the East. To show this, we would state, that the Machine in use that we here saw was one of Spencer's best, with Perigo's ten-horse power. The implement, complete, worth \$1,000; the team of horses in use consisted of four pairs, worth \$600 per pair, and one span, \$850—making \$4,250; thus employing ten horses. If the grain is loose in the field, it requires twenty men; if bound, fifteen men; this is the whole number required. If the grain is loose, four teams are required to haul the grain; and if bound, three teams. One of these implements will thrash as fast as three teams can haul and supply the grain, and keep the entire twenty men in full work. From 500 to 800 sacks of grain is the result of a day's work, according to the yield of the grain. Three teams to supply, one man to haul away the straw, one to cut, two to feed, one to tend the power, one to fill the bags, one to remove, and one to sew to up and finish.

The cost of thrashing and cleaning, now, is 30 cents per hundred pounds, finding men, teams, etc.; or 6 cents per bushel, furnishing three hands and team for machine only. Messrs. Phillips & Taylor have as fine a team of horses as we have seen hitched to a machine, for a long while, and do their work promptly and well.

To do work to the best advantage, regard is to be had to position. We noticed that Messrs. P. & T. cross their belt, thus saving and holding power, and they feed the machine on the right side; by loading on the left side the supply teams are brought in too close contact with the horses on the power, and they might endanger a fright and a runaway of the horses, as has once occurred, by the slipping of the belt and letting all loose. By crossing the belt and loading on the right side, gives more space, and we think is a better plan. We would urge upon all harvesters of grain the importance of cleaning their grain more carefully than in former years. Millers complain loudly of a careless manner often seen, in sending grain to market half cleaned. If grain growers knew their own interest, they would use more care; one-fourth or one-half cent per pound on grain, makes a heap of money on a large crop.

We saw the Machines of Mr. Crane, the Campbell's, and of many others, in this section. At the Machine of Messrs. Huff & Mahoney, we saw a busy group of men at work, on a field of 250 acres—150 of barley, 70 of wheat and 30 of oats—all excellent yield, and some very heavy. We could not but notice the general cheerful, active and happy spirit now prevailing among the harvesters, who see before them a good result for their labors, a yield even more than was anticipated, and of more than usual good quality; throughout this whole stretch of land, of scores of miles, a large crop will be harvested. Our visit was but a single day, but one of much satisfaction—for we saw workmen will be rewarded.

Clean your Grain.

We feel it a duty to call the especial attention of the Grain growers to the great importance of cleaning their Wheat. There is much complaint among the Millers, of a general carelessness in the matter, and we might give a hundred cases of loss to parties, both buyer and seller, by this neglect. If Grain growers would take a little pride in this matter, they would gain much in credit, and more in pocket.

We know of many parcels being sold for 4 and 4c. per pound less, on this account, and in sales of 500 or a 1000 bags, or upwards, there is a material loss. A little more care and pains, not amounting to a hundredth part of the cost of the loss, would have saved this amount of the price. Three days labor of one man and the expense of \$10, would often save hundreds.

Large Sale of Merino Sheep.

We record below the sale of the Merino Sheep noticed by us in our last issue, a sale that is of great importance to our State.

The attendance was large, several hundred persons being present, although many were brought thither by curiosity rather than as purchasers. The prices were much below what was anticipated and what was indeed their value, yet from the short notice of this sale, since their arrival, and the scarcity of wool, the price was tolerable. One thing is certain, if the importers have not realized a profit, the State of California will, and the importers, Messrs. Macondray & Co., have done a good deed for the State.

The Sheep were put up in lots of twenty Ewes and one Ram. The following is the sale as it occurred:

Lot.	Purchaser.	Price.	Total.
1-20 Ewes and 1 Ram	J. F. Osgood	\$31.00	\$620.00
2-20 do do	J. F. Osgood	22.50	450.00
3-20 do do	J. F. Osgood	24.50	490.00
4-20 do do	Mr. Blaney	24.00	480.00
5-20 do do	Mr. C. Johnson	24.00	480.00
6-20 do do	Mr. Coffin	24.50	490.00
7-20 do do	do	24.00	480.00
8-20 do do	G. H. Howard	22.50	450.00
9-20 do do	G. H. Johnson	22.00	440.00
10-20 do do	J. F. Osgood	21.50	430.00
11-20 do do	Mr. Sherman	21.50	430.00
12-20 do do	Mr. Southwick	21.00	420.00

Two Rams were sold separately at \$35 and \$75 110.00
Six Ewes sold—3 at \$22.50, 2 at \$25, and 1 at \$21 154.00
Three Dogs sold—1 at \$22, 1 at \$25, and 1 at \$15 100.00
Thirty-six bales Alfalfa (6 tons) sold at \$14 per ton 504.00

\$6,670.50

There may be some slight errors in the names of purchasers, as they were not called distinctly, but we believe such were the real purchasers. The price is correct. These sheep were of most excellent quality. They were very fine-wooled Sheep; rather small bodies, which probably had an influence on the price they brought, as many persons look to the carcass of the sheep for mutton, rather than for the wool. Altogether, this is a valuable sale for our State, and will aid us in our wealth.

Horticultural Exhibition at San Jose.

Of the Santa Clara Valley Society.

A grand Exhibition of Agriculture and Horticulture is announced by this Society, to take place at the city of San Jose, on the 18th and 19th of September next. This is well. Every county should establish an Annual Fair; every friend of Agriculture and Horticulture, and of the Mechanic Arts, should do his best to promote these great interests. Every county should be up and doing, and should, by delegations, co-operate with each county, so that by courtesies and kind interchange of thought and action, bring the experience of all to the work of revealing all that is good in the earth or in man.

By a mutual understanding and a spirit of cordial fraternity, arrangements can be made so that the Fairs in the several counties shall not conflict with one another, but rather aid each other, and the best products of several can pass from county to county for comparison, and thus the highest standard of excellence be attained; so that, from the several counties there will come up to the State Fair only the best of each. Every county should be auxiliary in its efforts and labors to the State Society; thus, and thus only, can the greatest amount of good be accomplished for all.

We rejoice to see the friends of industry moving in San Jose, and hope that they will have a successful exhibition, from which they will be enabled to add greatly to the coming State Fair at Stockton—for which every county is in duty bound to do all it can.

Flour Market at Yreka—Grain Prospects Up-river.

The Red Bluff Beacon quotes from the Yreka Union that flour, in that market, is now demanding higher prices than at any time during the last year and a half, and it is now held at \$6.50 and \$7 per hundred. The Beacon continues: This will be good news to our farmers. Owing to the low price of flour at Yreka, during the last year, Weaver and Shasta have been supplied from that place, and our farmers have been compelled to seek another market, viz: Sacramento and Oroville. Weaver and Shasta are our best market when we get the trade that naturally belongs to us. We hope hereafter that the mines in the vicinity of Yreka and Scott's Bar will prove so productive that there will be a sufficient number of miners to consume whatever surplus the farmers in those rich valleys raise.

We notice with pleasure, also, the handsome and well-deserved tribute paid to our estimable correspondent, which we here subjoin. This will give a new assurance to our readers that the writings of this correspondent are always worthy their especial notice. The Beacon says:

In the last number of the CALIFORNIA FARMER we noticed two very interesting letters from our old friend, Judge Israel D. Morley, of Pleasant Valley Ranch, in Stanislaus county, from which we learn that, with few exceptions, the grain crop is very light in that section. Judge Morley is the most extensive wheat raiser in California. We have known him ever since we were a boy, and can assure our readers that when he says wheat is scarce, it is the case. From the best information we can get, the county of Tehama has the best crops of any county in the State. The prospect is good for a good round price for your wheat, barley, and hay; it will be your own fault if you give it away. We want every farmer in the county to save four bushels of wheat to pay for the Beacon one year.

A NEW MANUFACTURE.—B. T. Chase & Co., on Market street, San Francisco, have opened the manufacture of barrels, casks and kegs, from the raw material. One principle of excellence that we see in this manufacture is that the whole thing is Californian. The invention of this new machinery belongs to California machinists; casks, wood, all of our home industry; staves, heads, etc., sawed by circular saws. It is a busy place, and another good thing is, all the casks that can be made are readily taken by the sugar refiners for repacking sugar. This factory is worth a visit.

The Mechanics' Palace.

The dome of the Mechanics' Hall of Exhibition now nears its proud swelling head, and looms up over the city, as a token of the superiority of labor over wealth. From one end of our State to the other the "note of preparation" soundeth, and the Mechanics of California will not be backward in showing to the world what they can do.

We look upon this Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute as one of the most momentous events in the history of California. It will tell upon her character, her name and fame, and upon her prosperity through all coming time. This is the auspicious moment. If the Mechanics of our State but realize this and "take the tide at its flood," it will assuredly roll them on to fame, fortune and prosperity, and our State will awaken from the lethargy and despondency that now rests upon her.

That a double good can be attained is evident from the fact that whatever is excellent can be exhibited both at this Exhibition and at the State Fair at Stockton also.

Will the Mechanics of our State seize this auspicious tide in their favor?

The State Agricultural Fair.

The work progresses nobly. We hear good word from Stockton of the interest felt for the coming Exhibition. It is a great work, and requires great labor and great preparation. We trust the citizens realize the good that can be accomplished by will, and judicious preparation.

Too much cannot be said upon this subject; the influence of this Fair will be felt in all coming years, and the character of the men at the head of the Society, the present year, will guarantee that no effort will remain untied to make the Exhibition what it should be.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.—On Wednesday, nearly two hundred ships, barks and brigs were in this port. Shipping business still continues very dull, and vessels cannot be very profitably employed anywhere at present. The India trade has recently proved so disastrous that but little inducement is offered for new operations in that quarter. Chincha trade is in an uncertain state; southern freighting is very dull, and vessels are arriving here in ballast. West India freights are about over for the season. Business for small vessels is very poor. We trust that this important business to New England will revive before many months.—(Bost. Trans. 17th ult.)

We clip the above from the Boston Transcript received by the last steamer. This shows the state of commerce at that city at these dates; and what has produced this stagnation in this branch of business? A little reflection will explain. A considerable number of these vessels were used in carrying grain and flour to Europe during the Russian war, others were engaged in the China trade, and a large number in the California trade; in all these a cessation has taken place, and in the last we are particularly interested. Our markets have been overstocked for years, until shippers no longer dare such experiments as have been practiced; less and less vessels will be required for goods to California, in coming years, for California will become her own manufacturer and producer, and within five years, ships will leave our ports fully laden with products of our own—with Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Wines, Bone-dust, Horns, and other products; and within that time we shall become exporters of Beet-root Sugar to the other States of the Union. California can manufacture Sugar for the whole United States—we mean all that we now import—for within a reasonable time the much-abused Chinese will become our planters of Sugar-cane, Rice and Cotton, and these articles of produce will swell the number of our rich products and help load our ships. Ere these five years are past, San Francisco Bay will be gladdened with whole fleets of Whalers, that shall make their outfits here, taking our produce, fresher, better and cheaper than they can procure them at any other port in the world, and thus enriching our farmers, giving a new stimulus to our mercantile and marine interests, and sending back our fleet clippers with cargoes of oil and bone. Thus the shipping of the United States will be employed by reason of the prosperity of our golden State.

Let those who doubt this picture, note down this, our prophecy, and await its sure fulfillment.

Beautiful and Appropriate Seals.

We were shown the very beautiful seal of the Firemen's Charitable Society of San Francisco. The engraved surface shows a dark background, from which springs out in bold relief the white marble tablet, around and on which are children leaning and kneeling, while the mother is in the weeping attitude; over all the weeping willow gracefully waves; thus showing that the graves of the departed Fireman is an object of regard and veneration among the brethren, and that a monument is not only reared over his grave, but that his family recognize in it the work of those to whom they shall look for aid in the time of need.

Another new seal, recently finished, has been so appropriately described in the Sacramento Age that we give the quotation:

The Broken Pillar.—The Probate Court seal of a mountain county has a device representing a child leaning with one hand on a broken pillar, and with the other pointing upward. The conception of desolation and childish faith is very beautiful; the pillar stands on a ruin, with the capital lying at the base, while the index finger of the child points out the way to the mercy seat clearer than the logic of theologians who ever wrote or declaimed. There is a sublime eloquence in the sinless child's appeal to Heaven, and if there be a time when the angel of mercy is hurried away on his mission, it is when the low wail of the orphan comes up from earth, and through the gate which his father has left ajar.

Both the above seals are of California workmanship, reflecting the highest credit on the artists.

Mules vs. Horses.

The longevity of the mule has become so proverbial, that a purchaser seldom inquires his age. Pliny gives an account of one taken from Grecian history, that was eighty years old; and though past labor, followed others that were carrying materials to build the temple of Minerva at Athens, and seemed to wish to assist them; which so pleased the people, that they ordered him to have free access to the grain market. Dr. Rees mentions two that were seventy years old. In the West Indies, a mule has been known to perform his task in a cane mill, when over forty years of age. We once knew a mare mule twenty-five years old, that had been twenty-one years in constant work, and no diminution in her powers could be discovered. It was not uncommon for her to take upwards of a ton weight in a wagon to market, a distance of more than five miles. A neighbor has owned a very large mule about fourteen years that cannot be less than twenty-eight years old. He informed us a few days since, that he could not perceive the least failure in him, and would not exchange him for any farm horse in the country. A farmer living near Centerville, Maryland, it is said, owns a mule that is thirty-five years old, as capable of labor as at any former period.

In no country is the mule better adapted to all the purposes of husbandry for which the horse is used than our own. And it would be highly desirable to be able to exhibit a calculation of the actual saving in dollars and cents by his employment, but unfortunately no correct data can be had. And as we consider such calculations, unless founded upon experimental facts, and those multiplied to be all "moonshine," we shall merely submit a desultory comparison between the mule and the horse, derived from such facts as our own experience and information from authentic sources will justify the assumption of.

From what has been stated respecting the longevity of the mule, we think it may be fairly assumed that he does not deteriorate more rapidly after twenty years of age than the horse does after ten, allowing the same extent of work and similar treatment to each. The contrast in the mule's freedom from malady or disease, compared with the horse, is not less striking. Arthur Young, during his tour in Ireland, was informed that a gentleman had lost several fine mules by feeding them on wheat straw cut; and we have been informed that a mule dealer in the western part of this State, attributed the loss of a number of young mules in a severe winter, a few years since, when hay was exhausted, to feeding them exclusively on cut straw and Indian meal. In no other instance have we heard or known of a mule being attacked with any disorder or complaint, except two or three cases of inflammation of the intestines, caused by gross neglect in permitting them to remain exposed to cold and wet, when in a perspiration after severe labor, and drinking to excess of cold water. From his light frame and more cautious movements, the mule is less subject to casualties than the horse. Indeed, it is not improbable that a farmer may work the same team of mules above twenty years and never be presented with a farrier's bill, or find it necessary to exercise the art himself.

Sir John Sinclair, in his Report on the Agriculture of Scotland, remarks that if the whole period of a horse's labor be fifteen years, the first six may be equal in value to that of the remaining nine; therefore, a horse of ten years old, after working six years, may be worth half his original value. He estimates the annual decline of a horse to be equal to fifty per cent. on his price every six years, and supposes one out of every twenty-five that are regularly employed in agriculture, to die every year, constituting a charge of four per cent per annum for insurance against diseases and accidents. He considers five acres of land, of medium quality, necessary for the maintenance of each horse, and the annual expense, including harness, shoeing, farming, and decline in value, allowing him to cost two hundred dollars, to exceed that sum about five per cent, which is the only difference between the estimate of this illustrious and accurate agriculturist, and that of a respectable committee of the Farmers' Society of Barnwell District, South Carolina, who, in a report published in the Charleston Courier, state that "the annual expense of keeping a horse is equal to his value." The same committee also state that "at four years old a horse will seldom sell for more than the expense of rearing him." That "the superiority of the mule over the horse had long been appreciated by some of their most judicious planters—that two mules could be raised at less expense than one horse—that a mule is fit for service at an earlier period, if of sufficient size—will perform as much labor, and if attended to when first put to work, his gait and habits may be formed to suit the taste of the owner." This report may be considered a most valuable document, emanating as it does from enlightened practical farmers, in a section of country where we may suppose a horse can be maintained cheaper than in any State further north.

Although a mule will work and endure on such mean and hard fare, that a horse would soon give out upon, he has an equal relish for that which is good; and it is strict economy to indulge him, for no animal will pay better for extra keep by extra work. But if, by hard fare, or hard work, he is reduced to a skeleton, two or three weeks' rest and good keeping will put him in flesh and high condition for labor. We have witnessed such examples with mules twenty years old; so much cannot be said of the horse at that age. The expense of shoeing a mule the year round does not amount to more than one-third that of a horse, his hoofs being harder, tougher, and more horny, and so slow in their growth, the shoes require no removal, and hold on till worn out—and the wear, from lightness of the animal, is much less.

The mule is accused of being "vicious, stubborn and slow;" we can assert that out of about twenty employed in our vicinity at different periods during a course of thirty years, one only had any vicious propensities, and probably those might have been subdued by proper management when young. We have always understood they were true pullers, and quick travelers with a load. In fact, we have never known a mule refuse a "strong pull and a long pull." Their vision and hearing is much more accurate. We have seen them before a family carriage, before a buggy-wagon, a cart, and under the saddle, and have never known one to stumble, start, or run from any object or noise—a fault in the horse continually causing the maiming and death of numbers of human beings. The mule is more steady in his draught, and less likely to waste his strength than the horse—hence more suitable to work with oxen; and as he walks faster, will habituate them to a quicker gate. But for none of the purposes of agriculture does his superiority appear more conspicuous than before the plow among

crops, his feet being smaller and follow each other so much more in a line that he seldom treads down the plants. The facility of instructing him to obey implicitly the voice of his driver or the plowman is astonishing.

There is one plausible objection that is often urged against the mule, "that on deep soils and soft roads, his feet being much smaller than those of the horse, sink further in;" but it should be considered that he can extricate them with as much greater facility.

It is full time to bring our comparison to a close, which we shall do by assuming the position that the farmer who substitutes mules for horses will have this portion of his animal labor performed with the expense of one spire of grass, instead of two, which may be equal, so far, to making "two spires grow where one grew before." For although a large sized mule will consume somewhat more than half the food necessary for a horse, yet, if we take into account the saving in expense of shoeing, farriery, &c., we may safely affirm that a clear saving of one-half can be fully substantiated. But in addition to this, the mule farmer may calculate, with tolerable certainty, upon the continuation of his capital for thirty years; whereas the horse farmer, at the expiration of fifteen years, must look to his crops, to his acres, or a bank for the renewal of his—or perhaps, what is worse, he must commence horse-jockey at an early period.

We cannot resist the impulse to exhibit the mule in one other point of view. For the movement of cars on city railways, the employment of this animal meets with a decided preference, in comparison with the horse, independent of the economy in using him. He seems so peculiarly adapted for that labor, that compared with the horse, he may be considered almost equal to a locomotive power engine.—[C. N. Bement, in American Wool Grower.]

American Grape Vines in Europe.

TO THE WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION: Of late years, since the appearance of the disease called the "Oidium," amongst the grape vines of Europe, the attention of the wine growers of that continent has been anxiously turned to find out some means of arresting its ravages—or to discover such new grape vines, as would be exempt from this alarming disease, which threatens to destroy the old varieties now in cultivation.

Recent experiments have proved Catawba and Isabella vines to be well adapted to the soil and climate of many parts of Europe, and entirely free from the "Oidium."

Mrs. S. J. Kellogg, of Cincinnati, who resided for some years in France, has lately received an order from Bordeaux for cuttings and roots of our American varieties, and Col. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, has been commissioned by the government of Belgium, to send over all our best selections of grape vines, and also samples of our wines.

Both these gentlemen are assured by their correspondents, that the American vines, already tried, are quite healthy and promising as wine grapes.

I am permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by one of the gentlemen above named. It is dated Bordeaux, February 12th, 1857: "My friends in Belgium to whom I had mentioned that I thought, from the perusal of the book you gave me when there, that the vines of Ohio had been attacked by the 'Oidium,' as well as our own, write to me that it is a mistake. The vines of German or European origin they say may have been attacked by the disease, but not the Catawba, Isabella and other American vines."

"Some of those gentlemen, who, in Languedoc and other parts of France, have cultivated these vines, affirm that, in the midst of the vineyards which are tainted, the Isabella, Catawba, &c., have hitherto passed unscathed; and I have the same testimony from several other reliable quarters. These circumstances render the inquiries made in and for Belgium, still more interesting, and I do not hesitate in imparting them to you."

"I shall be anxious to know when I may expect the vine plants I took the liberty to ask for, if I have been in time."

This is a new item in the value of grape culture in America. Not only is the wine wanted for home consumption, but the vines for export abroad. Let us, therefore, press forward with confidence in this important branch of American agriculture. R. BUCHANAN.

GREAT PICKLE ORCHARD.—"Where's the peck of pickled peppers?" While visiting the vicinity of San Leandro, we took a peep at the small(?) pickle ground that supplies A. D. Baker's Pickle warehouse. It is only forty acres. Just think of it; forty acres of pickles! Do you remember how the pickles tasted? We never saw a finer lot of vines, and the following is the result: A contract was made to supply one hundred bags, a day, of pickles, for the warehouse; the price, \$2.25 per bag. Already they have averaged seventy-five bags per day. They will raise 4000 sacks this season, realizing the pretty sum of nearly \$10,000 for forty acres of ground. A. D. Baker's Pickles are now superior to any imported.

A SPLENDID ORCHARD.—The last spring, we spoke of the new orchard planted by John McMorrie, Esq., on the San Lorenzo creek, consisting of 3200 apple trees. We paid a visit to this orchard, this week, and found it much improved; trees healthy, increased in size, and handsomely formed, and, what was most gratifying, the addition to the orchard of 12,400 trees more, making now the number of Sixteen Thousand Apple Trees in one orchard. Who can beat this, East or West? The trees are planted 16 1/2 feet apart, in the quincunx order. Sixteen hundred are now two years planted; 12,400 one year. Some are in bearing now, and many give promise of producing largely, another year.

A NICE FLOCK OF SHEEP.—We found a fine flock of sheep at San Lorenzo, owned by Messrs. Farrally and Huff, comprising from 1600 to 1800 Southdowns, Leicesters crossed upon the new Mexican breed. By this cross, the quality of the wool was much improved, and we learned that from 1000, sheared the present year, a clip of 200 pounds of wool was taken which sold for twenty cents per pound. This, we believe, is as good an evidence of advance as we need.

HOTCHINGS' CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE.—The August number of this monthly is well worth a perusal. It contains many interesting articles finely illustrated.

ALSO BY
C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
SACRAMENTO

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS;
BUREAUS, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,
TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES
OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful
and prompt attention.
JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as
possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places,
for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to
WOODWARD'S



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street--119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity
of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Office, and the United States Branch Mint.
BOARD, per Week, \$9. BOARD, per Day, \$1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.
Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.
The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses,
clean bedding, &c.

BATHS FREE!
By rendering attention and making efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at
extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer
House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.
There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment.
The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

At the above works may be manufactured
all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low
pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest
notice and on the most reasonable terms. Partic-
ular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for
Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the
personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has
had sixteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in
New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON,
Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings
of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most ap-
proved metal. Patterns for castings in all the various forms,
made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when
cast.
Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.
Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam En-
gines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings,
Cooking Ranges, Grain Elevating Machinery, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.
HINCLEY, HYDE & CO.
v7-19



PHENIX WORKS,

JONAS KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

Orders from the country attended to promptly.

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters con-

stantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v7-19 3m



DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgam-
ators, etc.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Ma-
chinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded
to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-19 3m PETER DONAHUE.



FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and
Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM,
awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the Third
Time received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see; but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that 't is ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?
There's but ONE ARTIST—

R. H. VANCE.

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.



AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS,
GRUBS, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not
dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in
holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c, 35c, 65c, \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 Boxes.
"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands
in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$4.50 Boxes.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Marketers, Fleas, Flies,
Plant Insects, Vermin on Poultry and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c and 50c Boxes.
Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL
DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal
DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the United States,
the Canadian, West India, California and South America.

Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
No goods sent on commission.
Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest
wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards,
Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.

Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats,
Havels, Public Institutions, &c.

A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale
dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed
(prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three-cent P. O.
stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street,
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway.

Rags Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID IN CASH FOR PAPER.

RAGS, at the Office of the Pioneer Paper Mill, No. 25

California street.

Our friends in the country are invited to save their Rags and

send them to us. Printers, Publishers, Book Binders, &c., can be supplied with

extra sized paper at short notice. TAYLOR & POST.



GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Still, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE
WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany,
covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and
Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut
and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and
Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted
Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great
variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS.

CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

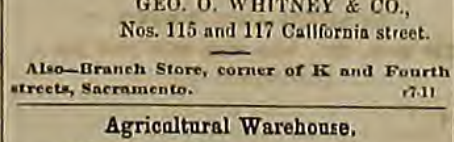
To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition—
Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Polu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

Give us a call, and examine our Stock
and Prices before selecting elsewhere.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth
streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Agricultural Warehouse.



TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery
streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant
receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricul-
tural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Glens and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Gale" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, No. 1 and 2 make;
"Golden" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast Iron Cultivators;

Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double
dash, to go with Dog Povers;

Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mort's Furnaces and Cast-iron, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds: Garden Barrows;
Trimmers—Pitt & Hall's, 8-horse;

Respers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Churn Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grain Mills, Barre Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;

Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jolting;

Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Cress Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;

Rubel Baskets, Half-barrel Measures;
Port Angers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grub Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

A Branch of our house is established at Marysville
where everything we import can be found Wholesale and
Retail.

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE
in this State sired by the celebrated
BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Ver-
mont, and can be seen at the Black
Hawk Ranch, sixteen miles from this
city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four
months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.
Persons owning the same are requested to call on the
undersigned before they are one week old, register and
receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.
I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and
three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of
the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

B. F. FISH, Agent.
April 1, 1857. v7-13 3m

J.L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since
the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with
you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live
among you with my family during the term of my natural
life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks
for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cent on the Dollar
through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you
a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induce-
ments to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there
is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and
rather more so between those who have picked up the
Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole
lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,
having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and
been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people
wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE
BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW,
OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to
make it the most extensive depot for every valuable
Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pre-
scribers of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines and
them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof
Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with
MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two
or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS
ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-
ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valu-
able articles:

Hudd's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the
best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particu-
larly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other
article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too nume-
rous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know
how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the
public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a
call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
SACRAMENTO.

WM. H. MOORE,
SAN FRANCISCO

BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY,
NO. 83 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Anti-Friction or
Babbit
Metal Castings,
Cylinders, and
Steamboat Belts,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liqueur,
Soda, Oil and Water
COCKS,
And Valves in all
descriptions made
and repaired.

HOSE
And all other Joints,
Spelter, Solder,
Copper Bricks, &c.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v7-22 3m

From the East.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Age, Commander J. T. Watkins, arrived at this port this morning. Her dates from New York are to the 6th inst. The Golden Age brings over 700 passengers, 433 packages of merchandise, and \$401,556 50 in specie.

DEATH OF Wm. L. MARCY.—Hon. Wm. L. Marcy died suddenly on the 4th of July, at Ballston, Saratoga county, New York. He closed his seventieth year in December last.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Postmaster General and the President have decided upon the route of the Overland Mail to California. It commences at St. Louis and Memphis, thence to Little Rock, thence to the Rio Grande, near Fort Fillmore or Donna Ana, thence along the projected wagon road to Fort Yuma, and thence to San Francisco. Messrs. Butterfield & Co. are the contractors, at the sum of five hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. This provides for the transportation of a mail twice a week.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Our Washington dispatch, says the N.Y. Herald, that a treaty with Nicaragua is under consideration, having for its object the re-opening of the transit route. The steamship commodore is, it is said, entirely ignored as regards this matter.

Arrangements are in progress for the speedy settlement of the questions in dispute between the United States and New Granada, upon a basis perfectly satisfactory to our government. The instructions relative to the operation of the troops now detailed for Utah, have been completed. It is designed by the government to create a separate military department of the Territory, under command of Gen. Harney, who will have a force of nearly three thousand men fully equipped as an army in the field.

Lord Napier has communicated to Secretary Cass a disavowal of the cession to England of the Islands in Panama Bay. He also denies the allegation that the Chiriqui Islands were conveyed to British subjects, or have been placed under a British and French protectorate.

Riot in New York.—On the 4th of July a bloody riot began, says the Herald of the 6th, in the "Bloody Sixth" ward, between a gang calling themselves the "Dead Rabbits," and the Bowery boys, in Bayard street, near Mulberry. Firearms were freely used. On the 6th, at 12 o'clock, the riots had ended. It is stated that fifteen persons, including the policemen, Bowery boys, and "Dead Rabbits," are dead, and eighty known to be wounded.

New Steamship Company for California.

The New York papers tell us of the contract being made for the building of two fine large four-wheel steamers, to run from Panama to San Francisco. These, we presume, are the same as were long since contemplated by the Company partially organized. The building of the boats was then, and probably is now, entrusted to Capt. Randall; the same boats were planned to carry three thousand passengers; first cabin, \$150; second cabin, \$50. This is what California wants—cheap communication from the East, whereby whole families can come speedily, safe, and cheap.

RAILROAD TRAVELING AT THE EAST.—Those who are returning to the East, and who pass on from New York to Boston, should try the Norwich and Worcester route, and try the elegant steamers Commonweal and Connecticut. These boats are like floating palaces, and your reception by their officers makes you feel at home. And when you take the cars at Norwich, the conductors on this route will give you assurance that you are attended to by gentlemen. Your whole route will be one of pleasure and interest. Be sure and try the inland route, via Norwich and Worcester.

FROM SALT LAKE.—The Desert News of June 3d, states, that Brigham Young and party returned from their northern tour of exploration on the 26th of May. His health was much improved. The wheat crop throughout the Territory looks well, and the prospect for an abundant yield was never better. A Floral Festival was to be held in G. S. L. City early in June.

The Noisy Carrier.

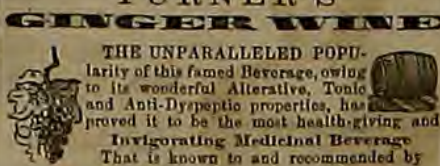
Do you know the Noisy Carrier? If you do not, you should know him. Can it be possible you have been any time in California, and not know the Noisy Carrier? But we see we were mistaken—you have a Book in your hand now that you have bought of him, it has his mark upon it. Very few persons have any conception of the immense trade that is done by this same Noisy Carrier, and yet he is one of the most peaceable and agreeable men you ever met; all the noise he makes is in unpacking and packing his cases of books and papers he receives and sends away.

We took a peep into his place the other day, and we learned these facts—now, "facts are stubborn things,"—we found that this same quiet and peaceable man had sold, the past season, nearly 50,000 volumes of books, including school-books, periodicals, etc., and upwards of 250,000 newspapers and magazines, besides an untold amount of blank books, stationery, etc. We learn that he received by the last steamer 12,000 papers and magazines, and this is but an average by every steamer. Well, when you call and see him and his clerks at work on steamer arrival, the matter is all explained, for he is so busy on these occasions that he has been obliged to put up a small engine to wind his twine for doing up his parcels; and any one can go and prove this fact, by calling at the Noisy Carrier's. About 1500 books, papers and other periodicals are distributed from this house, after the arrival of each steamer, and twelve clerks are at work night and day. The postage, too, of some \$250 quarterly, is an item that tells, also. And this trade makes the Noisy Carrier.

SQUASHES FROM THE ISLANDS.—We noticed a few lots of Crook-neck Squash, received per Fanny Major, by T. B. Taylor, the Produce dealer on Clay street. These were uncommon fine in appearance, and worthy especial notice. Rancheros and sellers of produce should know of this house—and hotel and restaurant folks should see this stock when they market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURNER'S



The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of

GINGER WINE:
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN.

Warranted to be the pure Juice of JUNIPER BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP

Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB.

Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger

Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription: "TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every description, manufactured by

M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;

JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and

R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.,

Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

7-21 3m

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS!

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,

Front Street, Corner of Sacramento,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, &c.,

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY

receiving by every Clipper Ship from the East, and by every Steamer via the Isthmus, a complete and extensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE!

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

By one of the firm, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Particular attention is called to their select stock of

NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of

Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,

Always on hand, together with a

Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,

A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY,

Comprising

EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED

PATENT SHIRTS.

Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10.

Raven's-Ducks.

Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc.

(For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO,

A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing,

Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts;

together with every article to be found in the

Dry Goods line.

ORDERS

FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

TAFFEE, McCAHILL & CO.,

Front street, corner Sacramento.

C. MAIN, E. H. WINCHESTER.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Brides,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE WARE, &c.,

No. 82 Battery Street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment

of Stage Harnesses, Saddle Sticks and Lashes, of the best

quality, constantly on hand.

7-21 3m

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,

Importer and Dealer in

CHAMPAGNE CIDER

AND

PURE VINEGAR.

No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

7-21 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

A CARD.

WE would like this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care. One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of

Hay Forks, Batched's;

Hay Hand Rakes;

Horse Rakes, wood teeth;

" " steel spring teeth;

Scythes and Snaths;

Grape Vine Cutters;

For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Mowing Machines.

KETCHUM'S Improved Mowers, with Extras.

For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Threshing Machines.

HALL'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Reapers! Reapers!!

MCCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower; Seymour & Mor-

gan's Reaper and Mower. For sale by

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Ox Yokes and Bows.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a large assortment of Ox

Yokes and Bows. For sale by

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Straw Cutters.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," Gale's celebrated Straw

and Hay Cutters. For sale by

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.

JUST received, ex "Flying Mail," a very large and complete

assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle

for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining

district having opened, with a prospect of a large

hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of

thanking their numerous customers for the extensive

patronage they have experienced for their

Patent Anti-Friction Axle Grease

during the last four years, and beg to say that

no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sus-

tain it to the wide reputation it has acquired as the best

lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever in-

troduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,

1411 Market street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the

heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without re-

quiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent

Grease works free from oozing or gum, the draft of the horse is

very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long

journey over a heavy road.

7-15 1f

SATHER & CHURCH,

BANKERS,

Corner of Clay and Battery streets,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS

to suit, as follows: on

New York.....payable at American Exchange Bank

Boston.....Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank

Philadelphia.....Drexel & Co.

Cincinnati, Ohio.....Johnston, Brothers & Co.

St. Louis, Mo.....Haskell & Co. Exchange Bank

Pittsburg, Penn.....E. D. Jones, Esq. Cashier

Louisville, Ky.....A. D. Hunt & Co.

Charlotte, S. C.....H. W. Connor & Co.

New Orleans, La.....Benoist, Shaw & Co.

Also, Exchange on London;

France, on the Rhine; and

Germany, on the Main.

Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at

current rates, and transact a General Banking Business.

P. SATHER, } San Francisco.

E. W. CHURCH, }

7-24

Ornamental Shrubbery.

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GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

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COMPRISING

5,000 Monthly Roses, of 150 varieties;

2,000 Carnations, of 100 kinds;

500 Monthly Honeysuckle, of 8 varieties;

500 Azaleas, of 10 varieties;

Laburnums, Arbor Vitis, Myrtles, Euonymus, Silver Maples,

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Mock Orange, Athanas, Spiraea, Weigela, Deutzias;

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Hardy and Green House Plants.

Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds.

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7-24

Contractor.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to enter into con-

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any kind—furnishing all the material—or contracting for

the superintendence and erection. The work recently

finished under his superintendence at Mare Island, the

two large and spacious granite warehouses just completed

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his ability and skill as a contractor.

All the references needed can be given to parties wish-

ing to contract. Letters addressed to the undersigned at

Napa City will receive immediate attention.

Napa City, July 1, 1857.

J. M. WARNER.

7-1 3m

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are

manufacturing CORDAGE, the best quality from

Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,

and have constantly on hand

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 1857.

NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 120 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

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[For the California Farmer.]

Sprouting of Young Potatoes in the Soil.

EDITHS FARMER: In an article of mine which appeared in the FARMER of the 5th June, I endeavored to point out the urgent necessity of farmers studying Agriculture scientifically, as the only means of enabling them to obviate difficulties of daily occurrence. I also suggested the advantages which farmers had in being readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, through which they have an opportunity of communicating with the Editors and with each other, and thus obtaining assistance and advice from those whom they, in their turn, may assist with something else—making the FARMER a channel whereby they may with facility communicate with each other. The propriety of my remarks is illustrated by a letter in the FARMER of the 17th instant, from Mr. Springer of Douglass Flat, concerning his potato-crop.

As Mr. Springer merely states the fact, that "as soon as the young potatoes began to form, a second growth would start therefrom," without saying anything of the soil on which they were planted, further than that it had been well prepared for their reception, and properly hoed, and that it was not naturally too moist, and had not, previous to the circumstance which he relates, been irrigated, I am compelled to confine myself to remarks connected with the general physiology of plants, and more particularly of the potato.

When the seed of any plant is put in the ground it imbibes moisture from the soil, and oxygen from the atmosphere (by which the loose soil on the surface is permeated), in consequence of which a partial decomposition of its components takes place, commencing with those which are of a gummy nature, by means of which the embryo germ of the future plant is liberated, and becomes the commencement of another plant. The decomposition goes on, furnishing for the elongating buds, from the farinaceous and mineral constituents of the seed, material for its enlargement, till it has roots strong enough to elaborate them from the soil. To enable the plant to thrive, it is necessary that it have, as it progresses in growth, similar ingredients of easy access in the soil. About the time that it is in blossom the stem and leaves are generally in full vigor and require a full supply, not only to promote its growth but also for other reasons. It is soon to undergo a change. Its vigor, as the seed begins to ripen, relaxes, and the leaves look sickly, partly from the tissues which conveyed the sap getting clogged up and closed, and partly from its more valuable ingredients having to be used to a considerable extent in the forming seed; which always contains them in greater abundance than the other portions of the plant—and has to do so, as otherwise the seed then forming would be incapable of having anything suitable with which to supply its bud, when its turn came to become the parent of a new plant. As the seed ripens it dries, and in the dry state is incapable of germinating; and thus Nature carefully performs her work, and Man has only to secure her blessings, and enjoy her bounty.

No sooner, however, does the seed find itself in a suitable condition as to heat, air, and moisture, than it germinates—sometimes during rainy weather sprouting on the stalk; hence, care becomes necessary to prevent the very means which Nature has provided for the perpetuation of her plants from proving their destruction. As an example of Nature's proceedings, which may tend to elucidate the mysterious and apparently anomalous freak on her part of which Mr. Springer complains: the cabbage and turnip, as we know, in northern latitudes (their natural climate) are biennial plants; growing one year, and ripening their seed the next year. But let us sow cabbage or turnip seed in this State during winter, and if it should happen that the plants are retarded in their early growth by frost, as soon as more genial weather sets in, instead of proceeding in the formation of buds, as we may be disposed to expect, the greater portion of them run to seed. Now, why is this? The answer is obvious. The interruption in their growth by frost, though only short, has exactly the same effect on them as though it had been longer; the sap is diverted from the dainties which it has been performing in the same way; and with the returning warmth it forthwith proceeds to discharge new duties, which otherwise it would postpone. The interruption of the sap of plants of this biennial character by heat is only a variation of the same law—the object being indirectly produced by an event occurring, whereby the sap is diverted from the purpose of ministering

to the growth and enlargement of the plant, and turned exclusively to the formation of seed.

Let us see how far these simple laws of Nature apply to Mr. Springer's case. So long as potatoes are merely potting out leaves and branches, the plant is vigorous, and all is as it ought to be; but about the time the blossoms appear, and the tubers begin to form, when both top and bottom are draining from it the most nourishing constituents of its sap, it assumes an unusual tendency to germinate anew from the forming tubers; evidently because the balance between the supply and demand has thus been deranged to an extent which it could not withstand; and, consequently, a sort of unnatural precocity in the tubers took place, as in the instance of frost on cabbage and turnip plants; and instead of going on with their former work of gradual enlargement, as they were in a suitable condition as to heat, air, and moisture, they set about the next thing they would have naturally done; namely, sprouting anew for the production of another crop.

Let Mr. Springer keep in mind what would have been the remedy in the case of the cabbage plants. Whether the effect was occasioned by heat or frost, it was evidently produced by an interruption of the natural economy at work for their perfect formation, and the cure lay in preventing such interruption. Perhaps, in Mr. Springer's case, the soil is deficient in the mineral constituents of plants in a sufficiently soluble state, for the double purpose for which they are wanted at the time the blossoms and tubers are forming. Perhaps it has other peculiarities, which render the plant of the potato and its forming tubers different from what they are when it is in a healthy condition. Of this Mr. Springer may be assured, that either the sap in the plant is from such cause defective, or some interruption having the effect of bringing on a precocious maturity in the tubers has taken place, and that the remedy depends on his ascertaining wherein the difference in his soil consists from that where potatoes grow without being so affected. Meantime, he might try the effect of pulling off the blossoms. I am half-inclined to think the soil was too much loosened.

MILLERTON, 25th July, 1857.

AGRICOLA.

Success in Stock Raising.

THERE is probably no business in this country more prosperous, in every sense of the word, than stock raising; it benefits the owner, benefits the neighborhood, and benefits the State. We spoke of the Dairies of Petaluma, two weeks since, and while at Sacramento the last week, we met a friend who said to us he was glad of the prosperity of this branch of business, for he came from a dairy State; and, said he, one of the men you spoke of at Petaluma was a personal friend of mine, and I remember well when he reached this country in '52. He came over the plains with his stock, and as he came into Sacramento he stopped at my store on J street, to see me; and, said he, I am now worth \$1000 more than I was when I left home—the increased value of my stock made me so. The same person is now quite independent, and is among the best dairymen of Petaluma. We notice this success with pleasure.

THE revenue of the Sacramento WaterWorks, for the month of July, amounted to \$5,985 16.



No. 58.

This Ram was awarded the great Prize of 450 Francs, at the World's Exhibition, at Paris, in 1855. Owned by J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque County, New York. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by J. D. Patterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

[For the California Farmer.]

Social Reform.

EDITHS FARMER: My duties have been such that I was unable to give attention to writing until the present opportunity, which I now employ in pursuance of the subject which I presented to your readers some few weeks since. I desire to call their attention to the following suggestions: Mankind seek for enjoyment, from the cradle to the grave; the only motive which prompts the mind to action is that which promises happiness; to that great end are all our efforts directed; in all the multifarious channels through life, in every department of business, and in all our social relations, do we seek for happiness; and yet how few there are who attain to those positions, wherein they are permitted to partake of the realizations of their desires. I will pass over the immediate causes of these results, and confine myself more particularly to a consideration of the means by which they may be obviated. Like unto the physician, who is called to administer unto the necessities of a sick patient, he does not stop to enter into a review of the causes which engendered the disease, but immediately sets himself about the more important and necessary duty of prescribing a remedy. In order to establish a more healthy social system, it will first become necessary to root out those hotbeds of vice and folly which abound throughout the extent of our Commonwealth. I have reference to all those various games of pastime; these are the fountains from whence spring the germ of those giant evils which beset us, and until these are effectually dried up, we need not hope to find relief, neither in rigid legislative enactments, prohibitory of gambling, nor yet in a religious crusade against the gambler. Therefore, in order to banish from our midst these idle and senseless practices it will become necessary, first to introduce a subject, or system, which is calculated to promote the objects that we have in view. All legislative enactments, with severest penalties, will avail nothing, but will rather aggravate than abate the evil. Like unto the overflooded lands of our State, where the tule grows in all its rank luxuriance, stubbornly resisting the scythe of the mower, and, like unto Phoenix, recovering new life from the flames of the consuming fires; but ditch and drain the land, shut out the floods, and the tule disappears, and in its place is seen a rich and luxuriant pasturage, teeming with lowing herds and bleating flocks, and furnishing habitations for man. Thus may we successfully war against the disorders and corruption which everywhere abound. The intellectual soil of our people requires draining, that it may be freed from the stagnant waters in which it is submerged, and the genial rays of the sun of intelligence shall penetrate the rich soil, giving life and beauty where now there is nought but a desolate waste.

The numerous benevolent and moral-reform associations which exist among our people, though they have contributed in a measure towards the amelioration of the condition of society, have failed to awaken in the minds of our people generally, the importance of cultivating a taste for intellectual amusements. The object of many of these associations is merely negative, devoted to the prohibition of some local evil, through the restraints of self-denial; further than this they have not advanced; they have furnished no compensating medium for the exercise of the mind

which has torn itself from the excitements of those evils to which it was so long attached; and consequently do we so frequently see them relapse into their former indulgences, with embittered minds, at the tame and uninviting reward which they have found in exchange for their former attachments. Other associations have furnished a specific in the observance of some peculiar object or pursuit, resulting in the classification of the individual members of the community, and ceasing to contribute to its welfare beyond the limits of their sects. Therefore, in order to a successful prosecution of the war against the greater evils by which we are surrounded, it will be necessary to open the campaign by a descent upon the lesser vices so pregnant among us. But, before going into action, it will likewise be necessary to introduce a system, auxiliary to the expedition, which shall have for its object, the safe keeping and the naturalization of such parties of the enemy as shall become prisoners in our hands. Thus will we not only be enabled to dispense with the necessity of placing guard over the prisoners which we shall have taken, but when the war is ended, and victory shall have perched upon our banners, those who had fallen into our hands as enemies, will go forth as proselytes to our cause, proclaiming to their kindred and nation, the revelations of wisdom and of truth.

I will now proceed to the proposition of the organization of a society which shall be denominated the Association of Universal Knowledge, and which shall have for its object the acquisition and the dissemination of theoretical and practical philosophy, combining in its practice and research the fields of science and art, and directing the minds of its members into those channels which are most congenial to the tastes of each, in the pursuit of some intellectual and practical amusement, which shall not only tend to wean them from their attachment to those idle games of pastime, but shall likewise develop the rich resources of those minds which otherwise would continue dormant. There is a large class of our people, and, more particularly, those of very limited education, who regard scientific pursuits as belonging solely to the professional fraternity, and to be attained only through the medium of our colleges, and seminaries of learning; hence, they, too frequently, through want of confidence in their abilities to acquire a knowledge of the simplest philosophical truths, smother the yearnings of their own minds, after a knowledge of these things, in the injunction forbidding approach to those subjects which they regard as belonging not unto themselves. This is a very great error, from which may be apprehended the greatest obstacle to be encountered in the successful organization of the project. The minds of the masses should be disabused of these impressions, and taught to look upon the fields of science as plantations of intellectual wealth, which have been bestowed upon them by the beneficent hand of Deity, with the same rights and privileges as upon the princes and kings of the earth. And whether it be upon the mountain tops, or in the valleys; in the sparsely populated districts of the country, or in the densely crowded cities upon the seaboard, the great book of philosophy and art is open alike to all, imparting in a universal language, to the unlettered as well as to the linguist, a knowledge of the attributes of nature,

without money and without price. Periodical debates, lectures, experimental illustrations, exhibitions, wherein Astronomy, Geology, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, afford abundance of all that which will amuse and delight all classes and grades of our people. Establish one of these associations in each of our mining towns throughout the State, and in each of our cities, free from the restraints of religious creeds of sectarianism, and untainted by political strife, where men of every creed, and of every political bias may meet in the bonds of brotherhood, to seek amusement and pastime in the pursuits of universal knowledge, whose members shall abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and from all those idle games, and a brief period will elapse until the quickening influences of these associations shall be seen and felt throughout the extent of our Commonwealth.

The exercises of these associations should be made as public and free as circumstances will permit, thereby ingrafting upon the minds of the community around them the example of their works.

They would become depositories of natural curiosities, thereby inducing thousands of our people to make a more thorough and extended investigation into the geological organization of the mining districts. The miner, the agriculturist, and the artisan would become contributors to its archives, from the prolific resources of their various pursuits, and the knowledge which now lies hidden from the masses, would gradually become diffused among the people. The associations should hold their annual fair or gathering in some central and convenient locality, to which delegates should be sent, to take charge of all contributions belonging to their respective depositories; and likewise for the purpose of a free interchange of general information. The institution should be known and designated as the People's Fair, for the Advancement of Universal Knowledge. Our sister States upon the Atlantic border, would follow our example. Thus will dawn a new era upon the condition of our people; men of intelligence and of moral worth will then adorn our legislative halls; the judicial and executive departments of our government will then be consecrated to the sacred mandates of eternal justice and truth, and the future greatness of our country will be shadowed forth in the progress of her people.

Gentle reader, upon you depends the consummation of these great and important results; the destinies of a mighty empire are in your hands; armed with the lever of universal knowledge, and the omnipotent forces of creation will obey your commands. Thus will our country become the greatest among the nations of the earth; unrivaled in her mineral and agricultural productions, the intelligence of her people will shed a luster of surpassing beauty upon her boundless stores of wealth, her mountains, her gorges, and her valleys emitting bright scintillations of genius, concentrating in one vast orb upon this our western continent; bursting in floods upon the eastern hemisphere, and illuminating the dark recesses of the world with the regenerating influences of Eternal light; and all nations, and tongues, and people shall pay homage to her name.

The foregoing is a general outline of the system which I propose to present for the consideration of the young men of our State, hoping that some of them may discover therein sufficient inducements to prompt them to an active participation in the work. At a future convenience I may enter more minutely into a consideration of the subject.

And with the highest consideration I still remain. Your most obedient servant,

E. F. BRUNDAGE.

MOUTH CACHE CREEK STATION,
Solano County, Cal., July 25, 1857.

ALL who import Fruit and Ornamental Trees or Nursery stock will do well to read the advertisement of J. Saul, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Saul was from the Downing School, educated as a nurseryman, and thoroughly drilled as a scientific and practical nurseryman. Those who deal with him can do so in confidence of most honorable treatment. Mr. Saul has a brother at Smith's Garden, as the head man there, to whom reference can be had, and information given when required; but orders direct can go forward, safely relying upon the integrity of Mr. Saul.

We would speak of the dairy of Mr. R. Faville, of Suisun. We saw a load of fine Cheese from this dairy, unloading at Reed & Co.'s, Front street, Sacramento, and it reminded us of the dairies of New Braintree, Mass. Mr. F. keeps 140 cows, eighty milkers now, and makes in full season 4000 pounds of cheese per month, but now only 1500 pounds.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, who owns a milk ranch on the Sacramento, has seventy cows, forty milkers, and sends eighty gallons per day to market; in full season 100 gallons.

A New Motive Power.

The Baltimore Patriot is enthusiastic over a new motive power, alleged to have been discovered and brought into practical operation by Prof. J. O. F. Salomon, of that city. It is called the "Sulph. Oil Carbonic Acid Engine." The Professor has been at work on his discovery for the last ten years, during which time he has been aided by some of the most opulent and intelligent citizens of Baltimore. The machine is a common rectilinear steam-engine, differing in no material feature from those in general use, only a new motor is used, which is thus described by the Patriot:

"The patent novelty consists in the motive power and its application, which wholly supersedes steam. This motor is produced by a compound of de-sulphated bi-sulphuret of carbon, coal tar, and volatile or fixed oil, which, under certain influences of heat, becomes powerfully expansive, and thus gives momentum. Though only a four-horse engine, it was performing the estimated duty of ten horses, and has been so doing since put in operation, nearly a fortnight ago.

The great virtue and triumph of this wonderful invention, which, in all probability, will cause a revolution in mechanics, are its economy, safety, and power, combining, also, cheapness and convenience. The fluid, or gas, constituting the motive power, is used over and over again with scarcely any diminution or waste being thrown, after performing its work, from the heater to the condenser, and from the condenser to the heater again, with thorough renovation. The heater, where the gas or fluid is introduced, is submerged in a cistern of heated oil, kept hot by a gentle fire. In this condition, the gas expands, gaining its power and passing through pipes and valves, acts upon the piston, giving motion to the engine. The appliances are simple, easy of comprehension, free from complication, and not subject to accident or disarrangement. Thus a steady, active force is at all times kept up.

The cost of this fluid is estimated at ten cents per gallon, and it is demonstrated that eighteen gallons, by careful attention, will run an engine of the capacity here noticed, for one year. Its components are such as not to freeze, even at ninety degrees below zero. The amount of fuel is, in a proportion of fifteen pounds of coal to one hundred pounds, compared with a steam-engine of the same dimensions, whilst more than double the force can be brought into requisition."

A trial with steam, under an equal application of heat, is said to have clearly demonstrated a great superiority of this new motor, in its application, over steam. With a degree of heat which produced eighty revolutions per minute with the new motor, the steam-engine moved but slightly and stopped. Besides, it is claimed that explosion is impossible, and thus a great point is gained in obviating danger. A number of scientific gentlemen and practical machinists, who have witnessed the operations of this engine, express themselves confident of its success. Prof. Salomon is a native of Prussia, but has been a citizen of the United States for twenty-seven years.

Bots in Horses.

The following simple and safe remedy for the Bots in Horses, is given by a correspondent in the Homestead: Bots are the larva or maggots of a species of gad fly, that during the months of August and September deposits its eggs on the mane, shoulders, legs, and other parts which the animal is apt to lick. These eggs are, according to some writers, immediately hatched by the heat and moisture of the mouth, and are conveyed with the food into the stomach, where they fasten themselves to the maw, or insensible coating of the stomach, by means of a couple of small hooks or claws with which they are furnished. As long as they remain here they are not an injury to the horse. On the contrary, some writers contend that they are a benefit to him, but in what way I am unable to say. When the maggots become fully grown they sometimes attack the sensible coating of the stomach, and often eat through it and destroy the life of the animal. This is owing to the disordered state of the digestive organs, for when these worms have attained a certain size, they loosen their hold upon the maw, and if the stomach is in its proper, healthy tone, they will be passed out of it, and the animal remain uninjured. It is only when they remain too long in the stomach, that they do any injury. Charcoal or wood ashes should be given to horses, in moderate quantities at this season (to give a healthy tone to the stomach), especially if they are rough and shaggy in the hair, poor eaters, or any unusual stiffness observable in them, for that is a sign of the presence of bots. When these worms once attack the stomach, it is almost impossible to make them let go their hold, and in fact many persons are of opinion that it is useless to attempt to save the life of the beast when that is the case; but I am confident it can be done. I feel certain that I have saved the lives of my own horses when attacked by them, in the following manner: Take one teaspoonful of pulverized indigo, pour on it a pint of water, until the indigo is pretty well dissolved, and then drench the horse with it. If the bots have already eaten through the stomach of the horse, and in that case he cannot possibly recover, it will be almost instantaneous death; but if not, they will loosen their hold, and be passed out.

This cure is simple and perfectly safe; for should it prove to be something else that killed the horse, the indigo will not injure him. Why is it that indigo causes them to quit the stomach, I cannot tell, but hope that others will help to investigate the matter.

CROPS IN MAINE.—A correspondent writing from Farmington (Me.), reports that the crops in that vicinity never looked better. Oats, wheat and potatoes are looking finely; corn rather backward, but has a decidedly healthy appearance, and no one doubts a large crop. Apples bid fair for an unusual harvest. They are "remarkably well set," and if one-half of them remain on the trees there will be a yield greater than any known for many years. He adds: "I have not seen such fields of grass for many years; the very road sides will yield a ton to the acre."

How to get rid of Ants?

We extract the following amusing, and to those troubled with Ants, interesting sketch, from a communication in the Rural American:

When I have seen certain *lazy* people trying to exterminate ants from their premises, I have verily thought it was because they wished to get rid of the Wise Man's reminder. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise." But not so with everybody. Not so with industrious editors, surely. I find them in the sugar bowl and tea cup; they infest my wife's choice sweetmeats and cake. I have a favorite seat in my garden, where I rest from summer labors, and for my children from their sports; but no sooner are we fairly seated, than the ants appear, run up our ankles, our coat sleeves and take great liberties with our whole person. Alas! for our rest; for our enjoyment of the fine scenery spread out before us. We are besieged, infested, captured and our only safety is in flight.

I planted, a few years ago, some choice pear trees, and had taken special pains to give them a fine soil, and to keep it in good cultivation; but no sooner had they begun to grow apace, than the roots of several were infested with ant hills. "Give 'em plenty of salt," said a neighbor, looking over the garden fence and seeing my despair; "Salt 'em down, and they'll scamp. I 'sure you." So, I "salted 'em down;" when I salted rather thick, the tree died, and when less was applied, the little pests did not mind it at all; or at most, only moved their household furniture a few inches, and began operations afresh. I concluded they were not so "green" as the farmer had supposed, but were regular "old salts," and were not sorry to get a little salt to keep their summer stores from spoiling.

Having related my experience to an old fruit-grower in this vicinity, he lifted his hat, and told me that two methods of extermination were yet left, viz., *pounding* and *boiling* them! After he had fully explained both processes, I commenced operations. I approached an ant hill, softly as a lion about to spring upon a helpless lamb, and having scraped off the dirt from the surface, raised a beetle, and began to pound the little innocents as they came running out to see what was the matter. Undoubtedly, a large number were killed, and it was a long time before that ant hill recovered itself. But, in my furious zeal, a limb of the tree was broken, and the roots were injured, somewhat. A few days after, I tried the other remedy, *boiling*. The dirt was scraped off, as before, a few holes made in the hill, and boiling water poured in. Hundreds of the little fellows came running out in the midst of the pouring, as if to say, "ho! ho! we don't mind this much; we've been in hot water before, down there in the kitchen cabinet; so, pour away, keep up the steam!" Yet, notwithstanding this show of pluck, I think something effectual was done. I weakened the enemy's forces, if I did not wholly destroy them. It was a long time before their defenses were repaired and their numbers made good.

Wishing to benefit my pear trees as much as possible, I gave them, last summer, frequent waterings from the tub at our sink spout, where we poured all the house slops from day to day. Judge of my surprise, when, after a few weeks, I found the ant hills deserted entirely, and the trees growing unmolested! Salting 'em down, and pounding and boiling, could not drive them away; but when the sink-slops came running down into their palaces and bed-rooms, they could not stand it, but fled in disgust! I beg the ant-afflicted readers of the Rural American to try this remedy, and I know they will thank me for the above information.

My joy on first making this discovery, was a little dampened, when I reflected that, while sink-slop were a very suitable application for the roots of pear trees, they would hardly answer for our summer-seat in the garden, nor for the sugar-bowl. But while I was turning this matter in my mind, a letter came from an obliging friend, who knew my troubles, and had had a similar experience himself. He says: "Take one ounce of corrosive sublimate, mix it in a bottle with one pint of good rum. While it is dissolving, have your pantry, closet, etc., thoroughly cleaned; then, with a camel's hair brush or small feather, wet in this solution, apply the mixture to every crack or crevice, to the sills of your windows, and the thresholds of your doors, where ants appear, and in a short time the pests will disappear. This application should be made in summer, about once in three weeks. Apply the same to the cracks and corners of your garden-seat, and to the floors of your piazzas. Ants, spiders, cockroaches and all other sorts of vermin, will flee before it."

WESTERN CROP REPORTS.—The Chicago Tribune says: "Since the setting in of the warm and pleasant weather, our accounts of the growing crop are more encouraging. About the promise of the yield of small grain there has been no question, though great anxiety has been and is yet felt for the corn. In all the country North of a line drawn East and West through La Salle county, the corn looks badly and cannot make an average crop, unless the weather should be more than ordinarily favorable. South of that line there appears to have been less rain and more sunshine, hence our accounts are more encouraging. We learn from the Mineral Point Tribune, the Freeport Journal, the Dubuque Tribune, and many other papers of like reliability in Northern Illinois, Western Wisconsin, and Northern Iowa, that the corn prospect in their respective localities is generally bad. Much of the first planting has rotted in the ground, and the second trial has not been very satisfactory. The growing blades are yellow, short, and overshadowed by weeds. From Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Southern Iowa, the news is better. In each, grain of all kinds give promise of an unusual yield."

ANOTHER GREAT TROT.—The horses which made the great hundred mile trot, a few months since, performed another great feat at Albany, N. Y., on the 1st of July. We have the following from an Albany paper:

A race for \$2000 a side came off this afternoon, between the Dalton horse and the Taylor horse. The distance was twenty miles in harness. The Dalton horse made a waiting race for seventeen miles, lying close to Taylor's quarter and taking it easy, and at the eighteenth mile drew ahead and maintained it for a mile, when Taylor ran past him, going in a few lengths ahead. The time for traveling twenty miles was one hour twelve minutes and fifty-four seconds. The Judges decided the race in favor of Dalton, who gets the stakes in consequence of Taylor's horse running. The horses are matched for a fifty mile race, to come off at New York.

Sirups.

ALTHOUGH these preparations are so little used in England, there is no reason (says the Scientific American) why they should not become a regular article in the housekeeper's store-room; they are easy to prepare, and are very agreeable to the palate, also economical, as they supersede the use of ardent spirits and wine. On the Continent it is a common practice to drink simple sirup (which is called *eau sucre*, but which we term *capillaire*), diluted with water to the taste of the drinker.

Capillaire is made thus: Dissolve about two pounds of the best refined white sugar in one pint of water; boil the mixture for five or ten minutes, then strain it through lawn, or a hair sieve; when cold it is fit for use.

Sirup of Cloves.—Proceed in the same way as for making capillaire, but with the sugar add thirty or forty cloves that have been broken or ground.

All the sirups of spices as cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, &c., can be made in the same way.

Sirups of Fruit.—These are prepared in a similar manner to capillaire, substituting the juices of the fruit in place of the water; in this way it is very easy to make sirup of oranges. Before the oranges are squeezed, to express their juice, each orange should be well rubbed or grated with the lump sugar—by so doing the fine flavor of the rind is preserved. All these sirups are drunk by diluting them with water. About a wine-glassful of sirup to a tumbler of water will be found to make a pleasant draught.

Sirup of Coffee.—Take about an ounce of the finest coffee, ground, and a pint of cold water; allow them to stand together for twelve hours or more, then strain, and add one pound and a half of sugar; boil for one or two minutes—not longer, and again strain.

Sirup of Tea.—One pint of water, two pounds of sugar, an ounce of black tea; boil together for five minutes, or rather less, and then strain. A wine glassful to half a pint of cold water makes very good cold tea.

A RECIPE WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, put them in a gallon of water and boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool, then drain off, and put it in a stone jug or jar. Soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are well wet through, then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap, and in one boiler of clothes, well covered over with water, add one teaspoonful of the washing fluid. Boil half-an-hour briskly, then wash them thoroughly through one end, and rinse through water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and I do want every poor tired woman to try it. I think with a patent wash-tub to do the little rubbing, the washerwoman might take the old Bible and compose herself on the lounge, and let the washing do itself.

The woman who can keep a secret has known this a year or two, but her husband told it while on an electioneering tour. So says the Ohio Cultivator.

HARVEST DRINK.—When men are engaged in the harvest field under the influence of an intensely hot sun, sweating at every pore, they necessarily become thirsty, and require a refreshing beverage, and we know none better calculated to allay thirst, refresh and invigorate the system, says an exchange, than the following: Stir well together ten gallons of cold water, one gallon of molasses, one quart of vinegar, and a quarter-pound ground ginger. A beverage thus made, is as refreshing as it is healthful and palatable, and should be supplied to the hands whenever needed.

DESTRUCTION TO HOUSE BOTS.—The French Academy of Sciences is assured by Baron Thénard, that boiling soap and water, consisting of two parts of common soap, and one hundred parts of water, by weight, infallibly destroys bugs and their eggs. It is enough to wash walls, woodwork, &c., with the boiling solution, to be entirely relieved from this horrid pest.

Bugs, which are now so abundant, can, it is said, be better preserved in cornmeal, than in any other preparation yet known. Lay them with the small end down, and, if undisturbed, they will be as good at the end of a year, as when packed.

COLLEGE PRIZES SECURED BY SANDWICH ISLANDERS.—The New Haven (Ct.) Palladium relates the following interesting facts:

We notice a curious coincidence in the prizes lately declared to the graduating class of Yale. Three young men have now been educated here who were born and reared, and who still had their homes, in the far-off Sandwich Islands. These three have all taken the First Astronomical Prizes, viz: Hiram Bingham of the class of 1853, W. D. Alexander of '55, and D. D. Baldwin of '57. These prizes are among the most honorable of the course, requiring not only intimate acquaintance with the visible heavens, but great accuracy in solution of problems, and especially in calculation of eclipses. There is therefore a great struggle among the "mathematical heads" of each class for the first prize on the list. But the "Cannibals" seem to have a prospective right to that honor. Curious, to see these sons of the Pacific come round Cape Horn to wrest so surely this particular laurel from the west of America!

THE FORTY-FOURTH ASTEROID.—A circular from the office of the Astronomical Journal, at Cambridge, contains a letter from Mr. Hermann Goldschmidt to the editor, dated Paris, June 3, announcing the discovery on the night of May 27, of a forty-fourth planet, between Mars and Jupiter. This is the sixth which has been discovered by Mr. Goldschmidt. It resembles a star of the 10.11 magnitude. The forty-third asteroid, discovered at the Radcliffe Observatory by Mr. Poyson, has received the name of Adriaene.

LIFE'S VICISITUDES.—There is an old gentleman in one of the city pauper institutions at South Boston, who was for many years the President of one of the largest insurance companies in this part of the country. He was for a whole generation the associate friend of the Thorndikes, the Brookses, the Lymanes, the Amorys, the Cabots, the Perkinses, and other merchant princes of Boston. He has insured millions upon millions of property in a single year, and is now in his old age maintained at the public charge. [Boston Transcript.]

TRIMMING GRAPE VINES.—For many years we have raised grapes by the bushel from a single vine, and our trimming is done in the following manner. The first week in July we commence and cut back to the second leaf or bud of the present season's growth. Have a sharp knife and trim a portion every day (a little at a time), until the whole vine has been gone over. Autumn, winter and spring pruning are avoided; but we have large, nice, smooth grapes in abundance. [Germanstown Telegraph.]

Miscellany.

EVENING.
BY A TAILOR.

Day hath put on his jacket—and around
His burning bosom buttoned it with stars.
Here will I lay me on the velvet褥,
That is like padding to earth's meager ribs,
And hold communion with the things about me.
Ah me! how lovely is the golden braid,
That binds the skirts of night's descending robe!
The thin leaves, quivering on their silken threads,
Do make a music like to rustling sail,
As the light breezes smooth their downy nap.
Hail! what is this that rises to my touch,
So like a cushion? Can it be a cabbage?
It is, it is, that deeply injured flower,
Which boys do doat as with—but yet I love thee,
Thou giant rose, wrapped in a green surcoat.
Doubtless in Eden, thou didst blush as bright
As these thy puny brethren; and thy breath
Sweetened the fragrance of her spicy air;
But now thou seemest like a bankrupt beau,
Striped of his gaudy hues and essences,
And growing poorly in his sober cloths.
Is that a swan that rides upon the water?
O no, it is that other gentle bird,
Which is the patron of our noble calling.
I well remember in my early years,
When these young hands first closed upon a goose.
I have a scar upon my thimble finger,
Which chronicles the hour of young ambition.
My father was a tailor, and his father,
And my great grandfathers, all of them were tailors.
They had an ancient goose—it was an heirloom
From some remote tailor of our race—
I am not certain, but I think 'twas he,
Who happened to be hanged by some misfortune.
No matter; but I saw it on a time
When noon was near, and I did deal with it,
And it did burn me—oh, most fearfully!
—It is a joy to straiten out one's limbs
And leap elastic from the level counter,
Leaving the petty grievances of earth,
The breaking thread, the din of clashing shears,
And all the needles that do wound the spirit,
For such a pensive hour of soothing thought.
Kind nature, shuffling in her loose undress,
Lays bare her shady bosom—I can feel
With all around me—I can hail the flowers
That make earth's mantle—and that quiet bird,
That rides the stream, is to me as a brother.
The vulgar know not all the hidden pockets
Where nature stows away her loveliness.
But this unaltered posture of the legs
Cramps my extended calves, and I must go
Where I can coil them in their wonted fashion.

[For the California Farmer.]
MY THREE GUESTS.
BY THE AUTHOR OF —, AC.

[CONCLUSION.]

"Do you think," said Mr. North, "that that woman was to blame for the killing of those two men and herself? There was no other course that she could have taken. Suppose she had gone to her relations, and told them the whole truth: how would she have been received? Why, sirs, they would have said to her: 'get out of the house, you impudent hussy! How dare you come around decent folks?' And the world would have followed suit. But suppose they had condescended to give her shelter, their acts towards her would have made her feel like a fallen being; and her child would forever have been reproached with her mother's infamy (!)."

"If she had managed to get off with some of that money," said the Peddler, "it would have been all right. People never ask questions of the rich."

"This is too true," said Mr. North, "so far as men are concerned; but with women it is different. People who are jealous and envious are also cowards. They are afraid to attack a man; but they know that they can haul a woman down and trample her into the dust. But, Mr. Peddler, when you said that money would have made her all right, it would seem that you included the lords of creation in your catalogue of buyable things. How is that?"

"The whole world is for sale," said the Peddler; "but women are easier sold than men: that is all the difference."

"Do you hold that everybody can be bought," said North,

"That is just my doctrine," said the Peddler; "but they are all for sale in different ways, and it would require different things to buy them. Money, however, would buy the majority of mankind. To buy some men it would require millions of dollars; but there is but one woman on the face of the earth but could be bought with less than a million. You can all imagine that your sweetheart is that one. Of course she is perfect—she could not be bought—no, not her. Every man believes that if there is not another virtuous woman in the world, his wife is one. Oh! yes, he knows it."

"You are very severe on the women," said North; "but, as I said before, you are very superficial. Women are raised to be dependent on man for a support, and if they take into consideration man's ability to support them, the cry is raised that they have sold themselves. Woman is educated to believe that her intellect is weaker than man's; but, if she makes one false step, she is forever discarded from society. There is no repentance for her. On the other hand, if a man marries a fortune, the world says that he is a smart fellow. He may violate every law of morality, and keep the best company. And when he does anything wrong, everybody is ready to say, 'oh! it's human nature.' But let a woman do the same thing, and everybody says that it is the workings of a corrupt heart."

Here all hands joined in the request that I would tell them my experience with the fair sex. I complied; but, kind reader, you must excuse me for not giving you the particulars of my courtship. Courtship, did I say? Then I have been in love (!) and of course I got the "sack" (not the wool sack), for if I had not I would have had a Mrs. —, &c., before now. Yes, I got the sack, or sacks, for I got just an even half dozen, and all, too, from the same red—no, I mistake—golden-haired girl. I thought that I would get

her out of sacks pretty soon, and so I did, for just as she had given me the sixth one, another fellow came along, and, as she had *nary* sack left, she had to say, "Yes."

Sometimes I would say to myself, "—, &c., she loves you certain. I can tell that by the cut of her eye." Then the first thing I would know I would be saying: "In love with who? What is there about you that a girl could love? You are as ugly as old Nick; your manners are not elegant; you are ill-natured and high-tempered; you are cross-grained and cross-eyed; you are bow-backed and bow-legged; you have a big nose and a big foot; you are poor and improvident; you can't stand sleeves with more than six widths of cloth in them; you are down on the fashions, generally, and Godey's Ladies' Book in particular." You often say:

"Of God above, or (wo)man below,
What can we reason, but from what we know?"

and if you reason from what you know, you know that she *can't* love you; therefore, when she sacks you, you can't blame her."

Now, kind and sympathetic reader, promise me that you won't tell the girls what I have said of myself, because they would believe it was all so, and I would have to fry my own flap-jacks all the balance of my days. In telling my experience to my guests, I happened to mention how comfortable it would be to have some one to fry flap-jacks, &c., when Mr. North said:

"Men make no bones of saying that they want to get a wife to wait upon them; but if a woman should say that she wanted to marry to get clear of work, what would become of her? Who would have her? You may talk and think what you please; but men are tyrants. They require a hundred-fold more of woman than they are willing or able to do themselves; and then, if they perform the required duty to the letter, they are still slandered. Men can't or won't be pleased. If, for example, a young man goes to see a young lady, and she gives him some encouragement, 'Oh!' he will say, 'oh! she is too willing.' On the other hand, if she does like what most of them now-a-days are obliged to do, why he says at once that she is a coquette. Now, can any mortal lay down any rule that they could go by, and please two men, or even one?"

"You and I," said the Peddler, "might argue the question for a month, and get no closer: so I'll tell you what I'll do. I will leave it to Mr. South and Mr. —, &c. Let them make up an 'opinion,' and I'll submit to it. But we will make them promise first that it shall be 'pon honor.'"

"I agree to it," said Mr. North; "and their decision shall be final."

Mr. South then took his pencil and wrote the following

OPINION IN THE CASE.

This is a case of vast importance to mankind, and we regret that it was never before presented to a competent tribunal. It is evident, as the learned advocate for the fair sex remarked, that people make up their minds from isolated cases. 'Tis the fewest number of persons who read aright the human mind.

If we agree with Calvin, and others of that school, that "man in his present state is despoiled of freedom of will, and is subjected to a miserable slavery," we are bound also to agree with Diderot, in saying: "If there is no liberty, there is no action that either merits praise or blame, neither vice nor virtue, nor anything that ought to be rewarded or punished. What then is the distinction among men? The doing of good and the doing of evil? The doer of evil is one who must be destroyed, not punished. The doer of good is lucky, not virtuous."

"Adopt these principles if you think they are good, or show that they are bad. If you adopt them they will reconcile you, too, with others, and with yourself. You will neither be pleased nor angry with yourself for being what you are. Reproach others for nothing and repent of nothing. This is the first step of wisdom. Besides this all is prejudice and false philosophy."

But we believe that mankind are free, and that they are responsible for every thought, word or deed. It may be said, however, and with some show of reason, that they are the slaves of education and prejudice; but they are free to break those chains, and it is their duty to do so. But alas, how few there are that do it. Mankind, then, we admit, are in the bonds of prejudice and false education.

It is contended on the one hand that women are more venal and corrupt than men; and on the other, that men are more so than women. Now, we hold that both are wrong. False education and prejudice say that the poor are not so respectable as the rich; and it is human nature to be ambitious of respectability. False education teaches a woman that her beauty is her fortune; that she is entirely dependent on man for the comforts and pleasures of life. The laws, too, of every country have always been in accordance with this. Nearly everybody says that woman is—

"Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear,
And best distinguish'd by black, brown, or fair."

This has been said so often, and for so many ages, that she believes it fully; and it is seldom we find one rising above it. Therefore, when she is choosing a man upon whom to depend for the rest of her life, we cannot say that she is virtuous or corrupt, if she should choose one who would make her respectable, in preference to one who would bring upon her the pity and contempt of those around her.

Man, on the other hand, mixes more with the world, and imbibes freely of its prejudices. He still is more to blame for the existence of such prejudices than woman, because by education he is made able to combat false notions of things; but a woman is not, unless she does it in the education of her boys. And we hold that it is the duty of every mother to instill into the minds of

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
105 Jessie street, San Francisco

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

A Modern Eden.

"The groves of Eden, vanished now so long,
Live in description, and look green in song.
These, were my breast inspired with equal flame,
Like them in beauty, should be like in fame.
Here hills and water seem to strive again;
Here earth and water seem to strive again;
Not chance-like, but harmoniously confused;
But, as the world, harmoniously confused;
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, all agree.
Here waving groves a checkered carpet display,
And part admit and part exclude the day;
As some eye smiles her lover's warm address,
Nor quite indulges, nor can quite resist.
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shade,
Here in full light the russet plains extend;
There, wrapped in clouds, the bluish hills ascend,
E'en the wild heath displays her purple dye,
And 'midst the desert, fruitful fields arise,
That, crown'd with tufted trees and springing corn,
Like verdant bliss, the sable waste adorn.
Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber or the balmy tree.
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realize command a nobler sight,
Not proud Olympus grace his towering light,
Nor quite assembled grace his towering light,
That what more humble mountain offer here,
Where, in their blessings, all those gods appear.
See Pax with flocks, with fruits Pomona crown'd;
Here blushing Flora paints the enamel'd ground;
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyous reaper's hand;
Rich industry smiles on the plains,
And Peace and Plenty tell, where Freedom reigns.

We believe the poet Pope had been reclining beneath the noble trees in Windsor Forest, and had wandered in a dream to our own Golden State, when he wrote of the fair land he has so beautifully pictured. Over and over again have we read the above lines in past years, as we roamed beneath those trees made famous in poetry, and they have dwelt upon our mind here, as we in faith looked forward to what we believed would yet be written of California; and when, in '53, we had painted upon the walls of the Exhibition Rooms at Musical Hall—CALIFORNIA! THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD! our faith was renewed, and now when we look around us, as we view our markets, in each and every city, as we pass through the streets, as we stroll through the towns, even in the interior, on the right hand and on the left, our eyes are gladdened by the sight of orchards and gardens, loaded with luscious fruits, and fragrant with gorgeous flowers, and in almost every store, and on the corners of the streets, fruits the most rare are offered, and at prices, too, that they who desire can have an abundance, at a moderate cost; and we feel an unspeakable pleasure in seeing the fulfillment of our hopes and predictions, and hearing a thousand voices say California will be "THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD!" If we had ever doubted our own faith in these predictions, what we have seen in the past week would have removed all doubt.

The last Sabbath morn found us at the Pomological Gardens of A. P. Smith, Esq., of Sacramento, where we had arrived on the evening previous, after a ride among the grain fields of that county. In the early morning we were seated on the lookout, which is erected upon the cottage, and there, as the birds were singing their morning song, amid the fragrance wafted to us from the dewy petals of thousands of flowers, in the spacious gardens below us, as our eyes gazed in admiration upon that extensive orchard of more than fifty acres, and could clearly see the trees bending with the weight of their now ripening fruit; as we looked far and wide over fields of grain, and fields of new mown hay; as we looked to the fair city of Sacramento, with her granite stores, her splendid residences, her churches and public buildings; as we turned and saw the towering Sierras, with their snowy caps piled up against the very Heavens, seeming to laugh upon the dark form of "Diablo," far away on the Coast Range; as with one glance we looked upon the steamers at the city, with another upon the plains, and the winding of "Los Americanos" with her now muddy waters, and then down upon the beautiful spot that we so well remembered as a waste in '49; we could but exclaim, truly our hopes are now realized, our predictions verified, and here we have found a MODERN EDEN—and the words of the poet that we have quoted are indeed most applicable to this spot.

Smith's Garden, now so well-known and celebrated for its luscious fruits and flowers, is beyond doubt, the largest and most extensive garden in all California, and contains more fruit-bearing trees, and of greater variety, a larger orchard and nursery than can be found elsewhere in our State; and in thus speaking we do no injustice to any orchardist or nurseryman. Every candid mind will admit this fact, and in justice to Mr. Smith, in justice to all who desire to know these facts, in justice to one who has expended a princely fortune to make this garden what it is, we promulgate these truths. We have traveled over the State, and have had opportunity to know, and we assert that all who will visit these extensive and elegant grounds will sustain us in these remarks, and if they have never seen the garden before will thank us for this information.

The time we spent at the gardens we devoted to close observation of the fruit-bearing trees, and the prospect of orchard and nursery, so that we could direct with facility, those who desire to plant orchards the coming autumn, where to obtain the most desirable trees, vines, &c. Never have we seen an orchard presenting a nobler aspect or prospect. A strong and healthy growth and appearance was universal over every variety of tree, vine, shrub and plant, all indicating that supervisory care that alone can secure success in

California, and that liberal expenditure of means, without which no great results can be obtained.

The fruit-bearing trees are a sight to behold. We venture to say there is no spot of earth that could excel Smith's garden at this season of the year, in the variety and quality of fruit, and the quantity upon each tree. Some of the palace gardens of Europe may show sample specimens; but for extent of fruit grown by the means used, here they are without an equal. We shall soon give full statistics of crops of these grounds, and therefore defer them now.

We examined and tasted some twenty varieties of Peaches, Nectarines, Pears, Apples, &c., and boldly assert they cannot be beaten. The Crawford Early had just passed, but were magnificent; Old Mixon, free and cling, splendid; the Heath, Newington, Coolidge Favorite, and Honest John, unsurpassed; and when we came to the George IV., our mouth watered. We are now satisfied that this is to be one of the Peaches that should be extensively cultivated. It is a white meated, luscious and very juicy Peach, deep red at the stone, full size, and a great bearer. Mr. Smith has a crop of this Peach the present year that will count by the hundreds of bushels, and, as a wise fruit grower, has grown largely of that variety. We saw trees that will yield ten and fifteen, if not twenty bushels to the tree. The Late Admirable and Crawford's Late, will yield him an enormous crop, and, in size, equal if not surpass any Peaches yet shown in this State. So great is the crop, that heavy supporters of juice are placed in the centre of the trees, and the branches tied up strongly. Many other varieties are in best condition.

The Pear trees hang loaded with enormous crops. The Bartlett is of wonderful size and beauty; Duchesse d'Angouleme enormous—will when ripe, go up to 24 or 30 ounces each. Flemish Beauty, Louis Bonne de Jersey, Winter Nellis, Virgaleau, Glout Moreau, Seckel, Beurre d'Arenberg, and many others, are superb specimens; and we trust they will be exhibited at the Great Fair at San Francisco, as they will be past the season for the Fair at Stockton. The Nectarines almost surpass belief. It does require that a person should see these crops of Nectarines to know and appreciate the possibility of so much from one tree. We wish the members of the United States Pomological Society could step into the garden of our friend, for then they would believe what they hear. We would rejoice to see that great friend of Horticulture, Marshall P. Wilder, look upon this California garden. Proud, as he may well be of Hawthorn Grove, our friend Smith can even beat this king of fruit growers, both in size and quantity, the present year.

The Apples, Grapes, Figs and other fruits at these gardens are doing well. The foreign Grapes are now ripening handsomely in the open air—(what will our eastern friends say to this?) The Hamburg, Golden Chasselas, Chasselas of Fontainebleau, Cannon Hall Muscat, Muscat of Alexandria, Malaga and others, hang in fine, large and full clusters.

The Strawberry ground has now its period of rest. Shortly it comes to its full crop again.

The nursery contains trees of every kind, and of the best varieties, and of strong, healthy growth. We noticed Peach, Nectarine, Apricot and Plum trees, from five to seven feet high, handsomely formed, of the growth of the present year, from the bud. Cherry and Pear of six, seven and even ten feet, and most vigorous; and other fruit trees in all their variety, and ornamental trees and vines in excellent condition. It is this character of health and fruitfulness that causes us to speak thus at length of this noble garden, for from this source many others can draw, as from a living fountain, that which will prosper.

Mr. Smith's grounds are now a famed resort. A pleasant ride from Sacramento city, either by private carriage (and excellent carriages and horses can be found at Covey's stable on Second street, and at Frost's), or you can take the "bas" direct to the gardens twice a day. At great expense Mr. Smith has covered the road with straw, and waters it for miles to lay the dust, so that pleasant rides may be had, and when there, the best of fruits, strawberries and cream, ice creams, bouquets, arbours for rest, avenues and walks for a promenade, and a lofty swing give visitors all they need, i. e. if they have any heart for the beautiful or good. The first collection of superb fruits for which premiums were taken, were from Smith's gardens. That group was admirably painted, true to nature, by Dr. Logan, of Sacramento, and thence taken to New York by Mr. S., and engraved in colors. That group of fruit as engraved can be seen at the gardens, and its truth will be verified by all who visit there. And as they shall stand upon the "house top" and look around them, and see what we saw, and enjoy what we enjoyed (but all cannot look back to '49 as we can), they will exclaim with us, this is indeed an Eden spot, and California THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

State Agricultural Society.

The Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society are on a visit to San Francisco county, visiting the Nurseries, Orchards, Gardens, &c., preparatory to the State Fair. We trust they will arouse a proper spirit—one that will make the coming State Fair the best yet held.

BRING IN YOUR TOBACCO.—Please see the card of Sutro—those who have California-grown Tobacco will now have a chance to sell it. Mr. Sutro is famous in the Cigar and Tobacco business, and those having it for sale will do well to bring their Tobacco to market.

OXYGENATED BITTERS is a safe and sure remedy for Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility in all their various forms. Let all afflicted with any of these painful diseases, try the medicine, and they will be satisfied. It never fails.

Merino Sheep.

Two splendid animals that figures upon our front page this week, may truly be considered as the finest creature of this tribe in the United States, if not in the world. Truly has he been named, for he is among sheep what the building he was named for is among the varied forms of architectural beauty that grace Europe or America—the finest known.

The importation and breeding of Sheep, and the raising of the very best of Sheep, both for wool and mutton, are matters of great moment to the State. It is already conceded that we have the finest climate and the best grazing-ground in the world for this purpose, and no one can for a moment doubt that wool-growing will always pay. No one article of our products will pay so well, and it is a business that cannot be overdone. We are largely indebted to foreign countries every year for the wool to supply our manufacturers, and our Gold is sent abroad to pay for wool and other articles that we should and could produce upon our own shores.

It is now our purpose to call the attention of our stock-growers and our readers generally to the importance of Wool-growing in California, and we shall present briefly some facts to show that we are destined to be a great Wool-growing country, and that thus far it has been successful.

Messrs. Whitney were the pioneer sheep importers to any extent, and they have been eminently successful, of which we have written in previous numbers. Their sheep have greatly increased in size, quality and fineness of wool, as the new progeny born and acclimated, and their largely increased flocks prove. A large fleece was taken the first year, and the wool sold promptly at forty-five cents a pound.

Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co. imported a large flock, and although the long voyage and sickness injured the sheep, yet our climate has restored them. They brought handsome prices and have done extremely well.

Very recently Messrs. Macondray & Co. imported a large flock of very fine Merinos, the finest-wooled sheep yet imported, of any number. They have been sent over our State and they will add to its wealth.

Some few very splendid full bloods were imported by Messrs. Searle & Wynn, last season. Also, Samuel Brannan, Esq., imported some of the best lately brought hither. A lot was received for San Jose, and for some other places; and thus we have the evidence of the fitness of our climate and pasturage for the raising of Sheep and the growing of Wool, as a permanent and profitable business, one that shall be a lasting benefit to our State.

We now ask particular attention to a few facts which we shall offer upon the importance of raising the very best varieties of Wool-producing Sheep in California. 'Tis said, 'Experience is the best schoolmaster,' and we have the very proof from the best Wool-growers in the world, that "it is easier to raise and take care of the best breeds of Sheep, than of common sorts;" the former are more easily herded, more quiet, easier controlled; their quiet nature greatly tending to the growth of wool and flesh (upon the same principle we suppose that a good-natured man or woman is generally plump and fat), and although it will be necessary in California to raise the Southdowns, Leicesters, Asiatic, and the American and Mexican for Mutton, those who grow for the fleece should aim at the highest grades of wool, and to the Full-blooded Merino the attention of growers should be directed, that they may know from whence the purest and best will come.

The "CRYSTAL PALACE" will be the sire of many a fine flock of Sheep that shall grace the hills of California, and we are glad to know that some of his stock is already in our State; those to which we have referred, of Messrs. Searle & Wynn, those of Mr. Brannan, and others.

J. D. Patterson, Esq., of Westfield, Chautauque county, has been one of the most successful Sheep-growers in the United States, and has now probably one of the finest herds of Sheep in the world, at least the noble Buck which we show this week speaks in bold character for this fact; to allude to his value, we know that \$10,000 would not purchase him.

Mr. Patterson commenced Sheep-raising many years since, upon the true principle; his aim was to grow only the best, and from the flocks of Europe, or from any other importer, he aimed to procure only the very best, without regard to cost, and thus he now possesses the finest animals of the country. The Sheep of Mr. Patterson have taken probably more prizes at the different exhibitions than any flock known. The "Crystal Palace" as will be seen, took the prize at the World's Fair in Paris, in 1855. Thus in the very midst of the celebrated flocks of France, an American stock-raiser bears off the prize; and if we were to record the Diplomas, Goblets and other prizes awarded by different State and County Societies to Mr. Patterson, we should fill our columns. We have also, records from various parts of the Union where Bucks of this breed have been sold for \$1000 each, thus showing their intrinsic value.

We now, for our present purpose of calling attention to this valuable flock of Sheep that should be introduced into California, have proof nearer home.

The Hon. R. P. Johnson, former Mayor of Sacramento, has just returned from the East, and has kindly furnished us with the out of the "Crystal Palace," and also with samples of the wool of this celebrated flock, and with many important and reliable facts, which we shall use for the benefit of wool-growers. Mr. Johnson previous to coming to California had resided near Mr. Patterson for over fifteen years, and

has seen the rise and progress of this great interest, and now returning to California, stands ready to testify to the full worth of these fine Sheep. He will cheerfully and promptly verify that whatever Mr. Patterson shall represent in regard to his Sheep can be relied upon, to the letter and spirit of the agreement; and as his neighbor and friend, Mr. J. has consented to be the agent and referee to all who desire to import Sheep from this celebrated stock, and is fully authorized to act in this matter. This will prove very beneficial to our State, as Mr. Johnson is so universally known and esteemed, and he will greatly facilitate the importations when desired.

The weight of Crystal Palace is about 300 pounds, and his fleece, last sheared, was 23 pounds—had it been close sheared would have weighed 30 pounds. We have the Catalogues of the Prizes that have been taken, of the sales that have been made, and the approvals and notices from nearly a thousand sources, all speaking in the highest terms; these, with the samples of the wool and other facts, we shall be happy to communicate to those interested.

For further and valuable hints, we can refer to Hon. R. P. Johnson, of Sacramento, who will act for Mr. Patterson, as can be seen by the card in our columns, offering the Sheep for sale. We shall speak further of these Sheep, and present other plates in future numbers.

The Importation of Stock.

BEING familiar with the great stock markets of our country and of Europe, and known personally and by our journal to them, we are in receipt of valuable information by every steamer, and we can aid greatly those who desire to purchase or sell stock, as well as those who desire to import. We have received the Circulars of many eminent stock-raisers, importers and shippers, recently, their attention being turned to this country as the most admirably adapted to the growing of stock.

In a circular and letter just received from one now in England, he writes:

"We are now exporting stock to all parts, but principally to America. I have received large orders for Stallions, Cattle, Sheep, etc., to be purchased on commission; some of the best short-horned Bulls I shall not be able to purchase under \$1000 to \$1400." Other stock in proportion. "Would like to send some to California, if the following prices could be had. I am now only referring to the very best animals in England: Southdown Bucks, \$1000 and upwards; Ewes, \$200 and upwards; Cotswold Sheep, about the same; superior Spanish Jacks, \$3000 to \$4000 each; short-horned Bulls, \$1500 to \$2000 and upwards; Heifers in calf, \$1000 to \$1500 and upwards; Devons and Herefords at a less price." "Should you or your friends at any time wish us to select from our best herd in England or America, we shall be happy to do so, and ship them for California. I inclose you one of our circulars, which gives the expenses from Liverpool or New York to California, to be as follows: Horses, from Liverpool to New York, per steamer, \$175; Cattle, \$155; Sheep, \$30;—by sailing vessels, less, say 10 per cent. From New York to California, for Horses and Cattle, \$450; Sheep, \$60 to \$70."

Our friend and correspondent has furnished us with important data. We have only time to quote some items this week, as follows:

"The first prize Bull in England, last year, was Master Butterfly, and was sold to go to Australia, for \$6000. The first Prize Bull of this year, will probably be the 5th Duke of Oxford, calved March 6th, '53; red and white, got by Duke of Gloster, and now owned by Lord Feversham, who has refused to sell him under \$1000—\$5000."

"We have orders to select stock in England, for the following gentlemen—[naming some twenty of the best stock raisers in the Union, and gentlemen who desire fine stock]—and should you know of parties that wish us to purchase for them, shall be happy to do so. Write us in England, etc., etc."

The following facts we learn: the annexed fine stock is now up in England for private sale, which should be introduced into California: A thorough-bred Stallion, of the best blood in England, price 700 guineas; another, of high character, 500 guineas; a third, also of high character, 150 guineas. These are all known, and registered, with full pedigrees, and are prize stock."

Our correspondent in Europe will attend all the Agricultural Shows in England, and note all the most valuable stock for sale. We shall be furnished, from time to time, with the best information upon stock that can be had, and shall register the best stock of Europe and America, as fast as it is known to us.

Plates of stock, and pedigrees, will be exhibited at our office, where information can be had.

A STOUT OLD VETERAN AND A TALL SON TO SUPPORT HIM.—A Mr. Fowler is now on his way over the plains from Missouri to Sacramento, in company with friends. His weight is 240 pounds, his height six feet four inches, and his age seventy-eight years. Mr. Fowler has a son in this State who is six feet seven inches high. A pretty good staff to lean on for a venerable father in his old age.

ANOTHER LOT OF SHEEP.—By the card in our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Allan, Low & Co. have a fine lot of Sheep, from the "Agricultural Farm" at Puget Sound, which are to be offered at public auction on Thursday next, as will be seen by their card. Here is another chance to buy fine Sheep, and which should be wisely improved.

Some Facts Among Grain Growers.

A couple of days spent among the grain growers within twenty miles around Sacramento, will show the cause of the short crops in that vicinity.

The great grain ranches of Hutchinson, Green & Co., of Brown, of Connor, and many growers on the Puto, show a great falling off from former years. Much of the land will only average about five, six or eight bushels per acre; some will produce twelve bushels. We learn, among these no subsoiled or fallow land was used for grain.

On the Stockton road, for many miles, short crops—some fields not worth harvesting. Yet among some dozen ranches, we could not learn of a single instance of fallowed land that had been used, or a farm where the subsoil plow had been used; but many that had relied on volunteer crops in whole or in part. On the Brighton road we found the same system to prevail. At Patterson's, the Ten Mile House, from ninety acres of barley, a crop of 2180 bushels; a small piece wheat, some ninety bushels. There was no subsoil plow used or fallow land. Mr. Thomas, sixty acres barley, crop 830 bushels. Mr. Manlove, 200 acres wheat, 100 acres barley, average twelve bushels. Capt. J. Beame, sixty acres wheat, usual plowing, twelve bushels per acre, and twelve acres on fallowed land, thirty bushels per acre; volunteer crop nothing. Here we note that twelve acres fallowed produced half as much as sixty acres old style. Col. Whitesides, 270 acres wheat, eighty barley, average twelve bushels. Same land last year produced forty bushels per acre. No subsoiled or fallowed land used, but Col. W. believes it would have greatly benefited the crop. F. B. Fitch, 125 acres wheat and barley, equal each, crop 1000 bushels, average eight bushels, a volunteer crop, no plowing at all. James Bowles, 150 acres, crop 600 bushels wheat, 800 barley; no fallow or subsoil. At Joseph Hall's we saw large fields now lying fallow for next year's crop; and the crop of this year, planted upon fallowed land, yielded forty bushels per acre. Mr. H. believes the crop would double upon fallowed land.

In this examination of some twenty to thirty farms (we have not named all), we note but two instances of what we think the best mode of preparing land for grain in a country dry as ours; the land of Mr. Beame and of Mr. Hall produced double and treble of that plowed in the usual way; and we have facts to show that subsoiling will do the same thing; yet grain growers will not come into a plan they know will be productive of gain, because they say they cannot spare the land to lay fallow. Would it not be better to subsoil half the number of acres each year, and have the balance in fallow for the next year. The crop would double; and the cost of subsoiling fifty acres is not more than that of slightly plowing 100, and the cost of seed, fencing and reaping fifty is certainly less than 100. And if the crop is doubled, will it not be wiser? "A word to the wise." We would thank all grain growers to give us facts and send us samples of their grain in the sheaf and head.

Orchards on the San Lorenzo.

We spent a portion of our leisure, or rather our time, in calling upon our friends who have been planting fine Orchards on the San Lorenzo creek—a strip of land as rich, fine and appropriate as any in our State.

Our first call was the residence of E. T. Crane, Esq., a very pleasant cottage residence, a good farm, orchard and garden. His Peach trees have made a remarkable growth too much wood, consequently less fruit. The soil is too rich for the Peach; better for the Pear. We had a fine treat of luscious peaches however, and an excellent dinner, both of which were very palatable after hard labor.

The fine Orchard of Robert Farrally, Esq., near the San Leandro road, we found in splendid order, and must say we have not seen trees that surpass them anywhere. This Orchard consists of 1304 Apple trees, 208 Peach, 30 Pear, 25 Plum, 24 Cherry, 15 Fig. Nearly all the trees were in bearing, and not only were we feasted, but a very generous supply of the best was furnished us on leaving. We must notice the luscious Jefferson Plum, two trees being heavily loaded, and we know they were luscious. The Peaches, Crawford's Early, Early York, Strawberry, and other varieties, were positively delicious, we are sure.

We noticed magnificent specimens of the Seckel and Gansels Bergamont Pear, on the tree; Flemish Beauty and Bartlett were also very superb samples. We hope to see this fine fruit at the Exhibition. We return thanks to our friend for his kind attention and liberality.

The Garden and Orchard of C. Wintern, Esq., gave proof of very excellent care and attention. His Orchard presented a picture rarely to be seen. A fine Orchard of 400 Peach trees, 100 Apple, 20 Cherry, 20 Plum, 75 dwarf Pear, 20 Fig and 600 Grapevines, all showed uncommon thriftiness and most of them in bearing. The fruit upon the Pear trees excels anything we have seen in this section; the varieties were, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Belle de Flanders, Bartlett, and Seckel, all of extraordinary size; we really believe they will attain the weight of two pounds each, if care is given them. All the trees were full loaded. We trust care will be had to grow and preserve them for the coming Fair.

LYON & CO.'S CREAM ALF.—This celebrated Alf is gaining a reputation that will soon place it upon higher ground than it has ever occupied before, as their business is rapidly increasing. Orders come by telegraph for their Alf in large quantities, high up in the interior—Yreka, Shasta, Oroville, Marysville, and from Sacramento—orders of six, eight, ten and more casks daily. And that there are many customers that prefer Lyon & Co.'s Alf, we mean Lyon & Co. of Jussie street in preference to the English.

VICTORIA REJOICE.—We tender most sincere thanks to Caleb Cope, Esq., of Philadelphia, for a vial of the seed of this magnificent Lily, which is indeed the wonder of the world. To Mr. Cope belongs the honor of first blooming this gorgeous Flower in the United States. The proceeds of this exhibition was at the time nobly offered to the cause of humanity—thus reflecting double honor upon Mr. Cope.



**GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.**



OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Dollars on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged.
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We keep open all night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit, we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Hudson's Nerve and Bone Lintiment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

W. H. MOORE,
J. L. POLHEMUS.
"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.



AN infallible Destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 Boxes.

"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$4.50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Mice, Fleas, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 383 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the United States, the Canadian, West India, California and South America.

Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
No goods sent on commission.
Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.

Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale dealers—scale of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O. stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 383 Broadway, New York; or A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street, BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway.

**WM. H. MOORE,
SAN FRANCISCO
BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY,
NO. 58 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.**



Manufacturers of
BRASS, ZINC,
AND ALL METALS
Metal Castings,
Cylinders and
Steamboat Belts,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.
Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.
COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes.

7-22 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,



**FURNITURE
WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street,
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,**

**HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
To suit the times, as follows:**

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

**EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES**

**1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;**

**200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;**

Together with a great variety of

**COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.**

To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition
Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

**Give us a call, and examine our Stock
and Prices before selecting elsewhere.**

**GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.**

**Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth
streets, Sacramento.**

7-11

**FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.**

**WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.**

7-13 6m

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

**THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE
in this State sired by the celebrated
BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Ver-
mont, and can be seen at the Black
Hawk Ranch, sixteen miles from this
city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four
months.**

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.
Persons owning the same are requested to call on the
undersigned before they are one week old, register and
receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.
I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and
three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of
the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.
B. F. FISH, Agent.
April 1, 1857.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following
different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the
PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different
kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the
above varieties are to be had at 12 1/2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the Interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
109 Merchant street, near City Hall.

7-14 3m

IRON WORKS, &c.

**COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**AT the above works may be manufactured
all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low
pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest
notice and on the most reasonable terms. Partic-
ular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for
Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the
personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has
had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in
New York, Boston and San Francisco.**

**COFFEY & RISDON,
7-13**

**Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings
of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most ap-
proved metal. Patterns for castings in all the various forms,
made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when
cast.**

**Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam En-
gines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings,
Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.**

**MURKLEY, HYDE & CO.
7-10**

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

**PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.**

Orders from the country attended to promptly.
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters con-
stantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices.

7-19 3m

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Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.**

Orders from the country attended to promptly.
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters con-
stantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices.

7-19 3m

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?
If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street--119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Office, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, \$6. BOARD, per Day, \$1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.
Single Rooms, furnished complete. 75 cents per Night.
Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all. The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

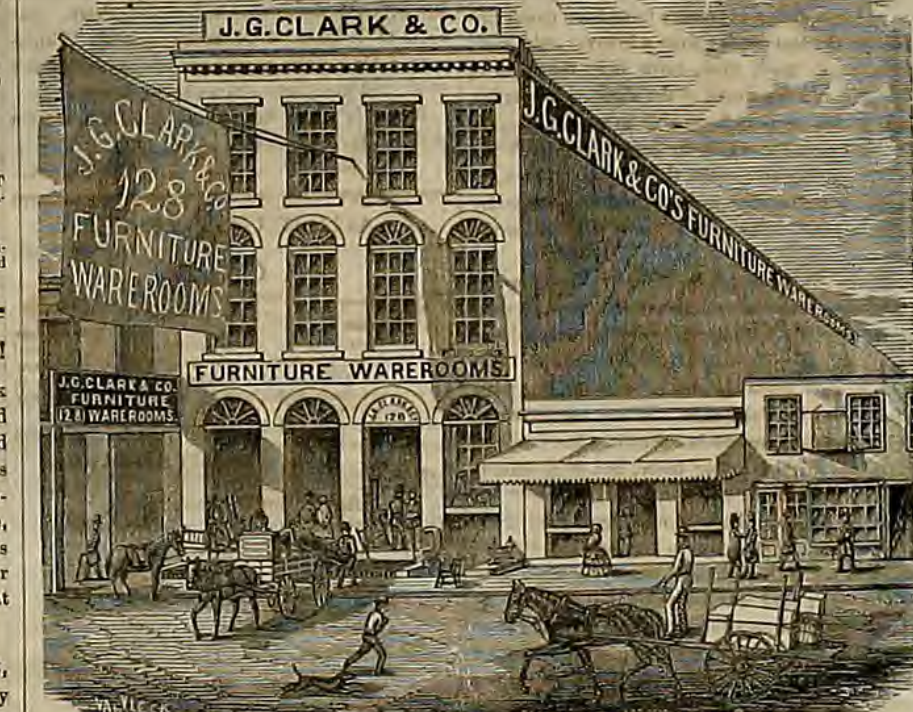
BATHS FREE!
By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.
7-18

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



**FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET
(Between J and K streets),
SACRAMENTO, CAL.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Rich and Beautiful Furniture
EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF
FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
SOFAS,
OTTOMANS,
LOUNGES AND
EASY CHAIRS;
BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS,
MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES,
OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY!**

**WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR
FINEST FURNITURE,
AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR
STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,
TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.**

**WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES
OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.**

**To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our care-
ful and prompt attention.**

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Letter from New York.

New York, July 25, 1857.

Editors FARMER: Many thanks for the package of papers received sometime since, and for others sent, I am sure, not received however. I must write to Mr. Buchanan soon, to see why he does not attend to these little matters better. If he cannot send four papers per month from San Francisco to New York, without making a blunder, forgetting them half of the time, and using them to wrap his cigars in, the other half, he had better read the 100th Psalm and 8th verse, and then sit down in his buckhorn chair and meditate upon the ingratitude of Republics, and the growth of cotton, and the value of Cuba negroes. After all we like the old man, "pretty considerable," and if he will wallop Brigham Young into decency, do the fair thing by Kansas, build the Pacific Railroad, make a ship canal across the isthmus at Panama, and be sure and have the FARMER come regularly, he might yet be forgiven; if he will do all this, and we ever write a history of the country, his name shall appear in large caps, and he shall be called a fine old gentleman from Penn.

The Municipal war, raging when the last steamer left, is ended. Mayor Wood has shown the white feather; his men have been dismissed, and he himself disgraced in the eyes of most of our citizens. The Metropolitan Police bill having been declared by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional, and after much bloodshed and riot, he now yields with an ill grace.

Mr. Collector Schell entered upon the duties of his office in this city, on the 1st inst. It is understood that he will not take off many heads until dog-days fairly set in. The ever-glorious Fourth passed off quietly generally, in the city, so far as heard from—the morning papers not having yet come to hand.

There has been a terrible steamboat accident on the St. Lawrence, by which some three hundred lives were lost. You will find the full particulars in the papers.

The weather here has been awful, the clerk has gone to California, no doubt, or been frightened off by the fear of the comet. Everything is at loose ends; overcoats have been comfortable for the last week; fires a luxury; rain, rain, mud, mud, mud, have been the order of the day and the dread of the night. Yesterday and to-day we have been able to see a few acres of blue sky, for which we are thankful. They are beginning to cleanse the streets, and we are in hopes to be able to brush up "right smartly after a bit." The city is quite healthy for the season.

From all parts of the Union, with a few unimportant exceptions, the crops are looking finely, but are backward, owing to the cold wet weather. Provisions of all kinds are high, and it now costs as much to live here, very nearly, as in California. When our new and splendid Steamers are in operation, there will be a change for the better there, and here also, it is to be hoped.

From Europe, there is nothing of very great importance. The crops in England and France are looking well. In the latter the vintage of the present year will be short, but to make up for this, Napoleon's boy begins to kick and crow just like other boys, which so exhilarates all France that they will not need much if any wine. Victoria's oldest girl is to be married, and her baby baptized. The great steamship now building at Millwall, near London, may come to 106th street, New York, if she chooses, but no further down the East river.

Many are already waiting for the new Steamers, and say they will not go to California until they are finished. They have been delayed for a long time, but they will surely be built and take their place on the route before twelve months from this time. You Californians ought to hurry up, and take up the stock. You now are paying \$400,000 per month, for freight and passage. Have your own steamers, and all that money will be retained in your State, instead of coming into the pockets of capitalists here. So, Colonel, you had better hurry up matters, or the New Yorkers will steal a march upon you.

There may be a brush between Spain and Mexico. Santa Ana wishes to get back to have a finger in the pie.

Thus wags the world here, and will continue in the same way, I presume, until we have clear weather and one fine day.

Since I wrote the above, the morning papers have come to hand, by which I see that there were some fearful riots in the city, on the 4th and 5th instant, and that the military is now under arms in the sixth, seventh and thirteenth wards. You will see full particulars in the papers of this morning. Yours, as ever, B.

Tuolumne Ranches, etc.

Tuolumne River, July 27, 1857.

Editors FARMER: In my last letter to the River, I referred to some of the Ranches below Osborne's Ferry, on the south side of the river. In continuation I may state, that Wm. Thurman, near the Ferry, has a good Ranch, and is cultivating a small lot of fruit trees; he waters by use of a windmill. He had eighty to one hundred acres of Barley, crop light, having been planted too late, and no roller applied. On this River it is all-important to roll, as the soil is very loose and porous. Near the Ferry on the north side of the river, Mr. Thomas M. Kennan had four hundred and forty-two bushels of Barley on five acres of ground, showing that the land is good; and now Mr. Kennan says he will take the FARMER for one year. Mr. Summers has a good Ranch near the Ferry, but poorly farmed. Mr. Bittich, also in the same vicinity, has a good Ranch, well adapted to the growing of fruit.

Next above the Ferry is Mr. O. Pettibone, who has good garden, orchard and grain lands, raises a large amount of vegetables, and is a neat and tidy farmer; all looks like thrift, a place for everything and everything in its place. Mr. O. W. Salter has a good Ranch a short distance above, and good ground for fruit, though not much planted. Messrs. Wm. McKinney, Delaney, and Thomas McMillen, have good Ranches, but make little effort to cultivate fruit. Dr. Thomas has good garden and fruit lands. A short distance above is the Ranch of Mr. Thos. G. Murphy, a good grain farm and some land suitable for growing fruit. Mr. and Mrs. M. are much interested in the school in this vicinity, taught by Mr. Estraz. This place is known as Branch's Ferry. Yesterday I had the privilege of a walk through the fine young orchard of Mr. G. W. Branch. Last winter Mr. B. planted out a good lot of fruit trees of various kinds. He has a good garden, watered by use of a wind-pump, and has taken great pains to erect a good stone fence, four feet high, faced on both sides, to inclose his orchard and garden. He has also a good Hotel, good barn and ferryboat, and a fine Ranch, though the miners are about to make a finish of the latter, to get the shining dust. Mr. B. has some notions like those of Ben Bolt; has some poor fence, made of brush and poles, and if the stock chance to get in and eat for a few weeks, does not fret; and after all has more love for fruit than forest trees. My friend Ben Bolt says, that by a careful enumeration of the dogs from the town of Lagrange to the San Joaquin river, he has "ascertained there are not dogs enough to fence one hundred and sixty acres four dogs high." I will not dissent from Ben's notions, yet where dogs are scarce you can hear, every night and morning, a dreadful howl from men that are destitute of dogs and good fences, and who have not got their grain thrashed.

The weather is quite warm, some little sickness on the Tuolumne. The Farmers are steadily thrashing their grain, which is better than was anticipated at the time of harvest. Very little Wheat on this River.

At the town of Lagrange the Miners are doing fair, at least those that can obtain water. The claim of T. Ewing & Co. is paying well. Thursday & Co.'s claim pays, I am told, five pounds a week, and many more in a similar manner. Barley is worth here, 2 cents to 2½ cents a bushel; Hay, \$30 to \$40 a ton.

Your most obt. servant, I. D. MORLEY.

AGRICULTURAL.

A CARD.

WE would like this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care. One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of Haying Tools, consisting in part of—
Hay Forks, Batcher's;
Hay Rakes;
Horse Hoes, and Teeth;
Steel Spring Teeth;
Scythes and Snaths;
Grass Vine Cutters.

For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Mowing Machines.

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Threshing Machines.

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Reapers! Reapers!!

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Ox Yokes and Bows.

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Straw Cutters.

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Seeds.

HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds.

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HORTICULTURAL.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES.

A. FROST & CO., Proprietors.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.

THE undersigned desire to inform their friends and patrons in California, that they have directed their attention to the propagation of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, with a view to supply the demand which has arisen for improved and reliable varieties suited to the climate and circumstances of California.

To those not already informed as to the extent of our business and the facilities we possess to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain about three hundred acres of land wholly devoted and adapted to the propagation and raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, in all branches. We employ upwards of two hundred individuals and secure the best skilled labor that can be found; all is conducted under our direct superintendence, and we use our best endeavors for the interest of our customers—aiming not more at the extensive sale of our stock than the ultimate success of the articles supplied.

We regret that many orders received last season were not fully executed, from their being sent too late; but having made extensive arrangements for the propagation, packing and forwarding of Nursery Stock, in all the departments, we can now confidently offer such varieties as will give entire satisfaction. Special pains have been taken to raise such varieties as have been found by experience best suited to the peculiar climate of California, which will be put up and forwarded in the safest and most approved manner, to save expense of freight, and at the same time to secure the success of the Trees.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. WARREN & CO., the Proprietors of this paper, to supply our Catalogues, prepared expressly for this trade, which may be had gratis, on application at their Office.

All varieties guaranteed true to name. Our Stock, suited to the California trade, consists in part of the following—which will be found more fully specified in our Wholesale Catalogue, in which are given only such of the popular leading varieties, as are suited to the climate, and have been tested there.

APPLES—Standard, in bud; 1 and 2 years.

PEARS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

PEACHES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

PLUMS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

CHERRIES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

NECTARINES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

APRICOTS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

QUINCE—Standard, in bud; 1 year.

Small Fruits, including all the choice varieties of CURRANTS—such as White Grape, White Dutch, Victoria, Cherry, Red Grape, Red Dutch, Wilmore's Grape, Nectarine, Black Huckleberry, and many others now in cultivation.

GOOSEBERRIES—A select assortment of the most useful varieties.

RASPBERRIES—Drumstick Orange, Maribel of Four Seasons, Red Antwerp, Francos, Fendall, Kuerst's Giant, and other choice sorts.

BLACKBERRIES—Improved High Bush and New Rochelle.

GRAPES—The most approved varieties of both Native and Foreign Grapes, including the Rebecca, Diana, Concord, Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton; and among the foreign, Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Syrian, St. Peter's, &c., &c.

In the Ornamental department, our assortment of the most attractive and useful Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., is extensive and varied, and includes Shade and Ornamental Trees, of all sizes and ages. Evergreen Trees of the most recent introduction; a large stock of Choice Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of Roses is unusually large and well selected, amounting to over 500 distinct varieties, including Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbons, Tea, Bengal, and Hardy Brooming Rose.

Our Green-House Department is the most complete in this vicinity, and the plants cultivated are carefully selected. All really desirable novelties are obtained as soon as approved—a choice assortment of Balbous Roots, freely imported, can also be supplied, including Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Imperialis, Lilies, &c., &c. Many additional items may be noted—such as Strawberries, Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Asparagus, &c., lists of which will be found in our Catalogue, and are offered to such as particularly desire to obtain the genuine improved varieties, not to be had from seeds.

Orders should be sent as early in the season as possible, in order to secure carefully selected articles, and no orders can be filled after the 1st of November, which are not received by us, by the middle of November.

N. B.—California Catalogue No. 1, contains Descriptive Lists of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., with prices.

California Catalogue No. 2, wholesale or Trade List for Nurserymen, Dealers, &c., who wish to purchase in large quantities. It will be had gratis, on application, to Messrs. WARREN & CO., Publishers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Our entire set of Catalogues for home use, embraces as follows:

No. 1 Fruits, &c.

No. 2 Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3 Hedges and Green House Plants, &c.

They may be had by applying to us directly, and all communications will be carefully attended to.

A. FROST & CO.,
GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES,
Rochester, N. Y.

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

C. W. LECOUNT.

THE advertiser desires to call the attention of purchasers of Fruit Trees, or Ornamental Nurseriesmen, Gardeners, and all those who desire to select the VERY BEST FRUIT TREES and VINES, to the collection he will have to offer them during the autumn.

He will receive Tree, Shrub, Vine, and all such articles as will be wanted, from the very best nurseries in the State, and from those only. It will be his aim to offer, such as can be warranted.

True to Name and Variety!

All that second-hand trash that has been forced off at auction, or unsuitable growths, and all that kind of stock that will not pay for planting, will be totally discarded from the collection of the advertiser.

The Trees, Vines, and all articles sold by the subscriber, will be genuine and warranted as sold.

C. W. LECOUNT,
99 Davis street, near corner of Jackson,
San Francisco.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THIS NEW GRAPE

offers for sale a fine stock, raised from the parent vine. It has fully established its reputation as

the best Grape for Out-Door Culture

being raised from the purest seed, and the vines were killed to the ground.

For size, beauty, quality and bearing

it is unsurpassed. It is perfectly hardy, and has never been affected by rot or mildew, while it ripens from three to four weeks earlier than the Isabella, and two weeks earlier than the Diana, in the garden of the proprietor.

Fine, strong plants, at \$1.50 each; \$1.00 per dozen. Two years old, at \$2 each. Three years old, extra, at \$3 each. Liberal discount to clubs and the trade. Orders, with cash or good references, promptly attended to. Address

E. W. DULL, Concord, Mass.

Ornamental Shrubbery.

THE Greatest Variety in the State may be

found at the

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Corner of Fourth and Fulton streets,

COMPRISING

3,000 Monthly Roses, of 150 varieties;

2,000 Camellias, of 150 kinds;

500 Monthly Hydrangeas, of 50 varieties;

500 Azaleas, of 50 varieties;

Laburnums, Arbor Vite, Myrtles, Euonymus, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Clematis, Cypripedium, Eucalyptus, Lilacs, Japanese, Mock Orange, Azaleas, Spiraea, Weigela, Dutzies, &c., and a general variety of

Hardy and Green House Plants.

Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds.

Office at the Nursery, and 171½ Clay street, above Market-gomery.

July 1, 1857.

J. M. WARNER.

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BOOKS, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

National Series of Standard School Books, PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 and 53 John street, New York.

1. The National Geographical Series.

Monteith's First Lessons in Geography.....\$0.25

Monteith's Young Men's Manual of Geography.....\$0.50

Monteith's Complete School Geography.....\$1.00

2. Davies' Series of Arithmetics.

Davies' Primary Arithmetic.....\$0.15

Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic.....\$0.25

Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.....\$0.25

Davies' New Arithmetic.....\$0.40

Davies' University Arithmetic.....\$0.75

Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic.....\$0.30

3. English Grammar, Composition, Reading, &c.

Clark's First Lessons in English Grammar.....\$0.30

Clark's Analysis.....\$0.40

Clark's New English Grammar.....\$0.40

Welch's English Sentence.....\$0.40

Brookfield's First Book in Composition.....\$0.40

Martin's Orthoepia.....\$0.25

Parker's Rhetorical Reader.....\$0.75

Smith's Juvenile Dictionary.....\$0.25

Smith's Dictionary.....\$0.50

Shewson's Self-Culture in Education.....\$1.00

Parker's School Builder.....\$0.25

North's Dictation Exercises.....\$0.25

Wright's Analytical Orthography.....\$0.25

Smith's Juvenile Dictionary.....\$0.25

Smith's Dictionary.....\$0.50

Shewson's Self-Culture in Education.....\$1.00

Parker's

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1857.

NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

The Geological Question Again.

EDITORS FARMER: It is singularly remarkable that Doctor Winslow should still persist in his declaration of the incandescent condition of our globe, after having utterly failed to advance a solitary fact or demonstrable circumstance, showing that position worthy to be entertained by sound and correct thinking men. Declarations are very easily made, and cost nothing but ink and paper; all men who have the power of speech, or the use of pen, may make declarations, and they may likewise send them forth as messages from on high, but when subjected to the scrutinizing touchstone of reason, those which are not substantial most invariably wither and decay. The proud Pharisee stood up in the Temple and prayed, making the declaration that he was not as other men, whilst the poor Publican was more justified by grace.

I should not have noticed his last letter, were it not that he has seen fit to force me into a false light, by his reiterated assertion, charging me with opinions which are neither expressed nor implied in either of my communications. Instead of confining himself to the advancement of authority, facts, and demonstrable circumstances, in support of his position, which is invariably required of the affirmative of a question by the rules of debate, he has resorted to the unprofitable subterfuge of promulgating some original and absurd notions, which are entirely foreign from the subject, as emanating from my pen. Notwithstanding my former protestation against the false and ungrounded charge, imputing to me the absurd notion, that the center of our globe ever has been and now is in a solid state, he reiterates, in his last letter, his former declaration, and gives to your readers the important information that I am the author of that absurd presumption. The flimsy veil with which he seeks to conceal the glaring deformities of his position, in so frequently lugging in the term fluid, in connection with, and at times substituting that word for, the term incandescent, is another indication of his evasion of the main point of the subject. If to avoid too frequent repetition of the word incandescent he should deem it necessary to introduce a substitute, why not observe more strictly the injunction which he so rigidly imposed upon me in his former letter ("and deal in exact words, and positive facts"), and he would have found a far better substitute in the word liquid, which defines distinctly the fluid character of melted matter, whilst that of fluid most properly applies to all gases and liquids, such as water and air; therefore, too great a range is given to the imagination to render the meaning definite and proper in elucidating the point of our discussion. For an example of the loose and careless manner in which he employs terms in the discussion of the subject, I quote the following from his letter: "The mere fact that he does not believe the globe to be fluid, does not make it solid." I quote again from the Doctor's letter: "And he now declares more plainly that granitic rock was not fluid in its elementary state." Thus has the Doctor given a solution of the question which I propounded to him respecting the difference in the appearance of granite which had been subjected to the heat of a furnace, from that which had not. I have avoided the use of the term fluid throughout this discussion, as a word too vague and indefinite to convey a proper meaning of the subject in dispute; while the Doctor seems to have contracted an increasing propensity for the use of the term in progress of the debate. He informs us in his letter, that for the causes which produce these singular results in salt wells we must seek elsewhere for an explanation; and then very quietly hints at a cause, by casually asking how cold water might become, after having percolated from the tops of mountains and coming in contact with vast mines of salt? I will simply answer—not so cold as that which is found to exist at the bottom of these wells, provided the increased ratio of heat which has been supposed to exist, is, as he says, a well established fact, as he can very easily ascertain by a very simple experiment, if he will give himself the trouble.

"Materialism, scepticism, ecclesiastical bigotry, infidelity!" What have these to do with the subject of this controversy? The theological dogmas of orthodox nor heterodox, high church nor low church, three Gods nor one God, bigots nor infidels, have the slightest relation to the subject, and therefore the peculiar religious notions of either and all of these cannot elucidate the simplest truth connected therewith. He who brings forward a subject, relating so clearly to the past and present physical condition of matter, as that of the incandescent state of the earth, and then declare, that in his investigations of the same "he is led away from materialism," betrays more fanaticism than profound philosophical research. The subject is strictly material in its character, in all its bearings, and can only be investigated through the channels of material philosophy. Therefore it is self-evident that this is merely an evasion to which he has resorted with the view to escape from a most hopeless defence of the false and erroneous position in which he has found himself placed. The spasmodic effusions of theological rhetoric with which he so frequently interlards his discourse, together with his repeated declarations asserting that the position which he occupies is a well-established, incontrovertible fact, without so much as bringing forward a single author or demonstration in support of such declarations, is of very questionable character, at best, to be received in the capacity of argument. ("He hardly thinks it would be profitable to discuss questions, or enter into a controversy about problems, of which he can form no rational conception.") How marvelously obtuse upon some points! And lo! the subject of this controversy is a problem, which he has promulgated, with the declaration that he is enabled to solve the enigma. He says that his remarks compelled him to throw to me the gauntlet.

Problem—And pray what compelled him to withdraw it?

Solution—1st, By the inevitable laws of attraction and repulsion, which are inherent and co-existent properties of matter, one exerting an opposite force to that of the other, thereby keeping all matter in constant motion between these two forces, and therefore rendering it utterly impossible for a globe of liquid molten rock, to fulfill its circuit around the sun, impelled by the force of repulsion alone, which is the result of incandescent heat.

2d, Incandescent heat destroys the crystalline beauty, and entirely changes the character of granite rock; hence, the Doctor's inability to assign a cause for that result upon the hypothesis that granitic rock having been formed through that agency, satisfactorily accounts for his silence in regard to that fact.

3d, Upon the hypothesis that the center of our globe now is in a state of incandescent heat, the caloric imparted to those vast salt mines at the bottom of these wells, by the ever burning liquid globe within, would so far neutralize the condensing properties of that mineral, that very different results would have been found to exist in the temperature of the water which is ejected therefrom; hence the caution displayed by the Doctor in his declaration that we must seek elsewhere for a solution of the enigma, and at the same time he very shrewdly asks how cold water might become, after having percolated from the tops of mountains into these salt mines.

4th, and last, It is very evident from the Doctor's letters, that he is utterly at a loss to meet the objections which have presented themselves to his position; hence his precipitate retreat under cover of a dissertation upon theology.

When the Doctor shall succeed in the experi-



Ewe, No. 34,
Sheared 18 lbs. 5 oz.

Ram Lamb, No.
7 Months old.

Ram, No. 13,
Sheared 30 lbs. 9 oz.

Full Blood MERINO SHEEP, Imported from France.

Owned by J. D. Patterson, Westfield, Chautauque Co., N. Y.

Agriculture in Practice.

We cannot too highly commend the example of Judge I. D. Morley to his brother farmers. He not only sets a noble example to his neighbors by having one of the best farms in the State, but he visits his neighbors far and near, learns of their success, and wherein they fail, so that like a well-skilled pilot he can steer his own ship clear of breakers. And another excellent plan, he is not jealous and suspicious lest his neighbor should watch his plans and steal some ideas from him, and thus get ahead of him—he goes to them, glad to tell what will advantage them, and wherein he has found his plans to fail, and like a good neighbor tries to do all the good he can. Oh how we wish that spirit was more universal, how quickly should we see the "wilderness blossom with the rose," the "lion lie down with the lamb," and "peace and good will among men." Read the following from him:

PLEASANT VALLEY RANCH, August 5, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: Through your indulgence I once more pause a moment to drop you a few lines, and let you know how and what are the prospects on the Merced River.

In company with my wife, I had the pleasure of a visit over to the Merced. We visited the fine Ranch of Messrs. Allen and Daniel Ingolsbe. This is truly a fine Ranch. It is located on the north side of the valley, close to the bluff or table lands, eight miles below Snelling's, the county seat. They have resided there since '52. The Ranch contains 480 acres, and nearly all under good fence, of oak and cedar posts (mostly cedar), and good pine plank. A portion of the Ranch is inclosed with a good ditch four feet wide, posts and two planks on the top; a portion with board fence entire, and laid off in suitable sized fields. This is the best farm south of the city of Stockton, in this State. I have no doubt they are pattern farmers. They raise a large amount of grain, have good fruit and garden lands, but not much fruit. Also visited the Ranch of Roving Jack's brother. This is a fine Ranch, and room for improvements; good fruit lands. Next is the Ranch of Egalston and brother. This is also a good Ranch. They have a good crop of barley, and some fruit—which looks well. Messrs. Egalston sell goods, keep a Hotel, and the Forlorn Hope Post-office. From this, I visited the Ranch of Dr. Barfield, which is truly a fine one, and I am of the opinion that richer land cannot be found in this State. The Doctor has a large number of fruit trees, of various kinds, many of them bearing already, and the coming year will no doubt favor the Doctor with an abundant supply of fruit. He has some Osage Orange, and also raises the Chili Clover, of which I saw the second crop on the ground, and it looked well. He has twenty acres of corn, a portion of which I think will yield seventy-five bushels to the acre, and the whole field will average fifty bushels. He grows a large amount of potatoes of fine quality, and has more than an average amount of melons, enough to keep five four-horse teams hauling to market, including cabbages, tomatoes, beets, etc.; also raises a large amount of wheat and barley. On the opposite side of the river Farns

and Hickman have a good Ranch of 300 acres bottom land, well adapted to fruit growing, and they have 1000 trees, peach and apple; a large amount of vegetables; twenty acres of corn, that will yield say forty to fifty bushels per acre, and 5000 bushels of barley and oats. This and the Doctor's Ranch have a good supply of water to irrigate with. Several Ranches above Messrs. Farns and Hickman's have plenty of water, fine bottoms, good for corn, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, also fruit.

A short distance above, is the Ranch of Leo Hamlin, who has a small flouring mill, capable of making good flour. The Ranch is a fine one, with some fruit, and he had a good crop of grain, including excellent wheat. This mill is propelled by water, taken from the Merced river some two miles above, on the south side, and passing through, first, the ranch of J. K. Jenkins, next Job Wheat's ranch, and thence across H. J. Ostrander's, who has as fine an orchard as I have seen in California, or any other State. This orchard contains 350 apple trees, 150 peach, some cherry, plum, pear, and 1,500 grape vines. Many of his trees are producing fruit, although they have not been planted but one year last January. Here let me repeat that I have never seen finer fruit or trees. I carefully inspected the entire premises, and my wife can affirm what I say, as to the quality of the fruit and beauty of the place, as she shared the kindness of Mrs. Ostrander, in the way of a good visit and the fine fruit. In addition to fruit, Mr. Ostrander has vegetables without end—onions, three to four acres; melons, twelve to fifteen acres; cabbage, ten acres; beets, two acres; tomatoes, one and a-half acres; beans, corn, &c. He showed me a field of wheat of seven acres, from which he had cut two and a-half tons of wheat-hay per acre, early in the season, and now has a fine yield of wheat which he intends to thrash for flour or market: this surpasses anything I have ever seen. I send you a few grains, and will bring a small sheaf to the Fair at Stockton. On this Ranch there will be two to three hundred tons of melons. Mr. O. sold seven acres of wheat on the ground before it was cut, for \$450, and since the wheat has been cut it has sprouted anew, and produces abundant feed for four horses, two pairs of oxen and two cows. He is training some of his fruit trees in order to make early bearers of them. His mode is this: he places several stakes round the tree, attaches a string to the stakes, and then ties the limbs downward. He has plenty of water, which he applies freely, and is not troubled with the borer. The next Ranch, J. Wheat's, has no fruit, yet is well adapted. Next above is T. F. Jenkins, who has some fruit; but the trees are much affected with the borer, and not well supplied with water. On the opposite side of the river Col. Scott has a large orchard of one thousand trees, prospering well. On the whole, this valley is susceptible of producing tens of thousands of bushels of fruit. And many of the farmers are not favoring Ben Bolt's notions: they are abandoning brush and making plank fence. This valley has quite a large amount of grain, and in a few years will produce as much fruit as any valley of the same size in this State.

I. D. MORLEY.

FRUIT IN HUMBOLDT.—The Times of the 1st inst., under the caption of "Enormous Growth of Fruit," says: "A few days since we had the pleasure of calling at the premises of Capt. Ticknor—whose fine garden, between Bucksport and Eel river, generously attracts the attention of all who pass that way—and were surprised to see the enormous growth of apples on some of his young trees. The fruit hangs in clusters, like grapes, and we counted as many as sixteen large size apples on one small twig. Some of his trees, of three and four years' growth, are so heavily loaded with apples that almost every limb requires supporting. For this purpose a light frame with cross-bars is erected around the tree, and the limbs supported with soft strings. It is doubtful whether any other country can surpass this in the growth of apples, if the trees are properly attended to. Capt. Ticknor says he has found by experiment that it is a bad practice to dig about the roots of fruit trees yearly, as some are in the habit of doing; it has the same effect upon the tree, if carried to any extent, as that of transplanting, and the fruit, if any, will decay and drop off before maturing. After the tree is properly planted and rooted in the ground, the earth about the roots or fibres, he says, ought not to be disturbed; the weeds and grass, however, should be kept down, and for this purpose he puts fine chips, or some such substance, about the roots of the tree, to prevent their growth. We know nothing about the correctness of the Captain's theory, but certain it is that his trees cannot well be excelled for yield of fruit."

WHO MAKES THE BEST BREAD?—PREMIUM. The Champlain Valley Agricultural Society (Vermont) offers a premium of a beautiful silk dress (the color and quality to be optional with the fair recipient), to the maker of the best loaf of bread; the competitors to be unmarried ladies, and the committee of judges to consist of bachelors and widowers.

Would it not be a grand plan for the California State Agricultural Society to imitate their example?

BEES IN THE WOODS.—Recently a swarm of Bees was found in the woods of Santa Clara Valley, not far from the Santa Cruz gap. As this is the first swarm of the true Honey Bee found in the woods, it is supposed (and undoubtedly correct) to have escaped from some of the apiarists of San Jose. The Bees once among the old oaks, they will never be "out of the woods;" and the buzzing of the busy Bee, as it flies from flower to flower making honey, will be a sweet sound, for it will tell us of a store of sweet things laid up for the winter season.

MORRIS OF LAS AL PINOS,
Solano County, Cal., July 29, 1857.

Public Meetings for Agriculture.

We believe it all important that every county should hold meetings for the discussion of agricultural topics, embracing not only the practical labors upon the farm—plowing, seeding, planting trees, etc., but these meetings should embrace discussions upon the relative value of the various implements used in every department, and at these meetings practical mechanics should take a part, and should be present to explain their construction and uses. We never can make great progress until such meetings are held, such as have been instituted at the American Institute and Farmers' Club in New York, and the legislative debates held in the State House, Boston, every winter during the session of the legislature. We here append a very interesting debate held at the Farmers' Club in New York, June 16th, as it embraces many subjects and is practical:

American Institute Farmers' Club.

Tuesday, June 16.—Wm. Lawton of New Rochelle in the chair.

Strawberries—A New Seedling.—Marcus L. Ward of Newark exhibited a very remarkable, large, fine new seedling strawberry plant in bearing, originated by Mr. Seth Boyden of Irvington, N. J. Some of the berries are 4 and 5 inches in circumference. Mr. Boyden is well-known as the inventor of some useful improvements in the steam-engine. He is now engaged in inventing new fruits. His manner of producing seedling plants is novel, and, as he believes, expedites their production. He produces by artificial means the same thing that the cold of winter produces.

The berries of this plant being so very large, and growing solid and of a handsome crimson color, will be valuable for market-gardeners, even if not very high-flavored. We think it well worth the attention of cultivators. Mr. Ward, who is a relative of Mr. Longworth, says Mr. Longworth is much pleased with this new seedling.

Mr. Pardee—I don't think there is any necessity of the freezing process mentioned to produce new seedling strawberries, and I judge from the structure of this plant that it is not a prolific bearer. The fruit is very large and handsome, but is it an improvement? The shape and color of this berry show that it is very like, if not really, a Longworth's Prolific. It is a settled point that the running Alpine strawberry never hybridizes with any other variety. The bush Alpine makes a beautiful border, much better than the box plant.

Continuous Bearing.—Dr. Knight—I have noticed in Paris that the strawberry season is much longer than it is here, and I should like to inquire if any person has ever attempted to prolong their bearing by artificial means, and with what success?

Solon Robinson—I will answer that question. Mr. Charles Peabody of Columbus, Georgia, is the only successful cultivator of strawberries, I believe, in the United States, who has pursued a course that prolongs the bearing season. He has sent his fruit regularly and continuously to market for six months of the year, from the same beds, and his vines have produced fruit ten months out of twelve. Now this is all accomplished by very simple means, and is not at all in consequence of the latitude, except that the bearing season may commence earlier there than here. At first, Mr. Peabody grew vines upon rich soil, and the consequence was that he grew vines and not fruit; he could at any time mow a heavy swath of just such rank leaves as these before us; but as he did not want to grow strawberry hay, and did want to grow fruit, he began to think what nature did to produce strawberries, and changed his course. He then set his plants upon newly cleared sandy land that had a mere skin of vegetable mold, and from a brook near by he kept the plants well watered, generally twice a day, and in the fall covered the ground with leaves and perhaps a sprinkling of weeds mold, just enough to paint the sand, and there he actually grows plants that produce, by measure, more fruit than leaves, from March till October. And the same thing can be done here, upon any soil that is poor enough.

Mr. Pardee—I have no doubt of the truth of Mr. Robinson's statement, because I have seen Mr. Peabody's plants bearing fruit in December. There is one other man who does the same thing: Mr. Henry Lawrence of New Orleans. He pursues the same course, and gets berries all the long hot summer. The secret of this long continuous production is keeping them in poor ground. Fertility produces leaves, not fruit, on strawberry vines. Strawberries out of season would always sell at high prices. I have no doubt they can be cultivated here in the same way. The average crop of strawberries near this city is thirty or forty bushels per acre. A well-cultivated crop will produce from one hundred to two hundred bushels. Look at the profit of such cultivation:

Value of a Strawberry Crop.—The ordinary price will average about \$8 a bushel, but such berries as these Boynton seedlings would bring \$16 a bushel. It would be easy to get \$1000 worth of strawberries per acre.

Judge Meigs.—When Thomas Bell moved from Westchester county to New Jersey, he found about five acres of strawberries on the farm he bought, and as he had never cultivated such a crop, he did not know the value, and sold the chance to a neighbor, who offered \$700 cash in advance. After the bargain was closed, Mr. Bell asked him what he expected to get for the crop, and he replied that he should be pretty well satisfied with \$2000. The expense of cultivation is not large; the cost of picking, say five cents a quart. The present price is about fifty cents, at retail, for the best.

French Plowing.—The Secretary read some extracts from foreign agricultural journals, principally those of France, one of which speaks of the manner of plowing by Tull. He plowed fourteen inches deep. That is much deeper than some of the French farmers plow at this day, for it is stated that one Monsieur Fould is busy, under the direction of the Emperor, in examination of the cause of the scarcity of food in the South of France. He found agriculture in the rudest possible state. The plows are no better than forked sticks. Weeds, of course, cannot be kept down, and it is calculated that out of the poor crops that are raised one third of the grain is lost by the weeds. Nothing can be more sad than the picture drawn by this official report of the general condition of agriculture in France. Everywhere the lands are undrained and unproductive from bad tillage.

The great European Cattle Disease is now raging in Central Europe, and England is much alarmed, as the disease has been imported from the Continent. It is stated that in some districts of Europe, where a single animal is attacked, the authorities order the whole herd at once destroyed, to prevent contagion. It is murrain, as known

in this country, in a very aggravated form, and scarcely one in a thousand that are attacked ever recovers.

Dr. Waterbury.—The disease described in the paper read is very much like the malignant erysipelas in the human species. Horses are often affected in the same way that persons are who perish with consumption, and epidemics often run among animals just as they do among men.

Silk Worms in India.—The journal of the Society of Arts speaks of large experiments with silk worms in Bengal. It takes over 10,000 worms of the finest kind to make one pound of silk. Some of the species continue to produce and reproduce continually. Some of them take only twenty-five days from the egg to the cocoon. Silk is cheaply as well as rapidly produced in that country, so much so that this cannot successfully compete with it.

Rotation and the Succession of Plants.—Judge Meigs.—Vegetables that live in families are often succeeded by other families. A forest of beech trees destroyed by fire in France was succeeded by oaks. In another case where oaks perished they were followed by beech. In Norfolk (England) the turnip is the pivot of a four years' rotation. In some districts of England the rotation of crops is carried through a series of twenty changes.

Dr. Waterbury.—Clover is the preceding crop that prepares the land for a cereal crop better than any cultivated plant. In the natural rotation of timber in this country the evergreens are first, maple and beech second, and oaks third. I have never been able to get a good crop of Indian corn after buckwheat; yet that is a crop that leaves the earth mellow and apparently in good condition for any other crop.

Mr. A. Bergen.—I have grown as good wheat from one plowing, when I have turned in clover, as I have upon other ground by several plowings. Great care must be exercised in plowing clover, to turn the first furrows well. I don't know that the land ever needs rest, if sufficiently manured. I have raised a crop of potatoes, and followed that with turnips in the fall and potatoes again in the spring, followed by turnips, and so on, year after year, without deterioration of land or crops. The time to plow is when the land is in order. If that time is in February, it does not injure the land. I have sometimes plowed early potatoes in February.

Dr. Knight.—I should like to know how oaks are produced upon land that has borne other sorts of trees for centuries without an oak near. Where do the acorns come from? It is not possible that they should lie buried, because, as is well known, they will not keep. It is difficult to preserve the vitality of acorns over from one year to another. Yet, as we hear, oaks at once spring up where none grew before. Where does the seed come from?

The Secretary.—That is a question that no one has ever yet been able to answer.

Several other persons spoke of the remarkable changes that occur by a sort of natural rotation of crops.

Dr. Waterbury.—I once turned water on to a knoll, where no timothy had grown since it could be remembered, and at once that grass sprang up and grew luxuriantly.

Early Planting.—The Chairman.—I think that all crops are planted too early upon the farms in my neighborhood. If the ground is well prepared, corn planted after the first of June is better than that planted earlier. In our clay soil we should not try to plant as early as in New Jersey or Long Island sands. Many persons have lost their first planting this year.

Dr. Waterbury.—We ought to adapt our seed to the locality, since we have corn of several varieties, well suited to all sections of the country.

Mr. Pardee.—I used to try to get everything in early, but I have quite changed my opinion. In strawberry-planting, in particular, most every one plants too early. I now much prefer the last of June, as the ground then does not bake, nor are weeds half as troublesome, and I would recommend all persons to adopt this plan in this latitude. One of the greatest difficulties of early planting of all clay land, is the baking of the earth. If the young strawberry plants are set out in April or May, in clayey land, the earth becomes so hardened by rains and baking in the sun, that the plants get a back set that they cannot recover from.

Mushroom Cultivation.—Judge Meigs.—In France, mushrooms are more largely cultivated for food than in any other country. Chemists say it is more like animal food than any other vegetable. It has the smell and nutritious quality of meat, and it requires great care in selecting them in a wild state, as, if not gathered at the exact right time, they are poisonous. In a cultivated state this can always be obviated, because none but the right kind will grow in the cellars, and the grower knows exactly the right time to gather and send them to market. When properly cultivated, and gathered at the right time, and well cooked, no vegetable is more nutritious and wholesome than mushrooms. A very small quantity suffices at a meal, because they are such a hearty diet that no one can eat of it largely. The first attempt to grow them upon a large scale is now making upon Prof. Mape's farm by an experienced French cultivator, who is making an acre of beds.

A New American Product.—Geo. S. Moulton, agent of the Williamite Linen Company, distributed among those present at the close of the meeting several boxes of the new product of the above company's manufacturing skill—that is, their American spool cotton, of a variety of color, which, in all respects, will bear a test with the best spools ever imported.

We wish the ladies would attend these meetings of the Club, as they would often find many things worthy of their attention.

The next meeting will be July 7.

Pinching.

WHEN the new shoots are making rapid progress on young trees, where wood is the great want, you will of course let them run, nipping only those shoots that would mar the symmetry of the tree. But on those of larger growth, where fruit is the one thing needed, you can check the growth of all the shoots except a few leaders, by pinching off the ends. If this is done seasonably, it tends to throw the sap into the formation of fruit buds, for the next year, and there is no waste in the energies of the tree in forming wood, only to be cut off. Early bearing is induced, and a more symmetrical head is formed. This is the proper time to attend to this important part of tree husbandry.

The same practice should be pursued with many of the shrubs and blooming plants of the flower border and lawn, and is extensively practiced upon pot plants cultivated in houses. Not infrequently does the leader itself require pinching back to give the plant a bushy habit, rather than a tall slim growth. The operation is a simple one, as the shoots are of the present season's growth.—[Am. Agriculturist for July.

A New and Valuable Disinfecting Agent.

Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, England, lately read a paper before the Society of Arts, London, in which he stated that he and a friend named McDougall, some years ago had made numerous experiments to find out a good disinfecting agent, and had at last found that Sulphite of Magnesia, which is procured from Magnesian Limestone, and a certain percentage of carbolic or phenic acid, which is procured from coal tar, made a disinfecting powder of remarkable efficacy. The mode of using this powder is first to sweep the stable, then sprinkle it with the powder, the quantity being about the same as that of sand to sprinkle floor. Then the litter is thrown over this. This powder has been found so powerful and completely effective, that when introduced into stables where sick and wounded army horses were, no disagreeable odor was perceptible, either from the wounds or the feces. A stable-keeper who always kept on hand a large number of horses, found that by using this powder, his horses were healthier, lung diseases had disappeared, or decreased, while their eyes and health did not suffer from the irritating effects of the ammonia which is to be found in all stables. It was also found that the stable was cooler, and that the dung did not decompose so that flies did not breed in it, and there were fewer of these pests to annoy the beasts. Mr. Murray, the stable-keeper, also found that after the manure of his stable in which he had used this powder had been used one year, he was offered double for it next year by the market gardeners who had purchased and used it. As Dr. Smith was not a trading man, had no interest in manufactures and did not mean to have his statements in relation to this matter are considered reliable and disinterested.

Absorbents for Putrid Substances.

At this season of the year, when various animal and vegetable substances, in a state of decomposition, accumulate about one's premises, it is important to have some means at hand to deodorize them. For sink-drains, cess-pools, and the like, lime answers a good purpose. We, however, prefer powdered charcoal on some accounts, especially if it is desired to absorb and preserve the fertilizing properties of the offensive substances. If the soap-suds, dish water, chamber-slops, and all the refuse matters commonly thrown out the back-door, could be carried into a vat and saved, the manure so made annually, would be of great value. To absorb the liquids, and prevent unpleasant smells, the vat should have at the bottom a layer of peat or dried turf; after this has become well saturated, a coating of pulverized charcoal should be added. In a short time, another layer of peat should be thrown in. Plaster may also be added, and if this does not absorb all the odors, the compost should receive an occasional sprinkling of chloride of lime, and as a last resort, lime itself.—[American Agriculturist.

Gapes in Chickens.

A writer in the American Agriculturist on raising poultry, states, for a couple of years after commencing the raising of poultry, I was subjected to the loss of a large number of young chickens, and almost the whole of them by gapes. I inquired of an old lady, who had great success in the chicken line, if she could tell what made the gapes. The reply was, lousy hens, and the cure, or I should say preventive, simply to grease the hens under the wings thoroughly, and around the neck as soon as she came off the nest.

Well, I tried it, and the result has been, the more I did not grease the hens the more chickens died, and vice versa. The whole matter, in my experience, is perfectly simple, and so far as practiced with my chickens, has been very successful. When a hen comes off her nest with a brood, she is well greased, and from time to time, while confined to the coop, the operation is repeated, with occasional changes in the position of the coops. Should any of your readers try the experiment without a favorable result, I should be glad to know it.

To Cure Poultry of Lice and other Parasites.

JOHN DOUGLAS, a regular poultry breeder, and who sometimes has 2000 head under his charge, writes to the Agricultural Gazette, that where poultry is kept somewhat confined, they are apt to get infested with lice. This is particularly the case with sitting hens. He recommends, that with the lime and sand, in the dust corner, where the poultry will roll, there should be mixed half a pound of black sulphur. This will not only keep the fowls free from parasites, but will also give their plumage a fine glossy, healthy appearance. Where fowls are infested badly, Mr. Douglas first damps the skin under the feathers, and then dusts on the black sulphur. The insects will disappear in about twenty-four hours. Mr. Douglas once had charge of an ostrich, which was pining from the effects of lice with which it was infested. The feathers next the skin were damped, and the black sulphur applied. The lice were found dead next day, and the ostrich recovered rapidly.

TO MANAGE A REARING HORSE.—The British Sportsman in an article on rearing horses, says, whenever you perceive a horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him. The instant that he is about to rise, slacken one hand, and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely round two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish to proceed, apply the spurs, and he will not fail to go forward. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to this trick a third time.

CONVERTING IRON INTO STEEL.—The Abbe Pauthier, a French clergyman, has, it is said, at length solved the problem of converting English iron into steel. M. Meslin, acting on behalf of the abbe, has made experiments in the dookyard at Woolwich, proving that he can produce steel of a very superior quality from the most ordinary cast and puddled iron, and pieces of iron in any state, at an extraordinary reduction in price. M. Pauthier has secured his invention by a patent from the British government. It is expected that the steel will be employed in many of the ordinary purposes for which iron is now used, such as piston-rods, springs, &c.

Miscellany.

COME TO ME IN MY DREAMS.

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh, come to me oft
When the light wings of sleep
On my bosom lie soft.
Oh! come when the sea,
In the moon's gentle light,
Beats low on the shore,
Like the pulse of the night—
When the sky and the wave
Wear their loveliest blue;
When the dew's on the flower
And the star on the dew.

Come in beautiful dreams, love
Oh! come and we'll stray,
Where the whole year is crowned
With the blossoms of May—
Where each sound is as sweet
As the coo of a dove,
And the gales are as soft
As the breathing of love;
Where the beams kiss the waves,
And the waves kiss the beach,
And our warm lips may catch
The sweet lesson they teach.

Come in beautiful dreams, love,
Oh! come and we'll fly,
Like two winged spirits
Of love through the sky;
With hand clasped in hand,
On our dream wings we'll go,
Where the starlight and moonlight
Are blending their glow;
And on bright clouds we'll linger
Through long dreamy hours,
'Till love's angels envy
The heaven of ours.

[For the California Farmer.]

The City of the Dead.

SILENT are its streets. No hum of business, no noise of mirth, no voice of revelry, no sound of music, is heard within its borders. The song of the little bird falls with a sweet sadness upon the ear. Save this, and the voice of wailing wrung from some crushed hearts of the living, blending with the sound of the distant ocean billows breaking against the shore, all is silent. You may wander through its winding streets, gaze upon its magnificent monuments reared by the hand of affection and guarded with watchful tenderness. On every hand they rise up in mute and mournful grandeur, or peep out from beneath the trees and flowers, that bloom as brightly there, as by the great thoroughfare where the restless tide of humanity ever sweeps onward, bearing its living freight to the great and silent city. As you tread that sacred soil, consecrated to the use of those who have no necessity to go in or out, all of life's duties, its joys and sorrows, seem to be brought distinctly before the mind; their reality and importance stand forth with a terrible prominence; those duties overshadow all else, and a feeling of our mortality insensibly steals over the heart.

There, if no where else on the wide earth, the living must think, must review the past, and contemplate the future. There, the very silence speaks in thunder tones, the monuments utter truths unheard before. The flowers, though blooming brightly, admonish you of the time when they or others may wave over your own last resting place. The rustling branches of tree, or shrub; the green grass, the gleams of sunshine through the dense foliage, the dark-blue waves of the ocean rolling in the distance, the hum of the city of the living spread nearly all round it; all impress the mind with a solemnity that will be both salutary and permanent with the pure and good, and prove as useful monitory lessons to the thoughtless and vile. With a guide you may hurry through its walks in a day, and hastily glance at its attractions and its many points of interest, and form some idea of its general, and more prominent features; but many days may be spent in examining this, the home of the dead. The old and young, the rich and poor, the learned and the ignorant, all classes, ranks and conditions of society, there are upon the same level. No envy, no petty jealousies are known there; no strife, no anger, no sorrowing, no weeping, pain or sickness is felt there. The hurry, bustle, turmoil, ambition, the jostling, crowding, grasping, and covetous spirit, prevalent in the outer world, are here unknown. The surging billows of life in the great world may break at the base of this great city, but they can never disturb the calm quietude of those who repose there, no never. They heed not the crashing thunder-bolts from heaven, or earth's wildest, fiercest storms. They list not to the battles rage, or rejoice when the white flag of peace waves its ample folds over all nations. What have they to do with earth's changes, its joys, its sorrows? Their city is walled in, their abode is fixed, and permanent. Fifty-five thousand dwell there. Every week one hundred and forty or more are added to their number. This is only one of the many Cemeteries round the city. I do not know even the names of many of them. This is much larger than any other in this country or Europe, containing three hundred and sixty acres. It is situated in Brooklyn, one and a half miles from the South Ferry. "The elevated portions of the Cemetery afford numerous and interesting views, embracing the Bay and Harbor of New York, its islands and forts, the cities of New York and Brooklyn, the shores of the North and East Rivers, New Jersey, Staten Island, and the Quarantine, besides numerous towns and villages in every direction, with a view of the Atlantic Ocean reaching from Sandy Hook to the Pavilion at Rockaway. The various Avenues of the grounds exclusive of the walks extend fifteen miles."

There have been ten thousand and seven hundred lots sold. They are forever exempt from taxes and assessments, cannot be sold on execution, or for the payment of debts by assignment

under any insolvent law, and no public street or avenue can ever be laid out or opened through them. Each lot is twelve feet by twenty-five. Over ten thousand yet remain unsold, but are rapidly being taken up. A large number of those sold are inclosed with various kinds of fence, of wood or iron. There is an infinite variety in the appearance of the monuments; some are plain and unostentatious, simply marking the resting place of loved ones. Others are of a more and touching beauty. Others still are of a more of magnificence almost startling to behold. The monuments there cost from one hundred dollars up to fifty thousand. But those resting upon the humble tablet, of fifty dollars, rest as quietly as those where tens of thousands have been expended. It seems out of place to rear the monuments of such magnitude and at such expense, when a far humbler memento would perpetuate all that affection could wish to cherish. But here as elsewhere, those having money to spend it as it may seem good to them. While, respect the tender affection they have manifested in wishing to perpetuate the memories of departed worth, beauty and affection, yet we doubt if good taste or extravagant affection that would erect a stately mausoleum at an expense of \$50,000, \$100,000.

Should you happen to be at the gate entering this cemetery, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 P.M., you would think there was a continued funeral. A hearse followed by a long line of carriages filled with sorrowing relations and friends will pass you, followed closely by another hearse with its mournful train. The bell from the tower near by, sending forth from its iron tongue, cold and chilling tones, that sink heavily and sadly upon the heart. On every day during the entire year there is an average of more than twenty hearse there, never to return to the busy world where they came. Sleep on loved ones, sleep in Earth's wildest, fiercest storms, the flaming lightning, the deep-toned thunder, the rocking earthquake, the ocean's raging billows, cannot call you into the world again, or ever disturb for a moment your slumber. No! No! Not until the messenger from Heaven's throne, standing upon the sea of land, shall swear by him that liveth forever, ever, that time shall be no longer, and the trumpet's peal from angel lips, shall penetrate the tombs, and call forth those who sleep beneath the briny wave, shall your repose be disturbed your slumbers broken.

With aching heart, and sorrowing pen, we turn away from this sacred spot moistened with many tears, so tenderly guarded, by the best and strongest sympathies of the human heart. We cannot envy the feelings of the man, who is made wiser and better, after spending a day at this great and silent city.

There are now within five miles of the place where I am writing, one million of human beings. Fifty years hence, most of them with many more yet unborn, will be added to this and other similar places. How short is life! How certain and inevitable is death! May we all be prepared to enjoy the one, and to meet the other in peace.

DR. BELLONS IN ENGLAND.—The London Sunday Times copies with approval Dr. Bellon's speech at the Dramatic Fund Association, and adds the following list of the archbishops, bishops and clergy of the church of England, who have written in approval of the stage, and some of whom have devoted their talents to dramatic composition and criticism: Archbishops Tait, Secker, Sheldon and Potter; Bishops Peto, Pease, Horne, Percy, Warburton, Still, Hart, Lowth and Watson; Archdeacon Paley; the Rev. Drs. South, Watts, Knox, Blair, Zachary, Grey, Farmer, Hurd, J. Hoadley, Brown, Warton, Gloster, Ridley, Francis, Wragham, Plompre, Franklin, Valpy, Francis, Eades, Borrow and Young; the Rev. H. Milman, the Rev. C. Croley, the Rev. T. Broughton, and number of others.

EFFECTS OF INTERMARRIAGE AMONG BLOOD RELATIONS.—Speaking of the effect of intermarriage among blood relations, the Fredericksburg (Va.) News, says: In this country, in which we are raised, for twenty generations back, certain families of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman! One has seen another scrofula, a third is an idiot, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical defects of some kind or other.

A CURIOSITY.—The great sycomore lately felled at the corner of Main and Hunter streets Springfield (Mass., probably), had in a crotch about thirty feet from the ground, firmly planted and with good roots, a mountain ash five feet high, and a current bush, both in fine condition. Through the politeness of those engaged in taking the tree down, the ash now adorns an editor's grounds, with liberty to spread its roots as far as it pleases. We have named it Zaocheus.—[Springfield Republican.

OUR DRINKS.—There are in the United States 1517 distilleries, in which 5240 persons are employed; a capital of \$8,507,084 is invested. They consume yearly 11,367,761 bushels of corn, 3,787,700 bushels of barley, 2,143,027 bushels of rye, and 58,440 hogheads of molasses. They manufacture 42,461,926 gallons of ale, 41,000 gallons of whisky and high wines, and 6,500,000 gallons of rum; being about four gallons of liquor to every man woman and child in the country.

PROBABLY the greatest leap on record was made at the Helena Shot-tower, Wis., some time ago. A horse twelve years old, jumped from the bank over a perpendicular precipice of one hundred and eighty feet into the river below, and came out safe and sound, after swimming nearly half a mile to a suitable landing-place. The water at the point where the leap was made was from twenty to twenty-five feet deep.

A hen in Salem has laid twelve eggs in seven days; and a cow in New Sharon, Maine, has produced five calves within the last thirteen months; total weight of the five, 312 pounds.

A down-east editor advises his readers, if they wish to get teeth inserted gratis, to go and steal fruit where his watch-dog is on guard.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 120 Washington st., San Francisco.

The State Agricultural Fair.

THE greatest interest of our State is soon to make manifest her power and influence. The Agricultural wealth of California is soon to be exhibited and made known by her representatives and her products—these will be her exemplars.

The great State Fair which is to be held at Stockton, commencing on the 29th of September, and lasting four days, will exert an influence upon all coming years, and just in proportion as this interest is cared for and represented at the Fair, just in that ratio will it advance in the future. Vast interests are at stake, Agriculture embraces many great interests, all combined under the term Agriculture.

We present to-day the List of Premiums of the State Agricultural Society, and we ask the attention of all to a careful perusal of each and every department. The Board of Managers, the Executive Committee, have been engaged recently in a survey of the State in their official capacity, and we have received from them an official report, from which we gather the following, as a synopsis of what has been done and what will be done. This will convince all of the enthusiasm that is felt for the coming Fair:

Since the election of the Executive Committee nothing has been left undone to make the coming Fair the best, largest, and most interesting yet held. The interest for the coming Fair and its future welfare has been their absorbing thought, pride, and action. Most of the Farms, Orchards, Nurseries, Vineyards, &c., worthy of special note, from this city to Sacramento, to Oroville and Bidwell's on the upper Sacramento, Pato Creek country, Suisun, Napa, Sonoma, Petaluma, and Santa Rosa valleys to the Russian river, San Francisco and its vicinity to San Mateo, and many other places have been visited by the Committee, and an interesting and profitable report will be made. Next week, San Jose and the southern section of the State will be visited.

In every section visited by the Committee they have found a deep interest in the coming Fair, and a determination to contribute largely, products of the soil, stock, &c., for exhibition, and thousands of visitors from the North, South, and from the Mountains will be here. Stockholders, too, are not backward in extending liberal aid to make visitors comfortable and happy. They will throw open, free, their houses to all they can accommodate. Public Houses and Restaurants will do all they can to accommodate, and at low or reasonable prices. Stables are being enlarged, and many safe and comfortable places for the accommodation of horses are being prepared. Visitors may be assured that their stay here will be made as comfortable, happy, and cheap as possible, but all cannot expect feather beds and downy pillows.

The county and city have donated liberally—one thousand dollars each; these sums, together with the five thousand dollars due from the State, which will be paid in cash, will be sufficient to pay all premiums. It is confidently anticipated by the Committee, that a handsome surplus will be left in the Treasury, for some useful purpose hereafter. The Judges have been selected, and their names will soon be published. The Committee have spared neither time nor pains in this all-important and tedious duty. The gentlemen selected are from various sections of the State, and of well-known respectability, and fully capable of doing justice to all contributors. In this selection the Committee feel confident that justice will be meted out to all impartially and honestly, and that there will be no cause for dissatisfaction.

The seven Judges selected to the Equestrian performances are the most respectable gentlemen in the State, as also are the five Superintendents. The Lady riders will be particularly cared for; the most fastidious may rely upon all attention and gallantry. The Race-course is near town, in fine order, and equal to any in the State. A large number of Superintendents are selected from the most respectable and energetic persons in our city, to superintend the various departments, to receive, look after, and place, all articles, stock, &c., sent to the Exhibition, in their respective situations.

A good room is selected for the special use of Editors and Reporters.

Several Fire-Engines from other cities will be here to contest for three beautiful Silver Trumpets, which will be awarded as Premiums, the Engines to be classed first, second and third class, a Trumpet to be awarded to each respectively. The Judges are to be the Chief Engineers from several cities in the State, and are to make the regulations.

The Stockton Sporting Club are collecting several hundred Pigeons for a grand Pigeon Shoot, the first and second prizes to be a fine double-barrel Shot-Gun, and a Silver Pitcher worth \$50. A large Pavilion will be erected on the Plaza, near the Court-house, capable of holding five thousand persons, which will be devoted to the Exhibition of Agricultural Implements, Machinery, &c. On the night of the last day's Exhibition this Pavilion will be handsomely decorated and thrown open for a Grand Ball, to commence with a Pyrotechnical Exhibition. Tickets at a moderate price.

Quite a number of Running, Trotting, and Pacing Horses, are expected, which will add much to the last days amusements, to those who are fond of trials of speed; and who is not?

The Theater will be opened, under the management of Geo. Ryer. Also, Lee & Bennett's Circus.

Thus it will be seen that the most devoted attention has been paid to all the varied interests connected with the Fair, and it is to be hoped that every gentleman selected on the several Committees will very promptly accept the appointment, and cheerfully bring all his influence to bear in favor of this great and excellent Exhibition.

SECOND GROWTH OF POTATOES.—This is an important subject to Farmers. Those who desire to see samples of Potatoes with second growth attached, can have an opportunity by calling at our office.

Lewelling's Orchard and Nursery.

San Lorenzo Creek, Alameda County. This is one of the large and fine nurseries that have sprung into being in two years, situated upon a fine bottom land of deep rich soil. Everything planted "grows o' nights," and well repays the care and cost of planting.

The orchard, of twenty-four acres, contains 2000 trees of two years planting, and 1000 one year old, a select variety of apples, pears, peaches, plums, figs, nectarines, grapes, &c. We examined and ate of such varieties as were in eating. The President and Bartlett pears were very fine; the apples fine and abundant. Mr. L. showed us a group of 250 young apple trees, planted only a year this last spring, that have yielded him \$275 net—some trees bearing one or two apples, some quite full, and some none; yet the net profit was the sum named. Can the Eastern orchards beat this? The plum orchard had produced well and was thrifty. We ate the Jefferson, Green Gage (true); we find many orchards growing the Yellow Gage and Prince's Imperial Gage, and calling them the Green Gage. Greater care should be had to have fruits rightly named. The cherry trees had made very fine growth, and had borne well. Among the apple trees now bearing we saw many young trees that were so loaded as to have the limbs all bent like the weeping willow, and we counted upon one limb sixteen apples closely packed around it, "like strings o' onions," and this group upon the limb of twelve inches long. The limbs of every tree were pendant with their loaded fruit. We noticed superb specimens of Maiden's Blush, Smith's Cider Apple, Westmore and Carolina Pippin.

We were indebted to Mr. L. and family for a fine lot of fruit and a refreshing dinner, besides a pleasant stroll in an admirably arranged nursery and orchard, all of which was very pleasant to us.

Mr. Lewelling has one of the finest Osage Orange hedges in the State, and those who doubt the practicability of this hedge would do well to go and see it. This hedge entirely circles the orchard and nursery of forty acres, and also makes the avenue through the center, measuring more than a mile in length; it has been grown correctly; it is very thickset at the bottom, having been kept close pruned, and this is the only way a good and durable hedge can be made. We have noticed many persons permitting the Osage Orange to grow seven, ten and twelve feet before clipping. This is the sure way to spoil it; close pruning, only, in its early growth, will secure a good hedge.

The nursery of Mr. L. comprises 16 acres, and presents a very fine collection of trees of all kinds, ready for the market this autumn—some 25,000 apple, 10,000 pear, and other trees in proportion, and they are all finely grown.

Pomology.

CALIFORNIA is soon destined to outshine every other part of the world in her fruits. The present year will show specimen fruits in the Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Fig and Grape, besides many of the smaller fruits, that will astonish the most enthusiastic pomologist living.

In our visits to many of the nurseries, we have seen specimens of fruits that had we not seen and felt, we could hardly have realized it possible that trees of one or two years' growth could produce them. California will lead in pomology within three years; and it is now one of the first duties that nurserymen and orchardists owe to themselves and to their profession, that they take measures to have a correct standard of fruits, as to character, and to have a proper and reliable nomenclature of fruits.

It has always been customary for these subjects to come before the State Society, and their Fruit committees are experienced men, those who are thoroughly acquainted with Pomology and with all the synonyms of Fruits, so that Fruit can be named correctly. We hope the Board of Managers of our State Society will look to this matter, at the coming State Fair, and have a Committee that will show what California grows. At the last State Fair, scarcely a fruit upon the tables was labeled with the name of the grower, or the place where grown. We hope a better plan will be adopted this year.

California as a new State, with a new and virgin soil and a climate unequalled, can produce her own new seedling fruits, but we want some way by which seedlings shall be known from old fruits, and their worth and character established by some reliable standard. Will Fruit-growers see to this matter?

Gardens at the Encinal.

The fine gardens at the Encinal afforded us great satisfaction, in the examination we gave them the present week. We visited Mr. N. W. Palmer's, Dr. Nevins', Dr. Hale's, Mr. Robb's, Rev. A. H. Myers', Mr. Hutchinson's, Mr. Bowman's, and also Mr. Sandford's at Shell Mound. These, all on the Alameda side, show great improvement, and the crops of pears, apples, and plums have been and are wonderful to behold. Peaches do not do so well; the sea breeze and strong winds affect them seriously. We shall speak of each garden in future numbers. We would advise plum growing extensively, as the nature of the soil and the exposure are favorable to their growth, salt mud and sea air giving them a vigorous growth, and inducing them to fruit.

APPLE TREES BEARING BAKED APPLES.—Strange things will happen.—Great stories are told of many great and wonderful things that take place in California, but we think we can relate some facts that will astonish the natives. We have seen trees in the garden of Mr. Lewelling and of Mr. Farrally, on the San Lorenzo creek, that bore, the present season, baked Apples and baked Pears. This is a fact—both Apples and Pears were baked on the trees last Sunday. So intense was the heat that the fruit was absolutely baked on the side next the sun.

The Worst of Pauperism.

DESCENDANTS of the Pilgrims! inheritors of that independence which was declared, signed and sealed on the 4th of July, 1776, and oftentimes re-sealed with the blood of the best of men! Read the following blighting truths, from the Waverly Magazine, and see how this race of men has degenerated, in less than a century. Read and look around you, here, in this land of gold, where industry has a sure reward; here, even here, and see how applicable these shameful censures are, and how they will apply! Look around you, and count on the right hand and on the left, the greedy expectants of office. Not a movement is made for the people, but designing men grasp at it as an opening for office. No plan laid for charity or humanity, for feeding the Hospitals, or for the cause of Education, but a thousand eyes turn to these movements to count the chances—not for an office where they can truly benefit their fellow men, not where they can make themselves useful to the community where they reside, or advance the cause of human happiness, science, or good morals! Oh no, none of these—but it is the main chance they are after, the offices that pay best—aye, pay best, and without work.

There is a class of hungry office seekers that hang over our State like vultures! hungry cormorants, that would gloat upon whatever they could get, and leech-like, suck the very life blood from it; they are a class by themselves, like the drones in a hive. They never work, but hang round, that when the working bee is out gathering food to lay up for the winter, they steal in, and consume and carry away the food of others; and thus it is in California, and the laboring men of our State have toiled and toiled to feed and support this class of leeching, lazy drones, until their own food is gone.

We now appeal to the Workingmen of California! Who have paid the taxes? Who have supported the government? Who have labored and done the work? Who have built up the State? Was it the politician? Was it the office-holder? Was it those who plot and plan and intrigue for office? No! no! no! It has been the Farmers, the Mechanics, the Miners and the Manufacturers. These are the men who have built up California, and made her all that she is of good; and had it not been for those who have introduced politics, had it not been for those who sought to live upon her without labor, California would now have been free of debt, and millions in her treasury. But behold her now, bankrupt in her treasury at home; bankrupt in her credit, both at home and abroad; her offices and institutions, many of them, in the hands of dishonest and designing men, who labor more to make the burden of taxation oppressive rather than to relieve. But the hour has come for a change. The workingmen of California have borne the burden too long, and they will rise, as one man, and assert their own cause and defend their own rights. We are not idly looking on, and though we hold no affinity to any party, we shall not see the workingman's interest in danger without a timely warning.

We ask the reading of the following brief paragraph, to which we allude and which is appended here, and we believe every true lover of his country will feel his cheek tinge with shame as he feels how true is this picture. Should he doubt, let him wander along Montgomery street, here in this great commercial metropolis, and see how many men he can count, of whom he could affirm he never knew them engaged in any labor or work whereby the State was a gainer! These men are the drones, and they feed upon the life blood of our State. It is such men who stand ready for the chances—such men as are spoken of in the article we here present:

The Worst Pauperism.—Can there well be imagined a more shameful spectacle, than that of thousands of American citizens, who would be indignant if one doubted their honor, independence or respectability, rushing every four years to Washington, to pray the new President, like an army of mendicants, for some State support? Just look at it, and see of what paper stuff our bravest political patriotism is made. From every quarter of the Union the throngs of beggars come—as though the National Capitol was but a vast almshouse—subsisting on the way either upon means of their own, or means borrowed from their friends.—[Waverly Magazine.]

When you have read and re-read the above, ask yourself this question: How long shall California be cursed by such a horde of men, that feed upon the workingman's industry?

Peaches L'Admirable.

"Where Peaches glow with sunny dyes
Like maidens cheeks when blushing rise,
Where with huge figs the branches bend,
Where clusters from the vine descend!"

Admirable indeed, both the peaches and the speech. We were quietly seated at our table working as fast as possible lest the devil should come for copy, when we heard a call for the Colonel, when turning we beheld our friend Swift, of the Washington Market, a man famous in history of Peach selling, in his hands (or arms) a large box, which he presented with all due courtesy and grace. [The want of room prevents our giving his speech in full.] Upon opening, we found within something friend Swift called Peaches; strangers would have said small marrow squashes. However, while we were replying to the Address of friend Swift, formally, our typists were discussing the merits of the Peaches, and every now and then we heard—admirable! luscious! glorious!—and in fact they were so; and we acknowledge this box of Peaches the finest we have seen in California. They were the Late Admirable, Gross Mignon, Red Cheek Melocoton, Old Mixon Cling, etc. Many measured nine and nine and a half inches.

These Peaches came, of course, from Smith's Garden at Sacramento, and those who desire to see this kind of fruit should visit Mr. Swift's stall, No. 1, Washington Market, where from fifty, seventy-five to 150 baskets are sold daily. Mr. Swift sells more Peaches than any other dealer in the market.

Bank Paper vs. Credit.

THERE seems to be a movement going on in rather an underground current to introduce into California banks and banking, with a paper circulation, and politicians and hard-pressed speculators are putting their heads together (we had almost said wits) to see in what way they can best introduce this subject, this autumn, so as to get it before the Legislature the coming winter. There is a class of men that say California can never rise again without a banking capital and a paper circulation; they assert that she needs a credit to help her out of her present embarrassed condition. This is a sad mistake, it has been her credit that has ruined her; her credit has been too good, and she has owed and still owes too much abroad, and until that debt is paid she can never rise; that debt must be paid by the products of her soil. The grain of her valleys, her wool, hides and tallow, and her horns, old iron and kegs—these all tell; and were it not for this debt she would now be able to use all these materials here in manufactures of her own. Being constantly in debt California has never had time to reflect what she should or could do to make herself truly independent.

We have said California has had too much credit, and yet she could not use it to much advantage; her credit has been water-logged. We must have a Railroad; with the great Pacific Railroad those merchants deserving of a credit could soon make a turn of their merchandise, and thus add to their gains by means of a credit, now not available, only as a means of more deeply involving our State and the whole people in a load of debt already too large for them.

We hope that every well wisher of our State will do what he can to crush this hydra-headed monster a paper currency, whenever and wherever it may appear, and with one united voice repudiate paper banking. Do this and all other kinds of repudiation will be unknown, and men and our State will pay the last dollar of every obligation.

No Repudiation.

THIS is a matter of serious import to every true friend of California. Pay the State Debt, to its last farthing, and let California be an example to all future States that shall be added to our bright galaxy. Never repudiate, never; although the debt may have been incurred by fraud and wrong, still those who contracted it were the public servants, chosen by the people, and although they may have transcended their powers and abused their trusts, still we would never have it said the Golden State was a repudiating State. If the legislators or public servants of '53, '54 and '55 abused their trusts and transcended their powers, have those that were elected in '56 and '57 all clean hands? No! and therefore, we would have all the past obligations of California, principal and interest, paid in full, and learning a lesson by the past, profit by experience. Elect wiser and better men, men who shall guard the interest and fame of our State, and legislate and labor to promote all her industrial interests; with such public servants, the gain of one year alone would more than pay all the debt of the State. We trust the vote of the citizens of California will be a proud example of her honor and probity. We have no doubt three-fourths of her citizens will write "pay the debt."

A Sacramento Garden.

WHEN at Sacramento recently, we visited the Garden of Dr. B. B. Brown, on H street. The Doctor is one of our amateur horticulturists, is passionately fond of the study and practice of horticulture, and if any one will visit his Pet Garden, it will be seen that he has a great many pets. Trees, plants, and flowers, once in his hands and by him planted, become identified with his very nature and he loves them, as a doating parent loves a child. Dr. Brown has planted more trees and plants upon a given space of ground than any person we know of. The Doctor prides himself upon having everything of the best, and so he has, in trees, plants, etc.; but we think he has too much of the good in so small a space, i. e. he has trees and plants enough for a four-acre lot, instead of a city garden. Why, Doctor, you want to monopolize the good things. We noticed a fine seedling Peach, a fine Nectarine, Apple and other fruit; also very fine standard and climbing roses; but we must say, if the Doctor would take out two-thirds of the fruit trees and plant them elsewhere, he would give air and light to the balance, and his crop would be four times the amount that it ever can be from all the trees as they now grow, while his pet flowers would then bloom freely.

The Doctor has done a good deal by his example to stimulate a love of the beautiful, and has exhibited many fine specimens. We regret not finding him at home, but was kindly shown the Garden by his lady, and received fine fruit and a collection of roses and flowers in the shape of a fine bouquet, for which we return thanks, and hope to see this fine garden the pet of the district.

Who will Show the Way—Guide Posts.
In a country like California, where moments are precious, and where time is money, it is highly important that we should not lose time by losing our way. Every one that travels in the country knows that it is almost impossible for a stranger to find his way from town to town, very easily. Except where there are private enterprises, such as bridges, ferries, or turnpikes, there are no sign-posts, or guide-boards, nor is there scarce any way of knowing the road unless you chance to meet a civil person that is disposed to tell you if he knows, or you can ride on until you are lost.

We would urge the necessity of a law being passed by the Legislature requiring the Supervisors of each county to have suitable guide-boards placed at all road-crossings, and towns failing to do this, to be heavily fined.

Books Received.

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse, by Dr. Dadd—with plates. The work is most admirably adapted to instruct and give valuable lessons, in the quickest time, and when most needed, relative to the nature of the horse. It is illustrated with fine colored plates. This work should be in the hands of all who deal in "horse flesh." Jewett & Co., publishers.

The Cotton Planter's Manual: by Turner. A very interesting work, giving the history and mode of culture of cotton, and will prove valuable to us Californians in the growing of this product of our soil. Saxton & Co., publishers.

The Sugar Cane. A fine practical work, giving practical lessons for the growing and uses of the Sorghum Sacchar. Saxton & Co., publishers.

The above were kindly sent us by Messrs. O. J. Saxton & Co., to whom we return thanks.

Villas and Cottages. A superb work on the architecture of cottage residences: by Downing & Vaux. The designs are new and chaste, and will aid us in our new State in rearing beautiful homes. Harper & Brothers, publishers.

Poultier's Companion: by Bement. This is one of the best works known. A new and enlarged edition; with 120 fine plates, fully illustrating the laying and crowing species. People with this admirable work can count their eggs right merrily. Harper & Brothers, publishers.

Farm Implements—200 engravings by Thomas. A very important work, giving the nature and uses of every implement, and how best used. Harper's edition.

The above came to us from Messrs. Harper, with their respects, and we hope so valuable work may find a large sale in California. See their card in another column.

Grasses and Forage Plants: by O. L. Finck, Esq., Sec'y Board of Agriculture. This is one of the very best works extant, and in California should be widely circulated, as we have much to learn upon the subject of grasses and their adaptation to our climate. A copy of this work was received from the author, and a second from the publishers, G. P. Putnam & Co. To both we tender our thanks.

Superb Sample of Rice.

We have been kindly furnished with a very handsome sample of Rice, in its natural state, brought by Capt. Gove from Lombok (near East End of Java), in the bark Live Yankee. This is one of the handsomest specimens of Rice ever brought from that place. We return thanks to Capt. Gove for this kind favor done us. The sample can be seen at our office.

Grain Received.

We have to thank friend O'Donnell, of San Jose, for another sample Sheaf of Wheat. It does him credit to raise such Wheat.

A very splendid Head of the Seven-headed Wheat (a Egyptian Maize), the variety raised by the Ancients at Thebes, 3000 years ago, was left at our office by A. Williams, Esq., from Hooper Valley, about forty-five miles from Eureka. It yields about sixty bushels to the acre sent by F. B. Hart, Esq., of Uniontown, Humboldt County. We tender thanks to both friends for their remembrance.

Thanks to Dr. Powell, of Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, for four Heads of fine Wheat (Italian), being part of 114 Heads raised from one Seed. The Wheat was grown in the Doctor's garden, without irrigation. The Heads are good, and the product is enormous.

We received samples of Wheat from I. D. Morley, Esq., whose letters on Practical Farming are read with great interest, and do a vast deal of good. Would that we had a dozen Morleys.

Fruit Received.

We return many thanks to Capt. W. R. Richardson, for a very handsome collection of Fruit from his gardens and orchard at San Antonio. A splendid specimen of the Alexander Apple, fruit; Peaches of the Yellow Renette, College's Favorite, and George the Fourth, with fine specimens of Apples; all luscious fruit, and most truly acceptable. Mr. Richardson grows very fine fruit, and has full grown trees in his Nursery, which purchases must remember when planting time comes—some eight different kinds.

Grace Greenwood.

We are most happy to announce to our readers that hereafter we shall be favored with articles for the Ladies Department, by every steamer, from the pen of this gifted writer. We trust this endeavor on our part to call to the interest and value of our paper will give assurance to our friends that we are not unmindful of our duty to them, and we trust they will also appreciate this effort, and give us all the aid and encouragement they can, that we may yet do more and more. We intend the CALIFORNIA FARMER shall not be excelled by any journal in the State as a valuable "Family Paper." Grace Greenwood No. 1 will appear next week.

DEFERRED COPY.—We regret to be obliged to leave out copy prepared for this issue, but the State Society's Premiums is of too much importance to defer at this moment.

INGENUOUS GOPHER TRAP.—P. E. Edmondson, Esq., has shown us an excellent trap for catching gophers, invented by Mr. G. C. Aldrich, of the vicinity of the city of Oakland, and consists of two pieces of iron running parallel, and attached with a fulcrum near the center, a brass spring at one end, and claws at the other; arranged with a pan and trigger, which give way at the slightest touch. You put in the trap by opening the hole a little, and when the gopher comes out he is sure to be caught. It is a "dead" thing. Dr. Hale, of Alameda, recently caught four hundred in his nursery, with one of these traps. They cost the small sum of three dollars each.—[San Leandro Gazette.]

The trap mentioned above is the one that has been noticed by us, and can be seen at our office.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is invaluable for the cure of Bad Legs, Sore Breasts and Wounds, even of 20 years' standing. Cases that have been long considered as past all cure, readily yield to its wonderful efficacy.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and at all druggists, at 25c., 62 1/2c., and \$1 per box.

BRONCHITIS AND COUGH, which so often terminate fatally in our northern latitudes, are easily arrested in a majority of cases, if recourse is had to the Wild Cherry preparation of Dr. Wm. Abundant evidence of this fact has been given. None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Sprouting of Young Potatoes in the Soil.
EDITORIAL FARMER: I see by your paper of July 31st, that the inquiry of one of your correspondents in relation to the second growth of Potatoes, is answered, or partially so, by "A Subscriber." He sets out by saying, that ground that could be prepared for planting in February, is too dry for a late crop. Here let me differ with him. Almost any ground will do for a late crop of Potatoes, by deep plowing and the use of the subsoil plow. I have proven this fact by experience.

Again, he says that ground that is dry and will not keep the vines in a vigorous growth, that the moment the vine ceases growing, so does the Potato. Admitted. But with me, a large and vigorous growth of the vine, and sometimes even a second blossom, is a sure indication that the Potatoes are taking the second growth; so true is this, that I can, in walking over a field, tell every hill that is taking a second growth.

Again, he says, the Potatoes so growing are watery and unfit for use, and that they will not keep. With me, it is very different; as they answer very well for the table, and will keep two months, that I am sure of.

"Subscriber" seems to be opposed to the use of a plow among Potatoes, especially the subsoil. This, he says, he "knows to be wrong." Strong language, Mr. Subscriber. My experience is, that by keeping the ground loose, and stirring it up deep before the tops get above six or eight inches high, the better the crop will be. He seems to plead for the cultivator and hoe, and against the plow. I will just here ask Subscriber, if he ever saw one of the improved Shovel Plows, now used in the western States for working among corn and potatoes, and in fact any crop planted in rows and which require hilling up? With me the use of this plow does away with the hoe almost entirely. I believe they are not on sale in this country. We make them for our own use. I have experimented the present year among Potatoes, planted at the same time, and find that those worked by the plow produce twenty per cent more than those cultivated and hilled up by hand. The present year I think is a peculiar one for the Potato, and the only reason I can give for the second growing, is, that in the absence of the usual spring rains the ground becomes warm and dry around the Potato, which causes it to put forth shoots and grow again. I am further convinced that the heat is the cause, for by putting some Potatoes in a pile, just as they were dug, and covering them with dirt six or ten inches deep, and in a month nearly all had sprouted—the covering of dirt being warm and dry clear through. I have planted Potatoes from the 1st of December to the middle of May, and, as a general thing, all planted after the 20th of February have taken the second growth; even among the late crops, and where the ground seems mellow and damp, the young tubers not larger than a hen's egg and quite green, have put forth shoots which come to the top of the ground, and form, as it were, new plants.

I would be pleased to see the experience of any farmer in relation to this matter, in your valuable journal.

OAKLAND, August 9th, 1887.

THE AFFIDAVIT OF THE WORLD.—It was a saying of the first Napoleon that there was no such word as impossible in the vocabulary of a great man. Difficulties which appal a mediocre intellect only stimulate the energies of a powerful mind. Newton conceived the idea of mapping the skies and measuring the distance from planet to planet, from system to system, and he executed it. The godlike Washington, determined in the name of Liberty and Justice, to resist the might of the wealthiest government in the world—and we are free. Others have made successful war on the common enemy, Disease; and in the foremost rank of these champions of humanity we place Professor Holloway. Happily we live in an age which does not delegate to posterity the duty of appreciating and rewarding its master minds. They carry with them the applause and gratitude of millions. So it has been with this extraordinary man. He has heard with his own ears the voice of approval which is to vibrate through the future. He has been the architect of his own fame, as well as future, and has seen with his own eyes the fabric which is to be his monument.

No remedies for the various disorders which afflict mankind have been so extensively used, so universally popular as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. It may, perhaps, be said that the newspaper press of the day affords vast facilities for giving publicity to new inventions and discoveries. We admit it, but it must be also remembered that the same medium which affords the opportunities to the discoverer and inventor is open to all who may challenge the correctness of his theory to impugn the value of his practical results. Holloway's remedies for external and internal diseases stand before the world unassailed. The conclusion is they are unassailable. But this is not all. Their efficacy is not merely undoubted, it is conceded by men of science, by incorporated institutions jealous of all innovations upon old rules and precedents, by governments watchful of the public interests and conservators of the public health. Even this is not the strongest evidence in their favor. This press may err, men of science may be mistaken, institutions may be deceived, governments may act hastily, but universal experiment is infallible.

Preparations that have been tested by millions of people, civilized, semi-civilized and savage, in every quarter of the globe, and that have never failed to produce the promised results, have received the highest sanction which any invention is capable of receiving. In fact, it may almost be said of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, that they have been authenticated by the affidavit of mankind.—[N. Y. Sunday Times.

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A PURE and reliable article. For sale in large or small quantities at moderate prices: with a large assortment of Flower, Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, of the choicest qualities, by

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

NEW STEAMER FOR PETALUMA.—A fine new steamer will be placed on the Petaluma route, in a short time, by the Contra Costa Ferry Company. The steamer will be equal, if not superior to the Cornelia, and will make day trips to the Haystack, from whence passengers and freight will pass on directly to the town. The boat will leave Petaluma at 8 A. M., and San Francisco at 2 P. M. The captain and officers are all gentlemen, and everything will be done to facilitate trade, and give satisfaction. O. Minturn, Esq. is agent of the line. Thus far, that line has cost the owners some \$25,000 beyond the return, and allowances should be made for all pioneer enterprises. Steamers of suitable size for navigating the Bay of San Francisco cannot run up to the town at all seasons of the year. The distance from the Haystack to Petaluma is now eight miles by the creek, and only two miles by the stage; thus the winding creek makes it difficult of navigation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THORBURN'S Wholesale and Retail Catalogues of DUTCH BULB ROOTS, will be published on the 30th JULY, and will be forwarded to Dealers and others inclosing Stamps for return postage.
 J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

THORBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of the present year's growth, will be published on the 30th JULY, and will be mailed to Dealers and others requiring Seeds in quantities, inclosing Stamps for return postage.
 J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

GOUPIL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 306 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States.
 J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to leave from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac-simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
 91 John street, New York.

HENRY OWEN, Agent.
 Letter from a well-known Physician.

HAYWARD, Mass., June 1, 1886.
 R. W. FOWLE & Co.—Gentlemen: While suffering from Dyspepsia some years since, and trying almost everything for its removal without any benefit, I was accidentally led to make use of the *Organized Bitters*, and after a short trial of them, found my health improving, and in time my disease was radically removed. Since then I have used them in my practice, and generally with good success. I know of no medicine so well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, in many of its aggravated forms. I have seen the most stubborn cases, which had resisted almost all the preparations commonly used for indigestion, yield as by magic upon the administration of a few doses of these Bitters. Such results have increased my confidence in their medicinal powers, and strengthened my convictions of their superiority over all other instrumentalities, in the treatment of the complaint for which they are recommended. I would certainly advise those troubled with Dyspepsia, to use these Bitters, and I am confident all who do so, will reap great benefit, if there is nothing to contraindicate their use.

A. R. PORTER, M.D.
 Beth W. Fowle & Co., 125 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents:—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco.
The Hair: The Hair!—What Lady or Gentleman would be deprived of a beautiful head of Hair, when by the use of LYON'S KATHARON each one can so easily be had? Too much value cannot be placed on a fine head of Hair—not only as an adornment to the person—and no person is well dressed without well arranged Hair—but, also, as intimately connected with the general health of the body—for this connection is much closer than is generally supposed. The KATHARON preserves and beautifies the Hair, making it soft, curly and glossy; and by its cleansing and invigorating properties, give tone and elasticity to the whole system. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
 Proprietors and Perfumers,
 60 Liberty street, New York.

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco.

Scrofula and Diseased Blood.—"DR. GUY'S Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it!" It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all humors from the blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and invigorating action on the system stands prominently above all other Sarsaparillas. If you would have the robe brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor imbued through the system, take Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds. Be careful and buy only the QUART BOTTLES. Sold by all druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and Importers for all valuable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Pencil Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencil, Red Chalk, etc. These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chevalier P. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outlines as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1844, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and of prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits!
 The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the name, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. E. Faber, C. W. Faber, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person will please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "A. W. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
 123 William street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.—"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT," the new Story by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart, has just been commenced in HARPER'S WEEKLY, by arrangement with the author, and will be continued to completion.

"Harper's Weekly" now stands at the head of the American Weeklies. It combines the usefulness of the Illustrated London News with high literary excellence and an endless store of amusement. In this respect it is unique in the world. It has published the best illustrations, the best stories, the two best poems, and is now publishing the best novel, that have been presented to the American public this year.

The proprietors of Harper's Weekly beg to say, that they will spare no labor or expense to make each successive number of the Weekly better than the last.

TERMS.
 HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every Saturday Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks.....\$1 00
 One Copy for One Year.....2 50
 Five Copies for One Year.....12 00
 Twelve Copies for One Year.....20 00
 Twenty-five Copies for One Year.....40 00
 Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices.
 PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS,
 783 1st

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.,—The London Quarterly Review, and the New York Daily State Register, and others on "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains near a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 388 Broadway," and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "Costar's" Remedy for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cock-Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of 'Costar' is a household word to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 388 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the *Exterminator*. Druggists and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a constant demand, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

See advertisement in another column.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Mich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants,

Nos. 73 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets),
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.

First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances

made.

E. J. LOOMIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in

PRODUCE.

Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
 San Francisco.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny

Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice

Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us.

G. P. LOCKES,

Produce Commission Merchant,

No. 6 Clay street West, opposite East street,
 San Francisco.

Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first

class Warehouses.

R. H. BENNETT & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

STORE SHIP.

Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and

Grain in Store.

* Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or

Store Ship.

O. C. HUNTER,

Flour Merchant,

Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
 San Francisco.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.

PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.

San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES.

Corner of Drexel and Washington streets, San Francisco.

Kind of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with

dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest

rates.

Samuel Soole. Nath'l Page, Jr.

SOULE & PAGE,

Dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

Also,

Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.

Corner of Market and Spear streets,
 San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. FLINT,

Importer and Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware

Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.

Special attention paid to furnishing complete

sets of Ware for Families, Hotels,

Public Parties, &c., &c.

Also,

AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.

Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at

Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS,

of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the

CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,

Marysville.

A liberal discount to the trade.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &c.,

PURCHASED BY

RUD STEINBACH,

No. 87 Front street,
 SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY

E. C. FOGG,

Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
 SACRAMENTO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,

NOS. 4 AND 6

Court Block, Clay street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Rev J. AVERY SHEPHERD, Principal.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FEMALE INSTITUTE IS

in its third year of successful operation. For

thoroughness of instruction and a high standard of intellectual

training, as well as for the general proficiency of the

people in Penmanship, this is unquestionably the first

school in the State. The Principal and his Lady not only

employ the most accomplished teachers, but they de-

vote their whole time to the advancement of the pupils,

and they will continually increase the facilities for learning

in every department, until its advantages for a highly

finished education render this one of the most desirable

institutions in the Union.

Circulars will be promptly sent to all who desire

them.

HOTELS, &c.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE),

IS UP TO THE GRADE!

SANSOME STREET.

Opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the

American (late Wilson's) Exchange, beg leave to in-

form the traveling community that he has undertaken

the personal charge of that House. He has made ex-

tensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated

the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific

coast. There has been added to the house a fine Dining Room

and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all

the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping have rendered

essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The

best talent has been employed in the various departments, and

the proprietor will set the best table the market affords. Prices

to suit the times.

The American Exchange COACH is always

in readiness to convey Passengers to and from

the House to the landings or to any part of the city, for \$1—

Baggages free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach.

All orders left for him at the Office will be promptly attended

to.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

CHANEL STREET,

Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
 STOCKTON, CAL.

JOSEPH O. MORRIS, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

This House is well adapted for the accommodation

of the public. Terms reasonable.

GIRARD HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated

on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.

PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO.,

Proprietors.

DAWSON HOUSE,

SACRAMENTO CITY,

LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,

Corner of J and Fourth streets.

Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.

VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS: THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!
MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at
VANCE'S GALLERY!
PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at
VANCE'S GALLERY!
THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at
VANCE'S GALLERY!



GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Still, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



J.L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY. I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY. Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY. I intend my store shall be one of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly first-class Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY. We keep Open All Night! And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY. We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY. Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lent heretofore by credit, we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY. We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles: "Bridges' Nerve and Bone Lintment," warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD. Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY. We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

Brush Manufactory.

NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento street. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Sash, Slake, Scrubbing, Tanners', Currier's, Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. Also, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
74 Battery street,
one door from Sacramento street.
N.B.—Cash paid for Bristles.
v7-13m

GOODWIN & CO.
GROCERS,
191 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
(v8-3)

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,



FURNITURE
WAREROOMS,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;

SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;

ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;

CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;

1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;

500 Sofas and Teis-a-Teis, in Mahogany and Walnut;

500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;

100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

WHATNOTS,

CRIBS AND CRADLES,

PINE WORK, &c., &c.

To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,

Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,

Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,

Counterpanes, Comforters,

Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.

v7-11

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had sixteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON.
Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turner in all styles executed with dispatch. Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c. We particularly invite patrons to call.

HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.



PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

Orders from the country attended to promptly.

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices.

v7-19 3m



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE.

v7-19 3m

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

(v8-3 6m)

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
BOSTON, MASS.

v7-14 1y

LINDSEY'S

Double Acting Rotary Force Pump.

THIS is a new Pump, patented in America and England in 1855; and for Cisterns, Wells, Mines, Engines, Railroads, &c., has no rival; in that it works easier at great depths, discharges water at different heights, can be used for a hose, is made entirely of wrought and cast iron, without anything complete to raise water by hand, from one to one hundred feet; and costs, boxed and shipped, from \$18 to \$60.

It must stand in the water, and will not rust. Drawings and a full description sent to all parts of the world, free of postage, by addressing the general agent.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
56 John street, New York City.

Circulars to be had, and orders received at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Circulars mailed to any address, by sending to the Editors of the FARMER.

v7-23 1y cop

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

v7-18

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, BUREAUS, SIDEBOARDS, OTTOMANS, WHATNOTS, LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS; MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-20

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center? Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles? Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations? If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S

87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street--119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies' Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, \$6. BOARD, per Day, \$1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

By unrelenting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

v7-18

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

WOODWARD'S

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

From the South.
We copy the following from the San Diego Herald:
The Overland Mail.—The schedule by which Mr. Birch is to carry the mails between San Diego and San Antonio, in Texas, is dated 15th June, and is as follows, according to instructions received here from the Postoffice Department:

"Leave San Antonio on the 9th and 24th of each month, at 6 o'clock, AM., and arrive at San Diego in thirty days. Leave San Diego on the 9th and 24th of each month, at 6 o'clock, AM., and arrive in San Antonio, in thirty days."

According to this arrangement we may reasonably expect the mail here the 1st of August, and when the route is fully established we shall get a mail through in about twenty days. [The Overland Mail had not arrived when the steamer Senator left San Diego, 1st inst.]

Perhaps many of our readers are not aware that they can send letters to the Atlantic States, by the new overland route, at the rate of three cents per half ounce, the distance being less than 3,000 miles, as provided by the present postoffice law.

Copper Mines.—Mr. Goodwin, who came down from San Francisco on the last steamer, brought a large party of miners to work at the copper mines, in which he is interested in Lower California.

We received intelligence a few days since that the newly discovered copper mines below this place, now being energetically worked by the "Jesus Maria" Company, excel in richness the most sanguine hopes of the proprietors, and that new mines are being opened in every direction, which promise the most abundant yield.

Silver Ore.—We have been shown a specimen of silver ore, taken out a few miles from San Luis Rey, about ten leagues north of this, which has the appearance of being exceedingly rich. It will be sent to San Francisco for assay.

Fruit.—The Los Angeles Star says, a few hundred boxes of grapes will be shipped by the steamer of to-day, for San Francisco. The grape crop promises a fair vintage, and the fruit crop in general is quite promising.

Pacheco's Pass.
The Pacific Sentinel draws a glowing picture consequent on the choice of Pacheco's Pass as that through which the overland mail will probably come into the middle section of California. It says:

"In a conversation with the Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, that gentleman assured a friend of ours that there is no doubt the mail stages will come up north through the Tejon Pass, and on the west side of the Tulare Lakes, and so on through Pacheco's Pass, into the Mission of San Juan Batista. As the new road over Pacheco's Pass is in the best staging order, it will afford every facility for the new mail line. From San Juan it will come up through the beautiful and fertile valleys of San Juan, Gilroy, Laguna, Santa Clara, and so on to San Jose and San Francisco, making one of the most picturesque and delightful traveled roads in the world; and beyond comparison the finest country and most desirable for settlement and health in the whole State of California. On this route there are no swamps nor bad rivers to cross—snow and ice are scarcely known, and the best of grass, water, etc., is to be found everywhere; some seventy miles of the country between the Tejon and Pacheco's Pass is but little settled. The finest valleys for ranches and stopping places are to be found at the foot hills of the coast range, from the Tejon to Pacheco's, almost all of which is public land open to settlement and occupation."

Additional from the Plains.—The Marysville Herald, Aug. 11th, contains the following information, received in that city by the way of Honey Lake:
We are indebted to W. H. Fall, of this city, who came through with the train of Livingston, Kinkaid & Co., from Salt Lake, for the following items of news:
The train left Salt Lake City by the 15th of June, with 1,170 head of cattle, and arrived August 6th at the Big Meadows, thirty-five miles from Honey Lake, with 1,141 head, all in good order. Grass along the Humboldt was good. The train met with no trouble from the Indians. Left the Humboldt at Lawson Meadows, and crossed the Desert on the Noble's Pass Route, in three days. Grass and water scarce, but small bands of cattle could be taken through without a great deal of trouble. Considering the great number of stock, got over the desert with comparatively little trouble, losing but twenty-six head. After leaving Deep Springs, sixty miles from Humboldt, and from there through to Honey Lake Valley, feed and water good.

The opinion of Captain Egan, who had the train in charge, and who has traveled the other routes several times, is that it is far the best route, and all the difficulties of supplying the cattle could be overcome by dividing a large herd into small bands of one to three hundred head, and let them travel a few miles apart. The cattle of Livingston, Kinkaid & Co. are at the Big Meadows, on the road to Honey Lake Valley, where they will remain till the feed is good in the Sacramento Valley.

Mr. James Cawthon arrived in Beckwith's Valley on the 23d inst., having left Missouri on the 2d of May. He started with 527 head of cattle, and arrived with 487. On the West Branch of the Humboldt relieved a family consisting of Mr. Heman and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, from an attack of hostile Indians.

The immigration this year will be larger than any previous year since 1853.

WEAVER AND SHASTA ROAD.—The Shasta Courier of August 9th, learns from Mr. Lowden, a member of the Weaver and Shasta Road Company, that about three quarters of the stock of the company has now been subscribed for, leaving but fifty shares yet to be taken, and that the road is in rapid process of construction. Already one mile of the heaviest grade on the east side of Brown's mountain has been completed, and the timber and brush of ten miles of the route, on the west side of Trinity, is removed. There are now twenty-one men at work on the road. The force will be increased to about sixty. Mr. Lowden is quite sanguine of completing this road by the middle of December.

A singular and fatal casualty occurred near Gold Hill on the 8th inst. A Mr. Blue, who occupies a small ranch about two miles below this place, went into his melon patch for the purpose of shooting some raccoon that frequent it. The moon was just rising, and by the light it afforded he discovered something move in a clump of tall weeds, and supposing it to be a raccoon, he fired at it and shot a man. The poor unfortunate lived only a few minutes, the whole charge of shot entering his breast and arm. Justice Smith held an inquest on the body, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The man who was killed was a stranger whose name was unknown.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famous beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating medicinal beverage that is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,

Warranted to be the pure Juice of JUNIPER BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP

Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,

Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger

Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription: "TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every

description, manufactured by

M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;
JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and
R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.

Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum.
v7-23m

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;

Very Fine Old Cider Brandy-Apple Jack-

From New Jersey; and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;

1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey

and Gin.

Also, all the choicest Brands of

Fine Old French Brandy;

Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon

OLD PALE SHERRY;

VERY OLD PORT WINE

IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED

CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;

And Sole Importers of

MAX SUTAIN & CO'S

Very Superior Cabinet Champagne

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

120 Front street, corner of Oregon, San Francisco

v7-13m

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of J. ROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following

PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,

California Angella,

California White Wine,

California Red Wine,

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different

kind of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of

the above varieties are to be had at 12 1/2 cents a Glass.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,

102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co's Brewery,

105 Jessie street.

THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.

THE undersigned beg leave to make

known to their friends and patrons

that they are hard at work doing all

they can to supply the orders that are

rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for

the "People's Premium," and as we feel they are

awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or com-

petition—

"Competition is the life of trade."

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field

and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public

most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,

105 Jessie street, San Francisco

v7-14

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,

Importer and Dealer in

CHAMPAGNE CIDER

AND

PURE VINEGAR,

No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-23m

Sliced Apples.

50 HALF BBLs. extra fine Sliced Apples, equal to

fresh.

BRADSHAW & CO.

Cor. California and Sansome streets.

v7-1

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHALON'S

CHEMICAL HAIR

INVIGORATOR.

The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public.

It has stood the test of twenty years in this country, and not

one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with

it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is indispensable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and \$1.

PHALON'S

PAPERY LOTION,

OR FACIAL BEAUTIFIER.

A great cosmetic for beautifying the skin and complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. Assured and safe cure for the piles

—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for indolence of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy.

Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S

MAGIC HAIR DYE.

One of the very best natural dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the hair. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or a brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself.

Price \$1 and \$1.50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Day street, and 517 Broadway, at Nicholas Hotel, New York, and all Druggists and Fancy stores throughout the United States.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., AGENTS, San Francisco;

S. T. WATTS & CO., " Marysville;

R. H. McDONALD & CO., " Sacramento;

And by Druggists generally. v7-30

NOISY CARRIER'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,

122 Long Wharf,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Books for Accountants to Please

Sure Clerk will like them

Stationery Stationery Stationery

Pencils Can't Copyist couldn't

Front Used one Before

Sup. Bought Proxy Then

Easy Marked Good Man

Them Rate Rate Rate

Handchief, Pencil Leads Made

Cards Playing cards

Very tickled Follow

Handsome calls the

Parson jolly times

Temperance Rastings

Bill paper Footstep

Legal For the Bed policy

Outcry sharp and cut

Glosson's Big Book Pictorial

Pretty Girl and Wife buy one

Combs Try it New Clerk's

Feet Fall of Hair

Post's Books Books Books

Bibles Prayer All kinds

Pencils Sharpers, &c., &c., &c.

Port Monnaies Assistant

Law Farmer's Poultry

Family Faber's Pencil

Shoppers, &c., &c., &c.

Port Monnaies Assistant

Law Farmer's Poultry

Family Faber's Pencil

Shoppers, &c., &c., &c.

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Family Faber's Pencil

Shoppers, &c., &c., &c.

Port Monnaies Assistant

Law Farmer's Poultry

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CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

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NUMBER 6.

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By WARREN & CO.

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Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

Committees of State Agricultural Society, For the Year 1857.

A hasty visit to Stockton, to learn of the progress of the Fair, enabled us to procure from the Board a corrected list of the Committees for the coming Fair.

There has been a list in many of the papers, but it is quite incorrect, as many of the gentlemen named intending to be competitors in the lists assigned them, they resign, and their places are filled by others. And still others named may be absent from the State. Even now the Committees are not completed, but what is now published is a corrected list, others will be added as fast as possible:

Farms, Orchards, Nurseries, Gardens, Vineyards, Green-houses and Fences—William Garrard, President; E. S. Holden, First Vice President; J. O. Cobb, Corresponding Secretary; George H. Sanderson, Recording Secretary; P. E. Connor, Treasurer.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, Buckwheat, Potatoes and Onions—Maj. Bidwell, Chico Creek; Col. George Hager, San Francisco; J. W. Osborne, Napa; A. R. Maloney, Contra Costa; Jas. P. Martin, Ione Valley; S. T. Nye, Stockton.

Tobacco, Hemp, Sugar-cane, Rice, Rye, and Cotton—Maj. Burney, Tuolumne River; H. M. Truett, San Francisco; Col. Forman, Sacramento; Madison Walhall, Stockton; W. J. Howard, Quartzburg.

Alfalfa, Chinese Sugar-cane, Beans, Flax, and Broom-corn—W. M. Ryer, J. M. Buffington, Stockton; I. D. Morley, Stanislaus county; H. B. Ostrander, Snelling's Ranch; Wm. How, Sacramento; Col. Warren, San Francisco.

Flour—A. Gall, Stockton; E. T. Pease, San Francisco; H. Polley, Sacramento. (Not full.)

Cured Meats, Fruits, &c.—Mark Sheldon, Wm. Freeborn, Mr. Smith, S. L. Dewey, San Francisco; L. L. Warner, Sacramento; Mr. Knapp, Columbia; B. W. Owens, Stockton.

Native Wine—Horace Webster, San Francisco; Major Bidwell, Chico Creek; R. K. Reid, Stockton; G. W. Whitman, Sacramento; Maj. Hensley, San Jose; E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission.

Fruit—Capt. Macondray, San Francisco; W. M. Lent, Santa Clara; Wilson G. Flint, Alameda; E. L. Beard, San Jose Mission. (Not full.)

Flowers—J. Saul, Sacramento; B. W. Bours, Stockton; T. & W. Smith, San Jose; Thomas Hayes, San Francisco; J. O. Fall, Marysville. (Not full.)

Vegetables—Mart. Bates, Stockton; J. Saul, Sacramento; Mr. Hall, J. F. Swift, San Francisco; Mr. Woodruff, Big Tree; J. D. Staples, Mok. River.

Agricultural Implements—J. D. Hunt, P. T. Southworth, San Francisco; J. W. Osborne, Napa; Mr. Baker, Sacramento; Wm. H. Graham, Stockton.

Wagons and Carriages—J. P. Nash, Stockton; John Hayes, Sacramento; R. S. Eels, San Francisco; J. Pierson, Marysville; J. M. Parker, Columbia.

Team Harness—D. J. Oullahan, Stockton; J. Scales, San Joaquin; J. D. Stage, Mok. Hill; Mr. Goodman, Mariposa; J. Pierson, Marysville.

Carriage and Dray Harness, Saddles and Bridles—P. Hunt, E. T. Pease, San Francisco; D. O. McCarthy, Sonoma; E. S. Holden, Stockton; Sylvester Marshall, Sacramento.

Dentistry—Dr. Hayden, San Francisco; I. W. Lyon, Mokelumne Hill.

Wind Mills—A. P. Smith, Sacramento; M. Roberts, San Francisco; Dr. O. Grattan, Stockton.

Mining Pumps, Riffle-boxes, and Models of Amalgamators and Tunneling Machines—Sam. Purdy, Mokelumne Hill; J. McKinstry Smith, Oroville; Maj. Hatton, Volcano; Gen. Cadwallader, Calaveras county; Jas. Walsh, Grass Valley; E. E. Morton, Sonoma; Capt. McDaniel, Murphy's.

Cabinets of Natural History, and Stuffed Birds—C. D. Gibbs, Stockton; Dr. Trask, San Francisco; Dr. Raines, Marysville.

Brick (Fire, Faced, and Building)—William Sanders, Stockton; James Smiley, San Francisco. (Not full.)

Hops, Oils, Essences, &c.—Dr. Raines, Marysville; S. H. Deban, Stockton; J. L. Polhemus, Sacramento; A. J. Almy, William B. Keith, San Francisco; J. Armistage, Sonoma.

Steam-Engines and Stoves—Peter Donahue, San Francisco; Mr. Pollock, Benicia; Mr. Conant, Stockton.

Wool—Col. Childs, Napa; Col. T. J. Hensley, Major L. R. Bradley, San Joaquin; Major S. J. Hensley, San Jose.

Hats and Caps—Mr. Bradford, Sacramento; J. Russell, Stockton; Mr. Rehard, San Francisco.

Sign and Ornamental Painting—Franklin L. Jones, San Francisco; W. R. Jefferson, Stockton; A. McAlpin, Sacramento.

Printing—John O'Meara, San Francisco; B. B. Redding, Sacramento; William Biven, Stockton; A. S. Holmes, Mariposa; Benj. P. Kooser, San Andreas.

Painting—Miles Standish, Stockton; Mr. Mount of Wilson & Mount, San Francisco; Mr. Fuller, of Fuller & Heather, Sacramento.

Tin Work—J. Snook, San Francisco; H. D. Sanders, Stockton; Thomas Handsbrow, Sacramento.

Silverware—J. Ling, Stockton; J. W. Tucker, San Francisco.

Marblework and Granite—Dr. Trask, San Francisco; P. J. Devine, Sacramento; M. H. Bond, Stockton.

Blacksmith Work—T. J. Keys, Stockton; Cal. Nutting, San Francisco; J. M. Haskell, Columbia; William Peaslee, Murphy's; T. J. Wells, Jackson.

Carpenter Work—O. F. Whale, Stockton; C. O. Dimey, San Francisco.

Pottery and Brooms—L. M. Catting, Stockton; Mr. Baker, Sacramento; Moses Ellis, San Francisco.

Sugar, Salt, Starch, Mustard, Spices, Honey, Lard, Soap, Candles, and Lamp Oil—Moses Ellis, N. K. Masten, San Francisco; H. T. Compton, Stockton; Mr. Powers, Sacramento; J. J. Fall, Marysville.

Boots and Shoes—P. S. Fogg, Stockton; L. Mann, Marysville.

Furniture—J. C. Duncan, San Francisco; J. B. Starr, Sacramento; Mr. Luchsing, Stockton.

Rope—R. B. Parker, Stockton; T. M. Lindsey, Sacramento; H. E. Parker, San Francisco.

Piano Fortes—S. E. Woodworth, Mr. Herold, San Francisco; H. B. Underhill, Stockton.

Letter, Printing and Wrapping Paper—H. C. Patrick, Stockton; Col. Warren (California Farmer); J. H. Still, San Francisco; E. B. Davidson, Sacramento; L. R. Lull, Marysville.

Butter and Cheese—S. P. Whitman, San Francisco; H. B. Post, San Joaquin; N. Shedd, Knight's Ferry; Mr. Arnold, Sacramento. (Not full.)

Quartz Specimens—Dr. Trask, J. M. Vansycle, San Francisco; Amos T. Laird, Nevada; B. W. Bours, Stockton; A. E. Hooker, Columbia; Mark Brummagin, Marysville; B. F. Hastings, Sacramento.

Horses, Mares and Colts—J. C. Davis, Yolo, Col. Cooper, San Mateo; P. Hunt, Amos Allen, San Francisco; N. Coombs, Napa; Mr. Mahoney, Oakland.

Jacks and Mules—Col. Gift, San Francisco; Maj. Bradley, San Joaquin; D. J. Oullahan, Stockton; Maj. Burney, Stanislaus; Maj. Bidwell, Chico Creek; Col. Childs, Napa; S. H. Meeker, San Francisco.

Cattle—Gov. Edwards, Stockton; Maj. Bradley, San Joaquin; Col. George Childs, Napa; Gen. Hutchinson, Sacramento; James P. Martin, Ione Valley; William M. Lent, Santa Clara.

Sheep—Gov. Edwards, H. Foreman, Stockton; Maj. Bradley, San Joaquin; Col. Geo. Childs, Napa; Samuel Miller, Stanislaus; Gen. J. M. Vallejo, Solano; Capt. Macondray, San Mateo.

Hogs—S. Pearsall, Stockton; C. W. Bradford, San Joaquin; Mr. Coleman, San Jose Road.

Fowls—H. F. Fanning, French Camp; J. Larson, Stockton; J. H. Cook, San Francisco; Charles Ashby, Calaveras.

Mule Teams—E. C. Kelly, San Joaquin; Col. Gift, Major Hensley, San Francisco; Gen. Hutchinson, Sacramento.

Ladies in the Saddle—Gov. J. Neely Johnson, Samuel Parry, Capt. Macondray, Major Hensley, Capt. S. P. Wells, John C. Fall, A. C. Bradford.

Gentlemen in the Saddle—Mr. Fish, Robert Mullen, Thomas Wilson, H. C. Lee, Dr. C. M. Hitchcock.

Strength of Teams and Speed of Horses—Samuel Purdy, A. J. Ellis, Mr. Coombs, P. Hunt.

Green Corn for Food throughout the Year.

MA. DAVID ROWS, of Lancaster, Pa., has discovered and invented a process for preserving green corn in the ear, by which it is does not become corrupt or mouldy, but retains all the juice and taste and other qualities of the milky grain. He places the ear of corn in roasting-car time, and places it on the table in the winter season, either shelled or in ears, with all the tender and delicious qualities of the fresh grain; and in this state it is claimed to be a much cheaper and more desirable dish than the ordinarily boiled and dried (Shaker) corn or hominy. Last summer Mr. Rowe prepared and put up eight bushels of ears by this process, and it still retains all the sweetness and milk of the new corn itself; and he also claims that by his process more sugar can be obtained from the grain than by any other process. A patent has been granted to him on the following claim:

"What I claim as my discovery and invention is the new art and process of preserving green corn in the ear, by extracting the pith or heart of the cob, and seasoning and drying the inside of the cob as rapidly as the outside, for preserving the virtues and juice of the grain, and preventing the collection of mold or corruption, as herein described, and for the purposes set forth."

The Lancaster express says that Mr. Rowe is at present preparing convenient machines, not larger than a small model commonly used for paring apples, by which every housekeeper can in one evening prepare ten or fifteen bushels of corn for his own use; and in the winter it is boiled like green corn, and becomes the finest dish that can be placed on the table.

If you wish to be truly polite, exhibit real kindness in the kindest manner—do this and you will pass at par in any society without studying the rules of etiquette.

LINDSEY'S DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMP.

DESCRIPTION.

No. 1.—The Pump barrel, A, is placed horizontally at the bottom of the Well, and is made to revolve by means of hollow shaft, B. Each end of the Pump barrel is furnished with a piston, the outward extremity of its rods being provided with friction wheels, C. As the Pump barrel revolves, these wheels, C, come in contact with

No. 1.



the cam-shaped half-circle, D, and the pistons are thus alternately moved in and out; the pistons are connected together by rods, E, so that when one is pushed in the other goes out. "The action of the piston forces the water up the hollow shaft, B, and it escapes through the crank, F, one end of which is hollow for that purpose. Motion is given by turning the handle, G. The Circular basin, H, is large enough in diameter to receive the water from F, as it turns round."

This Pump will be found an almost indispensable acquisition to Railroads and Mines, where a moderate supply of water is wanted, at a trifling expense; it can be attached to steam, worked by water, or turned by wind—at any point where these are used for other purposes.

It is adapted to all wells, and fills a desideratum long sought but never attained (except at great expense) till the present inventor, Mr. HOSEA LINDSEY, of Asheville, N. C., after years of study, succeeded in presenting to the world a Pump combining the rare excellencies of Simplicity, Cheapness, Durability and Power.

It will be seen from the cut, that an iron pipe, standing perpendicular in the Well, and screwed into the Pump which rests upon a pivot in the eccentric in the bottom, is all that is required to raise water to any height, even to hundreds of feet. The turning the crank at the top, turns the pipe and Pump, making rapid revolutions, at every one of which the receiver or barrel of the Pump is filled twice, thus securing a good supply of water, from any depth, with the least possible amount of labor.

There are four sizes: No. 0, has a one-inch pipe and is designed for Wells and Cisterns of twenty feet and under. This being turned by top handle, raises water very rapidly. No. 1 has one inch; No. 2, one and a quarter inch, and No. 3, one and a half inch pipe. The No. 1 is abundantly large for all ordinary purposes. The larger sizes are more peculiarly adapted to Railroad Stations, large Farms, Mining and Manufacturing purposes, where no more water is wanted than this pipe will supply, and the supply depends on the motion at the handle; the faster it is turned, the more water it raises.

No. 0 raises 7 gallons a minute; No. 1, raises 10 gallons a minute; No. 2, raises 124 gallons a minute; No. 3, raises 15 gallons a minute—by hand power.

These Pumps are made of the best material, and thoroughly finished—and, to secure success, the pipe, wrought iron, is manufactured for, and to be sold with them, every foot of which is subjected to a pressure of 300 lbs. to the foot, and warranted perfect. They have to be set in the water to work; this requires a space of 22 inches in diameter, at the bottom.

These Pumps have been thoroughly tested and examined by practical mechanics and scientific men in different parts of the country, and pronounced superior, in many respects, to any yet made for ordinary use.

Since this pump was first introduced in June last, several important improvements have been made, and others are in progress. The accompanying drawings will give the reader a pretty correct idea of this Pump as now constructed. The large cut shows a Pump in the Well complete, without side gearing; used in all Wells or

Cisterns under twenty feet. Side gearing increases the power but lessens the speed; a top handle raises water faster than side gearing.

No. 4, represents a Pump with side gearing as above, also a gearing with a pulley or wheel for

No. 4.



a band, to be attached to wind, water, steam, or horse-power—this latter, the lowest on the cut, costs \$2 25 separately.

The two basins and buckets on this pipe above the right-hand gearing, represent a Well or Cistern where it is desired to draw water at the top of the ground, or a kitchen floor, as the case may be, and also to convey it higher, either to a first, second, or a third floor above, and discharge it as seen in the top basin. At the first basin, a short piece of pipe is inserted in which is placed a brass bibb-cock, by which the water can be discharged at that place. The bibb-cock, extra basin, &c., for a fixture of this sort, costs in one style (unpolished brass), \$2 50; of the best material, \$3 25; above the price of the Pump, &c., without them. The pipe is so much per foot in all cases.

No. 5, represents an air barrel or chamber, which can be easily substituted for, or put on the basin of any Pump, with a hose attached, so as to throw water; a very simple, useful and convenient improvement for ordinary use. This can be applied to all sized Pumps, and is adapted to one-inch pipe. The best hose-pipe, bibb-cock, coupling, &c., including the air barrel, all complete, costs \$10; the second quality, \$7 50. The rubber hose is furnished in any length desired, attached to the fixtures and securely wrapped with wire, in perfect order, at 30 cents per foot.

No. 5.



Sugar.

The high price of this article is a fact of pressing importance to numerous families in the community. There have been many widely varied speculations as to the causes of the great rise in value of the saccharine substance, and Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for July indulges in some comments on the unnatural state of the sugar market, which we append:

We have at several times noticed the cause of the high prices of sugar, and referred to the immense speculations in this article going on under the control chiefly of wealthy Spanish houses engaged in the West India trade. By far too large a portion of the Cuban crop has been diverted to the United States, to make the question of prices easy of solution. The present stock in New York is nearly 70,000 tons, almost three-fourths as much as is held in all the principal markets of Europe. The Louisiana crop last year, it will be remembered, fell off to 73,976 hogheads. If the growing crop gave no larger promise, the price of Cuban sugar, high as it is, would probably be sustained through the year; but the Louisiana yield is now set down at between three and four hundred thousand hogheads, and if this quantity is realized it will be out of the power of the speculators to control prices beyond the date when the new crop will begin to arrive. The question of price is then narrowed down to this: will buyers take the stock of Cuban, now in this country and to arrive, at the rates now current, between this date and the 1st of December? Holders take the affirmative, and, as far as figures go, make out a fair case, showing a greater consumption for the corresponding period of last year. There is a difference, however, of forty per cent in price, and buyers ask significantly if this great advance will not seriously diminish the consumption. Applied to many luxuries the answer would be easy; but sugar has become a necessity, and experience has shown that when a taste is once acquired for it, it is not readily relinquished. The experiment is now to be tried. We shall not predict the issue, but when it is matter of history, shall chronicle the result.

A RARE MEXICAN CONIFER.—The distribution of plants of the new and rare Mexican Coniferous plant bearing the name of *Chamaecyparis thurifera*, is exciting quite a competition amongst the members of the London Horticultural Society.

The cost of all the clergy in the United States is \$12,000,000 annually, while the criminals cost \$40,000,000, the lawyers \$76,000,000, and intoxicating liquors \$280,000,000.

Worms in Trees.

PLEASANT VALLEY RANCH, August 12, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: A few days ago, whilst inspecting closely some of my finest trees, I found they were infested by a small white worm, about quarter of an inch long, at, or within, one or two inches of the top of the ground. All of the trees thus affected are not in a flourishing condition; the leaves turn yellow, and the tree does not seem to thrive well. Perhaps you or some of your readers can let me know what is the most speedy remedy. I have made an application of strong soap-suds; this was my remedy in the Atlantic States. Perhaps you can suggest something better. From observation I am satisfied that trees upon high lands are often affected in this way. Truly yours, in haste, I. D. MORLEY.

We received the above letter of inquiry from our valued Pleasant Valley correspondent, and are happy to be able to answer his question; and if our suggestions do not meet his call, and remedy the evil, we hope to hear from him again. At the same time we would ask all orchardists and gardeners, who have been injured by these worms, to inform us, and we would be glad to hear from all who can suggest a remedy of a different kind from the one we now propose.

Our remedy is a strong decoction of Tobacco, poured round the roots of the trees. We believe this will "be the death" of the worms. Should this fail, will friend Morley inform us?

New Steam Plow.

A plow inventor in the city of New York presents the following model of a plow, to meet the great premium of \$50,000 offered by an eminent landholder of Illinois, who makes this offer for a practical steam-plow for the prairies. Where are the plow makers of California? Let the genius of the Golden State win the premium!

A steam-plow for the prairies should consist of a metal frame mounted upon wheels, in the periphery of which are sharp pins or teeth to hold upon the earth. In front is an independent wheel, fixed to a swivel, so that the machine may be steered by it in any direction, and capable of accommodating itself to the irregularity of the earth. Upon the frame is the boiler, with the engine attached; also the tender for fuel and water. At the rear part of the frame is a second frame, arranged to be raised and lowered at will. A large toothed wheel is surrounded by about one-third its front periphery by several small wheels, and below these smaller wheels are the cutters, suitably braced. These cutters will be vertical, or nearly so, and will consist of several blades placed spirally around a shaft. Motion is given to the large wheel from the engine, which causes it to revolve, carrying with it the small wheels and cutters. As the cutters revolve they may be lowered into the earth, screwing it up and casting it over their tops, so that it will fall in a perfectly broken-up mass. Having thus placed them in the earth the machine presses forward, chipping the soil into thin shavings (similar to the shavings from a wood-planing machine), and casting the mass over their tops, mixing the whole together in a manner superior to any work that can be done by the plow and harrow, as it leaves it entirely like a batch of meal. A separate carriage in the rear will carry the planting and covering machine. This will be perfectly simple, so that by slightly changing it, it will either sow broadcast in drills, or in hills. The covering apparatus will follow and perform its work according to the manner the seed is to be covered. Thus it will be seen that instead of going over the ground six times to perform the work, it is better done at one single passing over it. One man can conveniently manage the machine, and will plow and plant from twenty to thirty acres per day. It will not work in stony ground, but will readily cut all roots up and mix them with the earth.

Ransome's Process for Preserving Stones.

The preservation of stone is a subject which has within the last few years received a large proportion of attention from various persons. Oleaginous or gummy compounds have been tried for the purpose and proved to be of little avail, if of necessity becoming decomposed after a brief exposure to the atmosphere. Mr. Ransome having turned his attention to the matter, has, therefore, sought for an indestructible mineral, which he has succeeded in producing in the following manner: The stone or other material is coated or saturated, wholly or superficially, with a solution of soluble silicate, and has afterward applied to it a solution of chloride of calcium, by which an insoluble silicate of lime is formed in the body of the stone. In place of a soluble silicate and chloride of calcium other preparations may be used; the invention consisting in the application in succession of two solutions, which, by mutual decomposition, produce an insoluble substance, which is deposited in the structure and on to the surface of the stone or other material. This compound is remarkably tenacious and cohesive. One important feature in Mr. Ransome's process is, that it not only prevents new stone from decaying, but effectually prevents the further decay of that which is already rapidly approaching disintegration. The efficacy of this mineral is not confined to stone alone, but may be applied to brick, lime, stucco, &c., with equally effective results. The patentee has been making some important experiments upon the new Houses of Parliament, and we trust he will not have the dissatisfaction of finding his invention disregarded by those who should be the first to avail themselves of it. If it is advisable to expend so many thousands on the erection of a structure to adorn our metropolis, it is surely the duty of those in whose hands the discretion lies to take advantage of the means here offered for preserving the same.—London Mechanics' Magazine.

[From our New York Correspondent.]

The Reason of the Present Depression in California.

The Remedy lies within Herself. Will she apply it?

New York, July 20, 1887.

EDITORS FARMER: An article in the San Francisco Prices Current, brought by the last steamer, sets forth the reasons why there is such a falling off of trade in the cities and State, and such a general depression in all departments of business. This article does not appear to touch the real difficulty in the case at all. There can be but little doubt that the causes there enumerated are, in the main, correct, as far as they go. But the real difficulty, that which causes all the others, and that will continue to increase the present state of things there to a greater intensity than it ever has reached, as yet, is the want of population; and until California has a very large increase of people, to consume the products of the soil, and at the same time develop her vast resources, there will be failures and rumors of failures, and the cry of hard times, beginning in San Francisco and the other large cities, will swell over the hills and valleys, and be echoed back from the mountains.

To furnish a healthy business for the cities and towns now in California, there should be at least one million of inhabitants. The importing merchants cannot sell their wares except to a limited extent, because the small population is soon supplied, and the people in the country cannot afford to buy, except barely the necessities of life, because they find no ready markets for the products of their lands, or articles manufactured from the raw material produced in the State.

Those living in cities, having little trade, high rents, exorbitant taxes, expensive living, and small profits, cannot afford to purchase luxuries from the country. This leaves a surplus in the hands of the farmer, and the merchant. If either could sell at fair rates, they could well afford to buy of the other. The landlord, by having all his warehouses and tenements filled with those who could promptly pay the rents, could let at less prices than now rule. The merchants, meeting with ready sale for their wares, could then afford to build houses and surround themselves with elegant luxuries. This would call out and amply remunerate the mechanical skill of the State. When the mechanics and merchants thrive the farmers will prosper. When all classes are prospering, the growth of a State must be vigorous, healthy, and permanent. While all continue to thrive, no one class of a community, following any of the great industrial pursuits of the nation, can suffer long without all other classes feeling it, and suffering also. All departments of trade and industry are so intimately connected that it is utterly impossible for any one to be long depressed, without retarding the general prosperity. It is the harmonious blending of the colors of the rainbow that renders it an object of admiration to all who behold it. So it is the graceful harmony of all industrial pursuits, the grouping together of all the component parts of the comparatively separate interests of all the people of a State, or nation, that the true strength, vigor, and glory of the country may be fully known.

Had California been at the beginning like other States, her growth would, as others, have been gradual and healthy; but the very necessities of the case, at first, required large cities, where supplies could be landed and reshipped to the interior. The tide of population from the Plains, met by the advancing wave from the Pacific coast, soon spread over the mining districts; all depending upon the cities for the necessities of life, and all the implements of labor. These cities, having a large profit on all passing through them in the way of merchandise, soon expanded beyond all former precedent in any other country. Their warehouses and wharves were filled with all kinds of the staple articles of life. Then, the two great parents of California were, digging gold, and the supplying miners with food and raiment in exchange for the gold, and shipping the treasure to the East, to foot the bills.

When, however, the farmer began to supply bread for the masses, this great branch of trade fell off; but, previous to this, shippers, believing or hoping that breadstuffs could never be produced there, or even any of the comforts of life, made extensive arrangements for a permanent business of great profit. Extensive warehouses were built, large orders were sent to the East, for the necessities and luxuries of life. From every part of the State the golden stream set in towards the cities. This stimulated merchants to increase their orders, already too large, until the wharves literally trembled, and the warehouses groaned under the weight of merchandise.

In the midst of this most unparalleled prosperity, the flames again and again swept over the cities. With an energy unheard of before, your citizens girded themselves to grapple with both flood and flame. Whole streets and stores sprang up, almost like Jonah's gourd, in a night. Wider and deeper flowed the golden tide; higher and broader became the warehouses; more costly were their contents; when again, in a few short hours, all were a mass of smoking ruins. Still they were not discouraged in their work.

In the meantime, those in the interior began to cultivate some of the staple products, and found, to their joy, that California could produce more grain than any other country. From that moment, the march of California has been glorious and triumphant at every step. She had some hard lessons to learn, and is now learning, from the best schoolmaster, adversity. All are now beginning to feel that there is no State where all can prosper, as merchants or farmers. In short, they are learning that there is a reciprocity of interest, in all places, that must be held sacred by those who would prosper.

While this feeling is being recognized to some extent, and every year sees California more self-sustaining and independent, the absolute necessity of having a large increase of population is felt by all classes. If two hundred thousand could land upon your shores every year, the very kind of persons you most need, California would lift her drooping head, and come forth to greet them, decked in gold, encircled with flowers, the gems of her prolific soil, radiant in beauty, buoyant with hope, and majestic in her mighty power.

This, I believe, Messrs. Editors, is the only hope of a better state of things, and this should be done quickly, for there is too much at stake there now to be lost; but if you do not take hold of the subject, and probe the whole matter, and learn the full extent of the evil under which the State is staggering, it cannot be supposed that other persons and States, with no immediate interests there, will trouble themselves about the matter, to the extent that they would, if they should see Californians putting their shoulders to the wheel, and urging on the good work in every laudable way. Those who wish help must first help themselves. Even within yourselves you have the means and the power to revolutionize the entire State; or, in other words, to produce such a change for the better, that you yourselves would recognize it.

Before reading the article alluded to, I intended to write one, addressed to all true Californians, in relation to the new Steamship Company recently organized in your city. That is certainly worthy of the serious attention and hearty support of all your fellow-citizens. For years, plans have been devised and given up, suggestions have been made, but no action taken. All classes deplore the state of things now existing, and read the gloomy future before them, unless something be done to bring an industrious population to their shores.

An Immigration Society has been formed, but what has it effected? An arrangement with the Steamship Companies has been proposed, and they are willing to bring all who will pay their ruinous prices, but not without. A Wagon-Road must be a work of time; a Railroad of a score or more of years. In the meantime, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other Western States and Territories are holding out inducements to immigrants, are constructing railroads, and building steamers, and doing all in their power to turn the tide of population to their borders. Now, if the rapidly swelling tide once sets in, fairly and strongly towards those localities, it will be very difficult to turn it in any other direction; far more so, than it was at first to give it another direction. I have heard of no plan yet that seems as well adapted to meet the wants of California as this; indeed, if carried out, it will be the salvation of the State. Why should your people not carry it out? Will they not, in every way be gainers by doing so? and the sooner the better for all.

The times, there are hard. Yet, Californians pay nearly \$400,000 per month, to the old companies, for freight and passage, most of which goes into the coffers of capitalists in this city, and thus, month by month, the State is drained to that amount. No wonder the times are hard. No wonder families are breaking up, and coming to the East, when most of the money they can earn comes here. The fact is, the pressure of this drain is felt all through the State. It is a drag upon all your energies, and is sapping the very foundations of all your prosperity. There seems to you that there is a screw loose somewhere; some leakage which none can remedy. Here it is: \$5,000,000 of your gold is paid out yearly to foreign companies. Besides, this state of things remaining as it now is, those living there do not feel free to urge their friends to join them; and many cannot, or will not pay the present rates of fare, and still you must have more population, or matters may be worse than they have ever yet been. The old ships are not safe to bring passengers to your shores, and are getting worse daily. The capital stock of this company is \$1,000,000, or 4,000 shares of \$250 each. Now are there not four thousand persons in all California, Oregon, and Washington, who can and will take one share, and who can pay ten per cent per month, until all is paid, and who will be sure of securing at least twenty per cent on the money invested, together with the dividend, large or small, that may be declared by the company? Surely, if California consults her own interests, this money will soon be raised.

Not only will this large sum mentioned be retained in your midst, if you own the steamers, but, what is more, one hundred thousand more persons per year can be carried to your shores at such rates, and in such a short time, that in a few years all California will blossom as the rose, and peace, plenty, and prosperity will pervade all her borders.

I hope you will stir up the good people of the Golden State to act promptly in this matter. In her vast and inexhaustible gold fields, in the sublime grandeur of her natural scenery, and the almost fabulous riches of her prolific soil, in the splendor of her climate, and in the intelligence, energy, and perseverance of her people, California now leads the world. One of her earliest and most honored citizens, backed up by the most scientific and noble minds of the nation, has projected a plan for steamships, infinitely beyond anything ever dreamed of before; one that will, if carried out (and carried out it will be), reflect the highest honor on his adopted State, and on the whole country. Will you not rally around him, and assist in carrying forward one of the greatest enterprises of the age; one that will reflect a new luster upon the American name? If his plans are fully seconded by the people of California, they will do more for themselves and the State than they could in any other way possible.

Every one who takes a share in this Company, by thus participating in the good work, adds strength to the State, promotes his own personal interests, and secures for himself and children a permanent prosperity. Could California see and know the perfect enthusiasm existing here in relation to this grand enterprise, and know how all envy her the honor of bringing out one of the greatest movements of the age, although the youngest State in the Union, it would infuse an energy and ardor into their movements that would easily overcome all the opposition that could be brought against it. All here feel that California knows her duty, and that she will most nobly perform it.

I herewith send you an estimate, carefully drawn up, of the receipts and expenditures of the Company, which is exclusive of the twenty per cent coupons. Yours, &c. B.

California and New York Steamship Company.

Four-Wheel Double-Ended Steamers—Steamers on each Ocean Every Week.

Estimate of receipts and disbursements of two steamers making monthly trips; with three ships semi-monthly trips will be made, which will double the receipts.

This estimate is made for from 500 to 2,000 passengers. The ships have 2,500 beds, and capacity for 3,000 passengers and 1,200 tons freight.

By the following it will be seen that these ships will pay large dividends, exclusive of the twenty per cent drawn by the shareholders, at the very lowest estimate of passengers given. Those versed in such matters are confident that these ships will average at our established rates (\$50 in the second cabin and \$150 first cabin), 1,500 passengers per voyage, the year round.

Estimate of Receipts and Disbursements of Two Ships per Month, and with Three Double-Ended Steamers.

Say 500 passengers to New York: In 1st Cabin, 125 at \$150 each, \$18,750 In 2d " 375 at 50 " 18,750 Same number from N. Y. to meet at Lathum 37,500 Freight on Treasure to New York 50,000 Express Mail to and from " 10,000 Express Freight from " 20,000

CURRENT EXPENSES PER MONTH FOR TWO SHIPS: Lathum Transit for 500 pass., at \$25 each, \$12,500 Coal for both ships per month 30,000 Wages of both crews, 128 men 13,000 Stores for both ships 22,500 Office Employees and incidental expenses 20,000

Net Earnings per Month for Two Ships. \$37,500

Twelve Trips..... \$474,000

Net Earnings for One Year..... \$474,000

Estimate for 1,000 Passengers.

Say 1,000 Passengers to New York per month: In 1st Cabin, 250 at \$150 each, \$37,500 In 2d " 750 at 50 " 37,500 Same number from N. Y. to meet at Lathum 75,000 Freight on Treasure to New York 50,000 Express Mail to and from New York 10,000 Express Freight from New York 20,000

Gross Receipts per Month..... \$200,000

CURRENT EXPENSES PER MONTH: Lathum Transit for 1,000 Passengers..... \$25,000 Coal for both ships per month 30,000 Wages of both crews, 128 men 13,000 Stores for both ships 22,500 Office Employees and incidental expenses 20,000

Net Earnings per Month for Two Ships. \$22,000

Twelve Trips..... \$1,104,000

Estimate for 1,500 Passengers.

(These ships will average this number the year round.)

Say 1,500 Passengers to New York per month: In 1st Cabin, 375 at \$150 each, \$56,250 In 2d " 1,125 at 50 " 56,250 Same number from N. Y. to meet at Lathum 112,500 Freight on Treasure to New York 50,000 Express Mail to and from New York 10,000 Express Freight from New York 20,000

Gross Receipts per Month..... \$275,000

CURRENT EXPENSES PER MONTH: Lathum Transit for 1,500 Passengers..... \$37,500 Coal for both ships per month 30,000 Wages of both crews, 128 men 13,000 Stores for both ships 22,500 Office Employees and incidental expenses 20,000

Net Earnings per Month for Two Ships. \$150,000

Twelve Trips..... \$1,824,000

Estimate for 2,000 Passengers.

Say 2,000 Passengers to New York per month: In 1st Cabin, 500 at \$150 each, \$75,000 In 2d " 1,500 at 50 " 75,000 Same number from N. Y. to meet at Lathum 150,000 Freight on Treasure to New York 50,000 Express Mail to and from New York 10,000 Express Freight from New York 20,000

Gross Receipts per Month..... \$350,000

CURRENT EXPENSES PER MONTH: Lathum Transit for 2,000 Passengers..... \$50,000 Coal for both ships per month 30,000 Wages of both crews, 128 men 13,000 Stores for both ships 22,500 Office Employees and incidental expenses 20,000

Net Earnings per Month for Two Ships. \$207,000

Twelve Trips..... \$2,484,000

Oreide—the New Substitute for Gold.

The manufacture of this new metal, oreide, under the French patent of H. Migeon, granted in this country March 8, 1887, has been commenced on a large scale in Waterbury, Conn., and it will undoubtedly soon be in use, as it is already in France, for various articles of domestic economy and all sorts of ornamentation, as it bears relation to gold similar to that of German silver to pure silver; like German silver, it may be used in a pure condition, or as a base of gold plating. It bears so strong a resemblance to gold that when manufactured into fine articles, such as we have become accustomed to see made only of gold, we are at once convinced that the article we are handling is really the pure metal, yet it is made of a material that costs only eighty cents a pound as it comes from the furnace where the several metals of its composition have been refined into ingots. The oreide is not a new metal—it is only a new compound of old metals, so refined in the process as to have done away with a great part of their disposition to oxidize, as it only tarnishes in about the same degree as silver, and though oxidation takes place, if tested with nitric acid, it does not leave a black spot, so that it may be actually cleaned with acids which would destroy such metals as copper or brass. We have examined the metal in bars and sheets, prepared for the manufacture of various articles, and also in its manufactured state—in spoons, sugar-tongs, rapin-rings, goblets, buttons, watch chains, various articles of plain and chased jewelry and cast ornaments, and plates of various thickness, from ten to the sixteenth of an inch thick, combined with gold, so as to show gold upon one side and the oreide upon the other, and it was certainly very difficult to tell which was gold and which was oreide. That it is an improvement in the arts there can be no doubt; and that it so much resembles gold as to make it necessary for our Legislatures at once to require, "oreide" to prevent great frauds, will probably be found out after a great many people have been pretty severely cheated.—[Exchange.]

Bread-kneading Machine.

We have just witnessed the interesting operation of kneading dough by machinery. Hard bread or ship biscuit has long been made by machinery, but many unsuccessful attempts have been made to apply to it the preparation of dough for soft or family bread. The failures have been so numerous that it has been considered quite impossible to make mechanical labor a perfect substitute for manual labor in this important branch of bread-making. It was very desirable to accomplish this object under the ordinary system of baking, for the labor of kneading the dough is excessively severe, and the exhausted workmen, reeking with perspiration, will often remit his exertions at the very time they should be continued to work the dough effectually, and thus injure the quality of the bread. It has become still more desirable, indeed almost indispensable, to knead the dough by machinery in order to keep the newly invented big ovens constantly supplied, and therefore Mr. Berdan, the inventor, has devoted special attention to this subject. He has built a machine and placed it on trial at an ordinary French bakery in New York, and the quality of the bread it produces is not excelled by the most careful hand work. The construction of this machine is very simple and strong. The defects of machinery applied to this operation have been chopping up the dough, or working it short and heating it so as to kill the life of the flour, instead of preserving a certain continuity of the mass in combination with a thorough mixing process, incorporating the air perfectly, effects which are produced by the violent action of the hands and arms of the workman in punching, squeezing, drawing out and doubling up the dough. The process and effects of working dough are somewhat similar to those of working boiled sirap; by one method it granulates into sugar, and by another it forms candy. Mr. Berdan aimed to imitate the manual operation of kneading dough, and has succeeded in producing the same effects. The machine will have the capacity of kneading a batch of ten barrels of flour every half hour, and will be worked by a light application of steam-power in connection with the machinery of the automatic oven. It is a stationary cylinder of wood, open on the top, ten feet long by six feet in diameter, in which is a horizontal shaft, so secured that the inside heads of the cylinder revolve with it; and on these heads, extending across near the periphery, are iron bars, varying in form, which have the duty of mixing and thoroughly incorporating the flour and water as they revolve. This part of the operation of kneading is the first in order after the sponge is raised, and is performed by the rotation of the cylinder in a few minutes. After this work is done another operation commences, which is executed by an additional cross-bar, which is movable and is inserted at the right time. This is a plain plank-shaped affair, which swings on hinges in an eccentric manner and plunges into the dough at the bottom of the cylinder, cuts off and raises up a portion of the dough till it passes over a certain point, spreading and drawing it out in the act, and then throwing or flapping it down with force so as to inclose the air and imitate the same motion and result accomplished by the workman with his hands and arms. This movement is continued until the dough is perfectly kneaded, when it is taken out by a trap-door, and the machine is ready to receive another batch. The three great objects of this invention are cleanliness, uniformity of quality and economy; and large establishments will also have an untiring and faithful servant always ready to perform any amount of work required. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Photographs—A New and Valuable Discovery.

HAMILTON L. SMITH, Professor of Chemistry in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, has made one of the most important discoveries of the age in the photographic art. It consists in coating a glass plate with a limpid preservative liquid, which, after being dried, is as sensitive (or nearly so) as the wet collodion process, and will remain sensitive for any length of time, if kept from the light. After exposure in the camera, the latent picture will also remain for months before being developed, and will then come out as intense as if developed the same hour it was taken. Prof. Wharton, late of Philadelphia, has gone to the Far West, and taken with him four dozen plates and a camera with which to take views of the most picturesque scenery to be found, and develop the plates after his return to the States. How valuable this would have been to Col. Fremont, and to Gen. Perry in his Japan expedition. How valuable for taking views in any part of the world. This Government should purchase the process and give it to the world as France did the Daguerreotype. The great advantages which will result from this discovery to travelers, explorers and topographical companies will be evident at once. Fac-similes of any locality could be taken in a few moments' time, with nothing but the camera and the plate, and these can be repeated to infinity. This is the great desideratum which has so long baffled the ingenuity and science of experimentalists in this art, and which, it was feared, could not be attained. Its discovery is the result of long-continued study and experiment, and may be put down as a new and decided step in the march of science, as developed in the beautiful photographic art. As this process will greatly interest all practical and amateur photographers in this country and Europe, we will here state for the information of any and all who wish to make inquiries relative to the process, or purchase the same, that such information will be imparted by W. C. North & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, [Cleveland Leader.]

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE.—The agents of the Illinois Cattle Importing Association shipped at Liverpool a number of fine breeding stock, which will shortly arrive at Philadelphia, in transit for Illinois, and which are to be distributed exclusively in that State. The stock consists of 32 head of short-horned cattle, 3 valuable horses, all from celebrated studs, 25 sheep and 25 pigs. All have been selected without regard to expense, in England, Ireland and Scotland. Two hundred and fifty guineas were paid for one two-year old heifer, and the cost of the eighty-five animals, including their freight and provision to Philadelphia, will be nearly \$8,000. Most of the cattle have been taken prizes at various Agricultural Shows, and are considered the most valuable ever shipped at Liverpool.

GATHER fruits in dry weather, and when the sun shines, and place them as carefully in the basket as if they were glass. The smallest bruise commences a decay.

The reputation of a man is like his shadow—gigantic when it precedes him, and pigmy in its proportions when it follows.

Education.

The following admirable article appeared in *Le Phare*, a French journal of this city, and has been copied into other papers:

We approach a subject when speaking of the Teachers of America, in which, without departing from truth, we will find much to praise and but little to blame. The freedom with which public instruction is conducted in this country, has produced admirable results, and has given rise to a race of teachers, who have covered the entire country with their schools. There is a paucity of great masters and renowned professors, it is true, but the more unobtrusive teachers, who take infancy by the hand, and instill into its mind the primary elements of knowledge, are to be found in abundance, and they have spread about them a general education, which, though not profound, is still sufficiently extensive to prevent ignorance from taking root, and serves the people in the great problem of self-government.

In America the teacher is free, and ranks according to his capacity, which is to be recognized in an easy but sufficing manner. The teacher is generally poor; but his poverty, though often a misfortune, is sometimes a blessing. There are some characters which poverty preserves from the temptations of vice; others it excites and drives to seek some other career, more lucrative but often less useful. For ambitious men a school is often a novitiate for the exhibition of great talents. Douglas and Fillmore passed their eminence by this gate; but happily for themselves and their fellow-citizens, they did not long rest there. The American teacher, when he compares himself with the teacher of Europe, may console himself with the reflection that here a profession is an honored one; while in the old monarchies of Europe it is despised. A man in France, who has consented to become the master of a school, has in almost every instance condemned himself to remain in obscurity. In America it is different. Teachers are regarded not only useful but influential citizens. If they have talent and capacity they are able to enter, and often do enter, the bar, the magistracy, legislative bodies and the national congress. To more a teacher, became President of the United States.

I have often asked myself why it was that Europe, which esteems science and art so much, looks with contempt upon the modest man, who lays the foundations of knowledge in the rising generation; while America honors and cherishes him. The reason lies in the fact, that the teacher is the intellectual and moral guide of the people. In Europe, notwithstanding all the struggles of revolution, the spirit of aristocracy, under one form or another, has almost always ruled. I honor the teacher, the educator of the people, would be to honor the people themselves, and against this the dominant party has ever set its face. The university professor, the instructor of the children of the rich, he is the man whom they honor, he is the great man; but the young and old teachers of the villages are creatures of whom it is only necessary to throw a few stones that they may teach the children of shepherds and mechanics just enough to suffer patiently the fate to which society has there condemned them, without daring to ask amelioration. In America, on the contrary, there is but one class of the people, politically speaking, or if there are ranks the lowest has the right and may entertain the hope of arriving at the first. There is therefore neither any motive nor a possibility of condemning those who distribute knowledge among the children of the people, to obscurity. On the contrary, the ideas which he communicates, morally exalt himself. In France the teacher is despised, because there, aristocracy dominates; in America he is honored, because here democracy reigns.

The profession being honored here, those who embrace it are honored, and this is their first sometimes their only recompense. Such is the case, for example, with the teachers of San Francisco, who have labored much for the cause of knowledge but very little for their fortunes. But this condition of things is transitory. It has arisen from the evil administrations which have squandered the funds of the city. In the course of time, however, the teachers of San Francisco, as likewise of all California, will assume a position, if not of fortune, at least of leisure, which will permit them to pursue their occupations in peace.

Statue of Gen. Warren.

The fine emanation from the sculptor's chisel—a marble fac-simile of the heroic and patriotic citizen who sacrificed his life in the country cause on the 17th of June, '75—which was inaugurated with great ceremony at Bunker Hill on the 17th of June last, was the work of an artist in Cambridge, Mass. Of the artist and the statue the Boston Journal says: Mr. Denison, whose handiwork fashioned the statue, has been connected with other great works of art and therefore rests his claim to fame upon his achievement. An hypercritical eye might find something to criticize in parts of the work, but as a whole, it will testify to distant periods of taste, skill and talent of the gifted person who conceived and executed it.

The statue is seven feet in height; it is composed of the purest Italian marble, and will be placed upon a pedestal four feet high, so that the distance from the ground to the top of the figure will be eleven feet. It was cut from a block of marble weighing originally seven tons. Its weight, the master's instruments, is about two tons. These years have been occupied in the labor of shaping it, and its cost to the Bunker Hill Association is but \$5,000—a meagre compensation, it would seem, for such toil as has been bestowed in this instance. But the true artist labors not so much for wealth, as for a name which posterity will not let die.

Warren is represented as costumed in citizen's dress, having a sword in his right hand and his left hand open, as if in the act of earnest explanation. His features are lighted up with the excitement of fierce thought, his nostrils dilated, and as the expression of countenance that marks the patriot-martyr is preserved, one can easily imagine in beholding the image that he is gazing upon the real presence.

The sculptor has perfectly succeeded in depicting the contour of the head of his subject, and the libe, but sinewy frame of the patriot is observable to the most casual inspection. It is commendable, however, for us to waste words in the description of an object whose praises will soon be in the mouths of multitudes.

DECISION AND TRUTH.—Whatever you do, proper to grant a child, let it be granted at first word, without entreaty or prayer, and all, without making any conditions. Grant your pleasure, refuse with reluctance; but let your refusal be irrevocable—let not opportunity your resolution, let the positive "No," when pronounced be a wall of brass, which a child as high as tried his strength against it half a dozen times, shall never more endeavor to shake.

Miscellaneous.

The Great West.

The following sketch of the "Great Plains," will be found most interesting to our readers, for although distant from us now, we are linked with them, the future will find us more closely connected with them by the great chain of the Pacific Railroad. The sketch will prove valuable as a matter of history. We are indebted to our friend C. A. Young, Esq., for a copy of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, from which it is taken:

Character of the Development in Progress at the West.

There is a radical misapprehension in the popular mind as to the true character of the "Great Plains of America," as complete as that which pervaded Europe respecting the Atlantic Ocean, during the whole historic period prior to Columbus. These plains are not "deserts," but the opposite, and are the cardinal basis of the future empire of commerce and industry now asserting itself upon the North American continent. They are calcareous, and form the Pastoral Garden of the world. Their position and area may be easily understood. The meridian line which terminates the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa on the west, forms their eastern limit, and the Rocky Mountain crest their western limit. Between these limits they occupy a longitudinal parallelogram of less than 1000 miles in width, extending from the Texas to the Arctic coast.

There is no timber upon them, and single trees are scarce. They have a gentle slope from the west to the east, and abound in rivers. They are clad with nutritious grasses, and swarm with animal life. The soil is not silicious or sandy, but is a fine calcareous mold. They run smoothly out to the navigable rivers, the Missouri, the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and to the Texas coast. The mountain masses, towards the Pacific, form no serious barrier between them and that ocean. No portion of their whole sweep of surface is more than one thousand miles from the best navigation. The prospect everywhere is gently undulating and graceful, being bounded as on the ocean, by the horizon. Storms are rare, except upon the melting of the snow upon the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The climate is comparatively rainless, the rivers serve, like the Nile, to irrigate, rather than to drain the neighboring surface, and have few affluents. They all run from west to east, having beds shallow and broad, and the basins through which they flow are flat, long and narrow. The area of the Great Plain is equivalent to the surface of the twenty-four States between the Mississippi and the Atlantic sea, but they are one homogeneous formation, smooth, uniform and continuous, without a single abrupt mountain, timbered space, desert or lake. From their ample dimensions, and position, they define themselves to be the "pasture fields of the world." Upon them pastoral agriculture will become a separate grand department of national industry.

The pastoral characteristic being novel to our people, needs a minute explanation. In traversing the continent from the Atlantic beach to the South Pass, the point of the greatest altitude and remoteness from the sea, we cross successively the timbered region, the prairie region of soft soil, and long annual grasses, and finally the Great Plains. The two first are irrigated by the rains coming from the sea, and are arable. The last is rainless, of a compact soil, resisting the plow, and is therefore pastoral. The herbage is peculiarly adapted to the climate and the dryness of the soil and atmosphere, and is perennial. It is edible and nutritious throughout the year. This is the "gramma or buffalo grass." It covers the ground one inch in height, has the appearance of a delicate moss, and its leaf has the fineness and spiral texture of a negro's hair.

During the melting of the snows in the immense mountain masses at the back of the Great Plains, the rivers swell like the Nile, and yield a copious evaporation in their long, sinuous course, across the Plains; storm clouds gather on the summits, roll down the mountain flanks, and discharge themselves in vernal showers. During this temporary prevalence of moist atmosphere, these delicate grasses grow seed in the root, and are "cured into hay upon the ground," by the gradually returning drought. It is this longitudinal belt of perennial pasture upon which the buffalo finds his winter food, dwelling upon it without regard to latitude; and here are the infinite herds of aboriginal cattle peculiar to North America—buffalo, wild horses, elk, white and black-tailed deer, mountain sheep, the grizzly bear, the antelope, wolves, the hare, badger, porcupine, and smaller animals innumerable. The aggregate number of this cattle, by calculation from sound data, exceeds 100,000,000. No annual fires ever sweep over the Great Plains; these are confined to the prairie region.

The Great Plains also swarm with poultry—the turkey, the mountain cock, the sand hill crane, the curlew, water fowl of every variety, the swan, goose, brant, ducks, marmots, the armadillo, the porcupine, the horned frog, birds of prey, eagles, vultures, the raven, and the small birds of game and song. The streams abound in fish; dogs and semi-wolves abound. The immense population of nomadic Indians, lately 1,000,000 in number, have from immemorial antiquity, subsisted exclusively upon these aboriginal herds, being unacquainted with any kind of agriculture, or the habitual use of vegetable food or fruits.

From this source the Indian draws exclusively his food, his lodge, his fuel, harness, clothing, bed, his ornaments, weapons and utensils. Here is his sole dependence from the beginning to the end of his existence. The innumerable carnivorous animals also subsist on them. The buffalo alone have appeared to me as numerous as the American people, and to inhabit uniformly as large a space of country. The buffalo robe at once suggests his adaptability to a winter climate.

The Great Plains embrace a very ample proportion of arable soil for farmers. The "bottoms" of the rivers are very broad and level, having only a few inches of elevation above the water, which descends by a rapid and even current. They are easily and cheaply saturated by all the various systems of artificial irrigation, azoquias, arisanas, wells, or flooding by machinery. Under this treatment, the soils, being alluvial and calcareous, both from the sulphate and carbonate formations, return a prodigious yield, and are independent of the seasons. Every variety of grain, grass, vegetable, the grape and other fruits, flax, hemp, cotton and the flora, under a perpetual sun, and irrigated

at the root, attain extraordinary vigor, flavor and beauty.

The Great Plains abound in fuel and the materials for dwellings and fencing. Bituminous coal is everywhere interstratified with the calcareous and sandstone formation; it is also abundant in the flanks of the mountains, and is everywhere conveniently accessible. The dung of the buffalo is scattered everywhere. The order of vegetable growth being reversed by the aridity of the atmosphere, what show above the merest bushes, radiate themselves deep into the earth, and form below an immense absorbent growth. Fuel of wood is found by digging. Plaster and lime, limestone, freestone, clay and sand exist beneath almost every acre. The large economical adobe brick, hardened in the sun and without fires, supercedes other materials for walls and fences in this dry atmosphere, and, as in Syria and Egypt, resists decay for centuries. The dwellings thus constructed are most healthy, being impervious to heat, cold, damp and wind.

The climate of the Great Plains is favorable to health, longevity, intellectual and physical development, and stimulative of an exalted tone of social civilization and refinement. The American people and their ancestral European people having dwelt for many thousands of years exclusively in countries of timber and within the region of the maritime atmosphere, where winter annihilates all vegetation annually for half the year; where all animal food must be sustained, fed and fattened by tillage with the plow; where the essential necessities of existence, food, clothing, fuel and dwellings, are secured only by constant care and intense manual toil; why to this people, heretofore, the immense empire of pastoral agriculture, at the threshold of which we have arrived, has been as completely a blank, as was the present condition of social development on the Atlantic Ocean and American Continent to the ordinary thoughts of the antique Greeks and Romans! Hence this immense world of plains and mountains, occupying three-fifths of our continent, so novel to them and so exactly contradictory in every feature to the existing prejudices, routine and economy of society, is unanimously pronounced an uninhabitable desert. To any reversal of such a judgment, the unanimous public opinion, the rich and poor, the wise and ignorant, the famous and obscure, agree to oppose unanimously a dogmatic and universal deafness. To them, the delineation of travelers, elsewhere intelligent, are here tinged with lunacy; the science of geography is befogged; the sublime order of Creation no longer holds, and the Supreme engineering of God is at fault and a chaos of blunders!

The bulk of it is under the temperate zone, out of which it runs into the Arctic zone on the north, and into the Tropical Zone on the south. The parallel Atlantic arable and commercial region flanks it on the east; that of the Pacific on the west. The Great Plains then at once separate and bind together these flanks, rounding out both the variety and compactness of arrangement in the elementary details of society, which enables a continent to govern itself with the same ease as a single city.

Assuming, then, that the advancing column of progress having reached and established itself in force all along the eastern front of the Great Plains, from Louisiana to Minnesota; having also jumped over and flanked them to occupy California and Oregon; assuming that this column is about to debouch upon them to the front and occupy them with the embodied impulse of its thirty millions of population, heretofore scattered upon the flanks but now converging into phalanx upon the center; some reflections, legitimately made, may cheer the timid and confirm those who hesitate from old opinion and the prejudices of adverse education.

It is well established that six-tenths of the food of the human family is, or ought to be, animal food, which is the result of pastoral agriculture. The cattle of the world consume about eight times the food per head, as compared with the human family. Meat, milk, butter, cheese, poultry, eggs, wool, leather, honey, are the spontaneous production of the water. Nine-tenths of the labor of arable culture is expended to produce the grain and grasses that sustain the present supplies to the world of the above enumerated articles of the pastoral order. If, then, a country can be found where pastoral produce is spontaneously sustained by nature, as fish in the ocean, it is manifest that arable labor, being reduced to the production of bread food only, may condense itself to a very small per centage of its present volume, and the cultivated ground be greatly reduced in acres.

At present the pastoral culture of the American people results exclusively from

Cattle of all kinds, 18,378,907

Horses and mules, 4,836,050

Sheep, 21,722,220

Swine, 30,334,213

Total value, \$655,883,213

It is probable that the aggregate aboriginal stock of the Great Plains still exceeds in amount the above table. It is spontaneously supported by nature, as is the fish of the sea. Every kind of our domestic animals flourishes upon the Great Plains equally well with the wild ones. Three tame animals may be substituted for every wild one, and vast territories reconquered, from which the wild stock has been exterminated by indiscriminate slaughter and the increase of wolves.

The American people are about, then, to inaugurate a new and immense order of industrial production: Pastoral Agriculture. Its fields will be the Great Plains intermediate between the oceans. Once commenced, it will develop very rapidly. We trace in their history the successive inauguration and systematic growth of several of these distinct orders: the tobacco culture, the rice culture, the cotton culture, the immense provision culture of cereals and meats, leather and wool, the gold culture, navigation external and internal, commerce external and internal, transportation by land and water, the hemp culture, the fisheries, manufactures.

Each of these had arisen as time has ripened the necessity for each, and noiselessly taken and filled its appropriate place in the general economy of our industrial empire.

The pastoral property transports itself on the hoof, and finds its food ready furnished by nature. In these elevated countries fresh meats become the preferable food for man to the exclusion of bread, vegetables and salted articles. The atmosphere of the Great Plains is perpetually brilliant with the sunshine, tonic, healthy, and inspiring to the temper. It corresponds with and surpasses the historic climate of Syria and Arabia, from whence we inherit all that is ethereal and refined in our system of civilization, our religion, our sciences, our alphabet, our numerals, our written languages and our system of social manners.

As the site for the great central city of the "Basin of the Mississippi" to arise prospectively

upon the developments now maturing, this city has the start, the geographical position, and the existing elements with which any rival will contend in vain. It is the focal point where three developments, now near ripeness, will find their river port. 1. The pastoral development. 2. The gold, silver and salt productions of the Sierra San Juan. 3. The continental railroad from the Pacific. These great fields of enterprise will all be recognized and understood by the popular mind within the coming six years, and will be under vigorous headway in ten. There must be a great city here, such as antiquity built at the head of the Mediterranean and named Jerusalem, Tyre, Alexandria and Constantinople; such as our own people name New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis.

HOTELS, &c.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE), IS UP TO THE GRADE! SANSONE STREET, Opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, Proprietor of the American (late Wilson's) Exchange, begs leave to inform the traveling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the house a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping has rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will see the best table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

The American Exchange COACH is always at readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landing or to any part of the city, for \$1—Bargain free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the Office will be promptly attended to. 71-73 3m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, CHANNEL STREET, Between El Dorado and Hunter streets, STOCKTON, CAL.

JOSEPH O. MORRIS, Proprietor. ESTABLISHED IN 1842.

This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. Terms reasonable. 71-73 3m

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City. PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO., Proprietors. 71-73 3m

DAWSON HOUSE, SACRAMENTO CITY, LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, Corner of J and Fourth streets. Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms. Open at ALL HOURS, day and night. G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor. 71-73 3m

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL, JACKSON STREET, ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This Hotel contains one hundred and forty rooms, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel. Suites of Rooms with Parlor, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and guests of this well known Hotel. 71-73 3m

Solano Hotel, Corner of E and First streets, Benicia. THIS Hotel is surpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Single and double rooms, and rooms for the Hotel every morning. F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house. P. B. SMITH, Proprietor.

Revere House, NAPA CITY. THIS new and splendid brick Hotel, three stories high, and sixty by sixty feet (erected by Joseph Mount, Esq.), is now opened for the reception of the public. THE REVERE is furnished as well as any hotel in the State (all the furniture being new). It contains a suite of Parlor, with an elegant Piano.

The House is located directly opposite the County Court Building, which is enclosed by a large square, but a few steps from the landing of the Steamer, where, upon its arrival, a wagon will be in readiness to convey baggage, free of charge, to the Hotel. About one hundred persons can be seated in the Dining Room, and sixty accommodated with Lodgings. Mr. E. E. HARVEY, the present proprietor, who solicits the patronage of the valley and the traveling community, will be assisted by Major W. W. ESTABROOK, for four years one of the proprietors of Wilson's Exchange, and for the last two years sole proprietor of Wilson's, alias the American Exchange, San Francisco. He assures his numerous friends and the public of an agreeable reception at the REVERE—good beds, airy rooms, and the best fare.

Napa Valley cannot be excelled by any other in the State (if on the globe); a fine location, two miles distant, has been selected as the place for the State College. The scenery is beautiful, and the view of the distant and surrounding hills is grand. The climate being free from severe winds, surpasses any other portion of the State. One great inducement for people to visit this valley, is to avail themselves of a ride to the White Sulphur Springs—18 miles; to the Shes, 9 miles; and to the Geysers, or Hot Springs, 50 miles. At a short distance there is a good hunting and fishing ground.

First rate Horses and Carriages may be had on application at the Office.

The BAR will be provided with none but the choicest of Liquors, and the pure Juice of the grape for Wines. The Bar conducted by Andrew Cunningham. 71-73 3m

Antelope Restaurant, Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento. THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a first class restaurant, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. J. D. Treat. (7-30 3m) Charles Brooks.

OY'S FINE OY'S. THE luxury of a good "Oyster" is a genuine "Oyster" one of your Baltimore or New York's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON," and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of delicacies, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON, Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco. 71-73 3m

To Buyers of Family Groceries. REYNOLDS & LAW, No. 134 Washington street (Opposite the Market), SAN FRANCISCO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others. We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market prices, for cash; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW, No. 134 Washington street (opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building), San Francisco. 71-73 3m

Cordage Manufactory. WE now have our ROPE LANE in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from Pure Hemp, direct from Manila, and have constantly on hand MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES, Also, BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE. 71-73 3m

TUMBS & CO., 128 Front Street.

DRY GOODS.

At the New York Dry Goods Store!

RICH SILK ROBES, NEW STYLE OF STELLA SHAWLS, RICH CASHMERE SCARFS, French Lawns and Organdies, FRENCH CAMBRICS AND JACONETS, FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' SEAT—Hooped Skeleton; CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' AND MISSES' ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSE;

Gents' Shirts, Drawers and HOSIERY; TOGETHER WITH A large stock of Carpets, Matting, Blankets, Flannels, Table Cloth, Napkins, Towels, Bathing, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE, 53 Montgomery Street, BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAFFE, McCAHILL & CO., Front Street, Corner of Sacramento, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving by every Clipper Ship from the East, and by every Steamer via the Isthmus, a complete and extensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE! SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET. By one of the firm, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Particular attention is called to their select stock of NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS, Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves, Always on hand, together with a Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO, A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY, Comprising EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED PATENT SHIRTS. Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10. Ravens'-Ducks. Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc. (For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO, A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing, Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts; together with every article to be found in the Dry Goods line.

ORDERS FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH. TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO., 78-1 3m

MISCELLANEOUS. WM. H. MOORE, SAN FRANCISCO. BRASS AND BELL FOUNDRY, NO 58 HALLECK STREET (Near of American Exchange), SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURE OF BRASS, ZINC, AND Anti-Friction or Babbitt Metal Castings, Crucible and Steamboat Belts, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liqueur, Soda, Oil and Water COCKS, And Valves of all descriptions, rods and reapers. HOSE And all other joints, Spelter, Solder, Copper Rivets, &c.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes, Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles FOR MINING PURPOSES. COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. 71-73 3m

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing, LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps. 71-73 3m

LIBRERIA ESPAÑOLA, EN FRENTE DE LA PLAZA. W. SCHLEIDEN'S BOOK AND MUSIC STORE, WASHINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

French, Spanish, English, German and Italian Books. STATIONERY. CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOOKS AND MUSIC. PIANOS FOR SALE. 71-73 3m

WOODWORTH & CO., IMPORTERS OF PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS, Music Stools and Piano Covers, No. 18 Montgomery street (Between 18 and Post streets), San Francisco.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of THE STODART PIANO FORTE AND THE PRINCE MELODEON. 71-73 3m

For sale at San Francisco prices, by HEWLETT & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHALON'S

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR. The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this country, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for wearing, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is indispensable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and \$1.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLEURAL REFRIGERANT. A great cosmetic for beauty. It is an ideal and complete, and far curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for faintness of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON, Druggist and Fancy Store throughout the United States.

MAGIC HAIR DYE. One of the very best in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or brown which will defy the best dyes to tell it from nature itself. Price \$1 and \$1.50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Decatur street, and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and all Druggists and Fancy Stores throughout the United States.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Agents, San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & CO., " Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & CO., " Sacramento; And by Druggists generally. 71-73 3m

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 Long Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

Books for Accountants to Please will like them also and fine Gold Pens to best made them write never wrote tried and another by stopped Stamps clothes honest returns First loss find it Penicils Colored them playing wedding buy them courted yellow calls the jolly times fixings sharp Foolscap paper fighting men Pockets and cut Pictorial big Pic- buy one wife tickled your head nice Port Monies Assistant Law Brushes Farmer's Penicils Faulty all sizes Books Faber's Penicils Sharpers, &c., &c., &c.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. These journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 120 Washington St., San Francisco.

State Fair at Stockton.
Enthusiasm for the Exhibition!

We published a synopsis of the work as it had been progressing, in our last issue, and having received a letter from the Recording Secretary since that issue, so full of the zeal and interest, coming from the Board of Directors, we publish it, and hope it will stir up the people. We are of opinion that Stockton intends to redeem herself from the charge of being a dull place. It will be seen that everything is moving with electric speed. The Social Department will be under the special care of the Ladies; and of a surety, we know it will be the *ne plus ultra*—for what they undertake will be accomplished, and successfully, too. The citizens of Stockton no doubt will make it, in reality, a jubilee week.

We also publish the list of the several Committees, and it will be perceived that they have been selected with great care from all sections of the State, and must be satisfactory; and the gentlemen elected should make it a point to be present and act, and give time to do so.

We have received a parcel of Members' Tickets, which can be had of us, or at our office. These tickets admit the members with their family, to all the Exhibitions of the season. It is to be hoped that all friendly to this cause, will call and get tickets.

P. S. Those of the sterner sex must carry blankets, so that they can "bunk down" if necessary, or do "camp duty" and stand guard, as the Ladies are to be first provided for.

Stockton, August 12, 1887.

EDITORS FARMER: Inclosed please find thirty Membership Tickets of the State Agricultural Society, which we would like to have you dispose of, and place the amount to the credit of the Society. Our Visiting Committee have visited Sacramento and vicinity, also Puto Creek, Napa and Sonoma Valleys, Suisun Valley, Petaluma, the Upper Sacramento river, Marysville and vicinity up as far as Maj. Bidwell's, on Chico creek. Sub-Committees are now visiting in some of the Southern mines. Next week the Visiting Committee will visit San Jose, Santa Clara and vicinity, down to Los Angeles. Last week we visited San Francisco and vicinity, as far as San Mateo. Everything is prospering; our Committees and Judges are nearly made up, so we can give you the complete list in course of a week or so. We are making extensive preparations to receive our guests, and do not mean to let any one want for food or lodging. Several property owners in Stockton have given us the use of their buildings that are unoccupied, to be used for lodgings. The Square around the Court-house has just been graded by the county, and the city will have the half of the Square belonging to her, graded by the 17th of September, at a cost of \$1500. The city has given the Society \$1000, and the county \$1000; and the \$5000 coming from the State we will receive in cash on the 1st of September.

Our farmers are sending their samples of Grain, Sugar-cane, etc.; and on almost every farm you find them preparing their Stock for exhibition. All are determined to do something. There never was a people more united in any one thing than the Farmers, Stock-raisers and Mechanics are to make this Fair far excel all others that have taken place in this State. Besides our regular premiums, there will be one for Pigeon Shooting, by the Stockton Shooting Club; they have sent \$100 to New York to purchase a double-barreled gun, as a prize for the best shot. The Society will give the second prize. There will be a Regatta on the Slough, or on the San Joaquin river; also three splendid silver trophies for Engines of the first, second and third class, for best playing; a purse for the best rider of a wild horse, prize for the best backing horse, prize for the best three-year old colt, and half a dozen other things now getting up. These will all tend to make it more interesting. The Executive Committee are working night and day at this matter, and their efforts are well seconded by the people of the city and county. Men are telling me every day, give me something to do; we will do anything, only set us to work. This is the feeling here, and we think throughout the State wherever we have been.

We intend to have our building for the Ball so that 1500 persons can dance at one time on the floor. It promises to be a grand affair.

I must not forget the Ladies, whose enthusiasm, if anything, exceeds the gentlemen. They say: Ladies, come along, we will share our houses with you to the exclusion of the gentlemen, and make you as comfortable as we can.

I take great pleasure in writing these few simple facts to you, and I assure you that when the Fair is over, all shall say that Stockton has done herself honor and credit.

Yours, respectfully, GEO. H. SANDERSON,
Rec. Sec. State Ag. Society.

STOCKTON ARTESIAN WELL.—While at Stockton we paid a visit to this well, and saw the waters gushing up from the tube, now sunk 893 feet, into the "garden lots" below. The work is steadily progressing. Another appropriation of \$500 has been made by the authorities of Stockton, and we trust the work will continue to a final triumph. We believe that abundance of water will be found in the next 100 feet.

The Mechanics' Fair.

"The cobbler's all depends upon his skill,
And when the morrow of the tailor's shoes;
The farmers crop their living from their crop,
And each man shares the blessings of their share."
Who ever saw the workman wield his saw
Or move his plane along the timber's plane,
Or with just rule adjust his iron rule,
Must fairly admit his skill he does not feign."

The hour is drawing nigh when the First Mechanics' Fair upon the Pacific Coast will show to the world the material that the Workingmen of California are composed of. We have always said we have no doubt of the complete triumph of this Fair. The quiet, steady and onward progress of the beautiful building, now nearly completed, in which are to be exhibited the genius and skill of the Workingmen of California, is in itself a guarantee of success. No one can look upon that noble structure, its style, its appropriate form and size, and not feel proud of the Mechanics of our State.

There has been a generous feeling manifested all over the State, and we are happy to know and to testify to the fact that large numbers of our Mechanics in various branches of Industry, are preparing to exhibit the evidences of their skill and ability. Artists, too, in all the varied branches of genius and taste; the Ladies (heaven bless them), will show their power and influence; and the Horticulturist, and the Farmer, they will join, and thus every landholder, every merchant, every capitalist, is directly affected by the success of this Fair. None must be indifferent.

We are most happy to know that Dr. Scott will speak upon the subject, next Sunday evening. Every body should go and hear, and learn that it is our moral duty to sustain the labors and interests of the Workingmen.

We trust all Mechanical Societies and Associations will be represented, and that Lectures, Addresses, Discourses, etc., will be employed during the Fair, to enlighten the public mind, and thus give stability to this great effort to make known the resources of our State.

Large Sale of Sheep.

The sale of Sheep announced in our late issue to take place at Messrs. Macondray & Co's yard, came off as announced. The sale was conducted by Messrs. Jones & Bendixen—the attendance was quite large, but not so large as should have been, as the sheep were worthy a greater interest.

The Southdowns and Leicesters are the best mutton-sheep for our State; these, with the Asiatics will greatly improve the stock of the country.

The total of sales (including four lots amount unknown, probably \$350) was \$2,612 25, as follows:

Sheep ex Steamer Offer.			
Lot.	Description.	Purchaser.	Price.
1-1	Ram, full-blooded Southdowns	Mr. Post	\$45 00
2-2	Ewes, do	Leicester	120 00
3-3	Ewes, Leicester and South. cross	Coppy	125 00
4-4	Ewe lamb, full-blooded Leicester	Agar	110 00
5-5	do do do do do do	Agar	100 00
6-6	Ram, Leicester and South. cross	Faller	17 00
7-7	Ram, do do do do do do	Agar	32 00
8-8	Ewe, do do do do do do	Agar	30 00
9-9	Ewes, full-blooded Leicester	Hastings	143 75
10-10	Ewe lamb, do do do do do do	Agar	137 50
11-11	2 Ram lambs, do do do do do do	Agar	170 00
12-12	Ewe lamb, Leicester and South. cross	Coppy	125 00
13-13	Ram, Leicester and South. cross	Agar	30 00
14-14	Ram, do do do do do do	Faller	30 00
15-15	Ewes, full-blooded Leicester	Agar	130 00
16-16	Ram, full-blooded Southdown	Agar	47 00
17-17	Ewe lamb, full-blooded Leicester	Macondray	175 00
18-18	do do do do do do	Agar	175 00
19-19	Ram, do do do do do do	Faller	30 00
20-20	Balance of Ewes, full-blooded Leicester	Brinkston, each	6 50
21-21	do do do do do do	Johnson, each	6 25
22-22	Ewe lamb with 1 Ram lamb, pure Cross	Agar	155 00
23-23	Ewe lamb, pure Cross	Agar	115 00
24-24	Ram Lamb, pure Cross	Faller	60 00
25-25	do do do do do do	do	35 00
26-26	do do do do do do	do	35 00
27-27	Balance of Lamb, crossed	Peck, each	6 50
28-28	do do do do do do	Johnson, each	5 50

State Society's Extra Premiums.

The Awarding Committee, of which we publish a list in this issue, are not yet complete, nor are the full lists of articles for which Premiums will be awarded. At our conference with the Executive Committee, the present week, we found that the following departments were not yet referred to any committees. A brief time only, and the Premiums will be announced in each department, and the several committees nominated:

On Essays; Plowing Match; Sewing Silk, and Coccoons; Tea; Jewelry; Millinery; and Mantua-making; Embroidery, and Needlework; Wax Work; Confectionery; Bees; Penmanship; Daguerrian Art; Bakers' Bread; Domestic Bread; Rye Flour; Pigeon Shooting; Implements, as follows: Wheelbarrows; Reaper and Mower; Cultivation of land after harvest, so as to secure a volunteer crop; Grain Forks; with all other articles that will prove of utility and worth.

The Executive are most earnestly engaged in urging on the work. The Hall will be handsomely arranged, the Court-house yard graded, prepared, and a handsome awning reared, for the reception of all heavy implements, and manufactured articles. The race ground will be neatly and carefully prepared, and all other preliminary duties performed so as to secure the most interest and comfort. The citizens are all united in a determination to make the coming State Fair one of very great interest.

Dr. Scott on Mechanic Art.

We are most happy to learn that the Pulpit is coming to the aid of the Mechanical Industry of the country. We learn with pleasure that Dr. Scott will preach on the next Sabbath evening, from the following text:

"Mechanic's Fair or Industrial Exhibitors! Exponents of the Nature and Progress of Christian Civilization."

Services commence at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. It must be gratifying to all our citizens to see a true and lively interest felt for these great Exhibitions by the Pulpit, and we know that Dr. Scott feels a warm interest for this first Mechanics' Fair on the Pacific coast, and desires to do all he can to show that it is the duty of the Christian and every good citizen to do all they can to promote such enterprises; for by such efforts they advance the morals, the prosperity and the happiness of the community. We trust a very large attendance at this lecture, will show the interest felt for the work.

A Good Example—A Loaf of Cake.

In our ramblings, the last week, we made a call at the house of a friend, and, while in conversation with friends, a little girl of some dozen or fourteen years came tripping into the room, and, addressing a gentleman present, said, "Will you take a piece of cake, father? I have been learning domestic duties, and this is of my own make; please tell me if you think it good." The cake was passed round the room; we tasted it, and brought a piece away with us, and have just finished it; it was excellent; much better than many married women of our city could make, we fear. What an excellent plan, if all little misses could be early taught domestic duties, to make bread, cakes, butter, roast a piece of beef, make puddings and pies—how great would be the advantage to California, where every family has been, and is, so likely to meet with changes in fortune; how great help in time of need would be the well-trained daughters; how sweet the food, in the hour of adversity, that is prepared by the hand of a child. As we tasted that cake, we thought how sweet the taste of that cake must be to that father. We should be prouder of that attainment in a child than of more shining accomplishments, without this domestic excellence.

This again reminds us of another circumstance which occurred in one of our rambles in the country. We were in company with a very excellent young gentleman friend, who was traveling with us, and just in a marriageable condition; with excellent education, fortune, good address, and every qualification to please. When calling on a family, we introduced our friend. The family upon whom we called had recently moved into a new house; it was of modern style; genteel, well arranged, handsomely furnished—and the lady, as is usual, invited us to look at the new house, and to give our opinion of it. We did so. The lady of the house, with her daughter (a very handsome young lady of sixteen) then showed us over the house, parlors, halls, sitting-rooms, dining-room, all. To say it was handsome, orderly, and most cozy comfortable, particularly so, would be but truthful words. Just as we were returning to the parlor, the daughter said, "Would you look at my parlor?" We turned, and were led to the kitchen. "This is my parlor, gentlemen, and here I prepare for my parents." If the term parlor would ever lead one to understand order, neatness, and elegance, then this was a parlor; and the lovely girl, with sweet blushes, felt proud to own she was not ashamed to have it known she knew how to preside in, or direct the affairs of the kitchen. At this time, the family were without servants, and the daughter had been educated as every daughter should be.

We returned to the parlor, and the conversation turned upon domestic duties. The daughter understood the art of pleasing conversation. Then music was introduced, and we soon found this fair maid understood how to preside in the parlor also. As we bid farewell to our friends, and ere we were out of sight of that house, our friend said, "Colonel, that's the girl for me." And since that day, we have frequently met our friend in that vicinity, and we should not wonder but that he is taking lessons in music, or perhaps learning how to cook, or it may be he is only calling to see the sweet girl's parents. Time will explain the mystery.

Now we ask, would it not be a good plan if, at the coming Mechanics' Fair, all the girls should make a loaf of bread or cake; or present some evidence of their qualifications as good daughters. We know the gentlemen Directors of the Mechanics' Fair, and also the State Fair at Stockton would not let their labor go unrewarded.

Stockton Wagons.

There seems to be a little jealousy among Teamsters and Wagon builders in some places in regard to the ability of Stockton to take the lead. Now we propose, that all should try their best; make their best wagons, and bring their best teams, and have a grand Trial of Skill at the Stockton Fair. The old saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," will be verified, by showing at the coming Fair, who makes the best Wagon and whose Team can haul the largest load?

We see that J. C. Warren (glad it was a namesake) has drawn a glorious load, 22,500 pounds, from Stockton to Mariposa, his team consisting of twelve mules. This is thus far the largest load drawn by one team.

We saw a splendid Wagon just ready to leave the wagon shop of M. P. Miller, and it was superb, worth \$1000. We hope this Wagon will be exhibited at the Fair. Mr. Miller builds the finest Wagons out. We were indebted to Mr. M. for kind attention and hospitality.

Plow and Plant—Good News for Farmers.—We are happy to know that Messrs. Hewlett & Collins of Stockton, with their usual foresight, will have ready at their large warehouse, during the week of the Fair, a large and valuable assortment of agricultural implements, garden seed and all the various articles needed upon the farm. These gentlemen are large importers of goods, and they will pride themselves in offering the best implements and seeds, such as will give satisfaction. H. & C. are also large dealers in all kinds of merchandise, as will be seen by their card.

ESTADILLO HOTEL.—This fine Hotel is now in full tide of success—well kept—well patronized. Mr. Cummings of San Leandro, has become a partner with Mr. Mulford, and is now ready to wait upon the friends and patrons of this very excellent House; and no better location can be found for travelers or persons wishing a pleasant country residence for summer, or persons seeking the restoration of health, than a residence at the beautiful town of San Leandro, Alameda county. A fine stable, and fine horses and carriages, connected with the Estadillo Hotel, give all that is required.

New Implements.

DURING our two day's visit at Stockton, this week, we looked through the busy workshops of the Mechanics there, and a busier set, or a more hard-working and industrious lot of men, we never saw. We called at the shop of D. C. Matteson & Co. to examine the new Implements they are preparing for the Mechanics' Fair. Their Mower and Reaper is of a most approved construction, combining many advantages over any now used in California, and made mostly of California timber. This machine is so constructed that the apron and reel are added after the mowing season is over, and an admirable Reaper takes the place of a Mower. The wheels are five feet in diameter, thus relieving the team very materially, and the work accomplished is much greater because easier done—a greater number of acres harvested; easier, and at less expense. This implement will be exhibited at the Fair, for examination.

A new Cultivator of large size and power, for preparing land immediately after the crops are off, called a Volunteer Cultivator; a most admirable implement. The Gang Plow, this Plow won the premium at the San Jose Fair, and is known as the best large Plow now in use. A Harrow of excellent make, one that will be highly approved. A beautiful Steel Plow, called the Farmer's Pride, and will be found worthy that name. Barley Forks—these will be found the best implements yet offered to harvesters, and will aid them materially.

Messrs. Matteson & Co. deserve great credit for their persevering industry and skill in thus striving to offer to the farmers of our State, implements of home manufacture of so high a character, and thus at the same time benefit the State by retaining our gold here. See their advertisement.

Chinese Sugar-Cane.

This new species of the Sugar-Cane, just introduced into our State, will prove a very valuable product to California. As green fodder for stock, especially for swine, it has no equal, as the young suckers around the main stock can be cut and will continually grow as fodder. We would recommend to those who desire to save heavy seed, the careful removal of all the young suckers, thus giving the full strength of the plant to the seed.

We are glad to notice many small patches of the Sugar-Cane in various sections of the State, and shall be glad to receive information upon the success of the several growers.

Splendid Ranch for Sale.

Whoever may be in want of a Farm worth having, should look at the Ranch this week advertised in our journal. We have been over this farm, in past years, and we know that there is not a Ranch in California, upon which more money has been expended, or more work done, or better done, than the Ranch of Hutchinson & Green, on the Potosi. The list of implements speaks volumes for correct farming. This advertisement can be relied on. This Farm is fully up to the description, and will pay any one for a visit to it. Should they not become a purchaser, they will thank us for the notice that gave them a ride to a pleasant section of country.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We are indebted to kind friends at the East for many valuable favors, received by last steamer. Among them: Youat, on the Horse; and Youat, on the Dog; new editions, with fine illustrations—most excellent works, and should be in every farmer's library. Received from Messrs. Leavitt & Alden, Publishers, New York.

An Apple Slicer machine, of ingenious contrivance; worthy the notice of all housekeepers. From A. M. Collins, of Philadelphia. (See advertisement in another column.)

The Guitar at Home; a new work, just issued by Wm. Hall & Son, New York; a valuable work for instructors and pupils. Received from publishers.

The following new music, received from Horace Waters, will be indeed an acquisition to song: "Pearls for the Parlor;" "Leaves from the Opera;" "The Maiden's Resolution;" "Kappes' Gems;" being mostly collections of the newest and the best. Just issued from this very celebrated Music Publishing House.

Splendidly bound copies of Byron, Moore, Shakespeare, Hemans, and "Pollock's Course of Time," with the "Parables of Krumacher," "Poetic Quotations of Watson, and of Weld," have been also received by the last steamer.

We received a fine copy of "Little Dorrit," from the publishers, some little time since, which we omitted to acknowledge.

For all these valuable favors we are greatly indebted, and our donors, readers, and friends shall be more or less benefitted thereby.

THE "SIGN" AND "GRIP."—Just as we were going to press a neatly printed periodical bearing the beautiful triune type of the Covenant, Friendship, Love and Truth, was laid upon our table. We hail the Covenant as a valuable accession to the literature of California, and the Odd Fellows of our State may be proud of so handsome and well conducted a journal. With such pens as Bessie, Dr. Morse, McDonald, and others named, it must succeed.

NEWSPAPER DEPOT AT PETALOMA.—Agricultural Books of approved standard character will be found at the Post-office Depot of A. A. Hunnewell, Esq., at Petaloma; and we know, from actual observation, that this Depot is one of the best in all that section of country—the best papers, periodicals, and books, with all the choice *etceteras*, can always be had, of our friend Hunnewell. He has excellent taste in selecting, and is always present to wait on his friends. The CALIFORNIA FARMER can always be seen on his tables.

READ.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the interesting and valuable letters of our New York correspondent B. Every merchant and business man should carefully peruse the important truths there expressed in his letter, on the depression in California. No word of ours is needed to enforce them, other than to ask their reading. His letter of news will also be found of interest.

The sketch of the Great Plains is worthy a careful perusal. Read and remember—the future will reveal.

Grace Greenwood, our readers will remember, most of them, as the talented editress of that valuable journal the Little Pilgrim; and we wish every mother in our land would subscribe for that most interesting of all papers for children. Letter No. 1 from this lady will be perused with interest, and we have others from her pen that will stir the nobler impulses. We do not wonder at the success of her journal when such a leader is at the head. We shall present the Prospectus of the Little Pilgrim in our next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received and placed on file, accepted: Alice, whose reappearance comes like a sun gleam; Sallie, from across the great waters, whose happy description of Home is most acceptable; Agricola, whose words and counsels are taken as gospel; and B., who will find lasting friends among all his readers. These, with much more of value, we shall present early. We are still obliged to defer much we would wish in this week—but our columns are full.

THE CHINESE.—This nation, as we have always said, are to be our co-workers in building up California, and in revealing our resources. They will be the most reliable laborers upon our Rice plantations, our Cotton fields and our Sugar plantations. They will grow our Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, and our Silks. They will be to us what the colored race have been to the South, and yet free laborers; and no legislation or device of man can hinder it. It is written in the law of progress, and God has spoken it.

We copy the following to show the signs of it: The Mariposa Democrat says: It is more than probable that the ditch from the South Fork of the Merced river will be commenced this summer. It appears that certain Chinese capitalists have proposed to furnish some two thousand of their countrymen to dig the ditch. The capitalists will charge twenty-five dollars per month for every Chinaman, and take a mortgage on the ditch for the whole sum or price of labor performed, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. The Chinese will furnish their own provisions and tools, but the parties contracting for their labor will be required to pay their traveling expenses to this country. The fluming part of the ditch will not be constructed by the Chinamen, and arrangements with other capitalists will have to be made for this part of the work.

THE WEALTH OF SHASTA COUNTY.—R. R. Snee, Assessor of Shasta county, made his report on Monday, 3d inst., which is thus noticed by the Shasta papers:

His assessment amounts to the sum of \$1,924,018. This is the largest assessment ever returned in our county, and exceeds that of last year by over \$130,000.

Poll and Hospital Tax.—Of Poll Tax, there has been paid this year the sum of \$2,810 75, and during the same time of Hospital Tax the sum of \$1,522 50.

Live Stock.—Horses, 920; mules, 701; jacks, 14; work cattle, 804; young cattle, 1,118; cows, 1,214; hogs, 3,244; sheep, 75; chickens, 5,520.

Mills.—Sixteen saw mills have been erected in our county, at a cost of \$73,000. Two grist mills, at a cost of \$20,000. Four quartz mills, at a cost of \$18,000.

Amount of poll tax paid in is \$2,180 15; hospital tax, \$1,522 50; total poll and hospital tax collected, \$4,333 25.

THE SONORA, that left our port last Wednesday, carried from us only about one and a half million—a gradual falling off. We hope it will continue to fall off till the tide turns the other way.

LINDSEY'S PATENT PUMP.—This valuable invention should receive especial attention at the hands of all who need pumping. See advertisement.

To the Ladies.

We should especially call your attention, those who are housekeepers, or those who are about to become so, to the card of Frank Baker; some people do say that Frank Baker's is the only place in San Francisco where everything in the upholstery line can be furnished in the best style. We, of course, do not know this, but what everybody says must be true. Our readers can easily tell whether it is so by calling at Frank's.

And then, when the ladies go a shopping, no matter how rich they may be, we never yet knew a lady that did not love to shop it, and know where the best and cheapest goods are. We do not know, but again people will talk, and they constantly talk about the New York Dry Goods Store, on Montgomery street, near Bush street, and 'tis said to be the best and cheapest Family Dry Goods store in the city, and surely it can do no harm for ladies to go and try. Will you go, ladies? New York Dry Goods Store, Montgomery street, near Bush.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are Nature's aid to Health, especially adapted to this changeable climate. The act upon the liver and stomach, eradicates all poisonous particles from the blood, and averts as well as remove disorganization of the system. Sold at the manufacturers, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per box.

The Oxygenated Bitters are doing wonders in the cure of Dyspepsia, Debility, Jaundice, and Liver Diseases. Among the thousand and one preparations that have come up, for these diseases, and those of a kindred nature, this alone appears to perform all it promises.

Furniture Warehouse.
The grandest of the great sales of imported Furniture and by our large Furniture Warehouse, consists in the fact that the manufacturers on the other side know that if the Furniture is poorly made so much the sooner will purchasers break up housekeeping articles; and our large House side, like Messrs G. O. Whitney & Co. and J. G. Clark & Co., begin to see that California will have better articles than can be imported. They find that we must have "Home-made Furniture." The last week while pursuing our inquiries on this subject, we were invited into the workshop of Geo. O. Whitney & Co., on California street, San Francisco, and were highly gratified to see the work now going on. They have some thirty men engaged in manufacturing, and we examined their superior workmanship, consisting of large and small Tete-a-Tete, large and small Arm Chairs, Divans and Ottomans, Parlor Chairs, etc.; the design of the carved work we could not but admire, for it was the representation of Florida, Pomona and Ceres. The flowers, fruits and grains were most beautifully done, and the work, the polish, the whole "tout ensemble" was chaste and beautiful; and when we saw these elegant specimens of California manufacture we felt proud of our State, and rejoiced to know that a Home like Geo. O. Whitney & Co. were engaged thus in fostering our own industry. We learn their work will be exhibited at the Fair.

GREASE YOUR WHEELS.—What is more disagreeable than the sound of squeaking wheels? The pleasure of many a ride upon a pleasant day is lost for the want of a little greasing the wheels, and many a teamster has overhauled his horse or oxen by drawing heavy loads upon dry axles, besides the useless wear and needless fire. The new Axle Grease of Messrs. Hucks & Lambert, now so famous over the State, should be in every stable, at every wagon-maker's, and every ranch in the State. The inventors of this excellent article deserve a State bounty. We learn that what Messrs. H & L have sold the past year has given unusual satisfaction, and their sales consequently have trebled thus far within the present year. Their Grease is now known and approved over the whole State. Mr. Samuel Pillsbury, Sansome street, is the Agent of Hucks & Lambert. We call attention to their advertisement.

In addition to this Axle Grease, Messrs. H & L are now manufacturing the Benzole Gas, to be used in private houses, in chandeliers and hand lamps; it far surpasses any other Gas ever used, gives a brighter and clearer light, and free from smoke or smell. They manufacture a peculiar kind of Gas for miners, that can be used in the tunnels and caverns where there is strong currents of wind, without the possibility of the flame being blown out. We saw these Gases fully exhibited, and can testify to their worth and utility. The miner's Gas we saw burning in a swinging burner, and saw it taken in hand and swung with a force that a boy would swing a sling, and it was impossible to put out the Gas. For miner's use, particularly, this is a great invention, and reflects great credit upon Messrs. Hucks & Lambert.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THORNBURN'S Wholesale and Retail Catalogues of DUTCH BULBIOUS ROOTS, will be published on the 27th JULY, and will be forwarded to Dealers and others including Stamps for return postage.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
1533 3/4
15 John street, New York.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of the present year's growth, will be published on the 27th JULY, and will be mailed to Dealers and others requiring Seeds in quantities, including Stamps for return postage.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
1533 3/4
15 John street, New York.

GOUGH & CO., Publishers and Importers of EX-GRAVINGS, Manufacturers and Dealers in ARTISTS' MATERIALS of every description, 365 Broadway, New York, have recently on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States.
7/20 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac-simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.
Manufacturer's Warehouse,
HENRY OWEN, Agent,
31 John street, New York.
7/15 3m

Letter from a well-known Physician.—
HAVERHILL, Mass., June 1, 1856.
W. FOWLE & Co.—Gentlemen: While suffering from Dyspepsia some years since, and trying almost everything for its removal without any benefit, I was accidentally led to make use of the *Oxygated Bitters*, and after a short trial of them, found my health improving, and in time my disease was radically removed. Since then I have used them in my practice, and generally with good success. I know of no medicine so well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, in many of its aggravated forms. I have seen the most stubborn cases, which had yielded almost all the preparations commonly used for indigestion, yield at once upon the administration of a few doses of these Bitters. Such results have increased my confidence in their medicinal powers, and strengthened my convictions of their superiority over all other instrumentalities, in the treatment of the complaint for which they are recommended.

I would certainly advise those troubled with Dyspepsia, to use these Bitters, and I am confident all who do so, will reap great benefit, if there is nothing to contraindicate their use.
A. R. PORTER, M.D.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 132 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.
Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and E. sts., Sacramento; B. JONES & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 4/1m

The Hair! The Hair!—What Lady or Gentleman would be deprived of a beautiful head of Hair, when by the use of **LYON'S KATHAIRON** such an one can so easily be had? Too much value cannot be placed on a fine head of Hair—not only as an adornment to the person—and no person is well adorned without well arranged Hair—but, also, as intimately connected with the general health of the body—for the connection is much closer than is generally supposed. The **KATHAIRON** preserves and beautifies the Hair, making it soft, curly and glossy; and by its cleansing and invigorating properties, gives tone and elasticity to the whole system. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYKOP & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 4/1m

Berberia and Diseased Blood.—**DR. GUY** ROTH's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it!" It restores the disordered constitution, eradicates all humors from the blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a purgative and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singular efficacy is shown on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands prominently above all other Sarsaparilla. If you would have the robe brought back to your cheeks, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, take Dr. Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Essence of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be sold at low prices without adulteration. Be careful and buy only **DR. GUY'S** Sarsaparilla. Sold by Dealers generally.
PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and Importers for all California Patented Medicines, 122 Washington street, San Francisco. 7/22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c. EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Acids, Bed Bugs, Insects, &c., are being everywhere known and acknowledged as the only infallible remedies for the destruction of every species of Vermin, Insects, &c., and are being rapidly introduced on sale in every city, town, village, and neighborhood in the United States, the Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and South America.

"COSTAR'S" Prices are uniform, everywhere.
"COSTAR'S" Sales are wholly for Cash.

"COSTAR" sends by mail, prepaid, a Sample Box of the Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator, to any address in the United States, on receipt of \$1, or the Electric Powder for 50c. (The Bed Bug Exterminator, being a liquid, cannot be sent by mail.)

"COSTAR" will furnish DRUGGISTS, DEALERS and STORE-KEEPERS a 50c Sample Package of his various preparations (assorted) with Circulars, 50c, Posters, &c., on receipt of \$5 (having balance of \$5 due when sold), in order that they may test their merits.

See full particulars in Advertisements, Circulars, &c. Address "COSTAR," No. 282 Broadway, New York. 7/20 3m

BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.—**WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?** the new Story by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart, has just been commenced in HARPER'S WEEKLY, by arrangement with the author, and will be continued to completion.

Harper's Weekly now stands at the head of the American Weeklies. It combines the usefulness of the Illustrated London News with high literary excellence and an endless store of amusement. In this respect it is unique in the world. It has published the best illustrations, the best stories, the two best poems, and is now publishing the best novel, that have been presented to the American public this year.

The proprietors of Harper's Weekly beg to say, that they will spare no labor or expense to make each successive number of the Weekly better than the last.

TERMS.
HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every Saturday Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

One Copy for Twenty Weeks.....\$1 00
One Copy for One Year.....2 50
One Copy for Two Years.....4 00
Five Copies for One Year.....9 00
Twelve Copies for One Year.....15 00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year.....40 00

Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices. PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, &c.

These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chevalier P. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct. 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outline as for finished drawing. The wood which encloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1844, 3d Vol. "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

Extract from the Report of the Great London Exhibition, 1851: On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jammie have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows:

"A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits!

The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the name, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. E. Faber, C. W. Faber, &c., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person will please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
133 William street, New York.

7/23 3m

PACIFIC MUSEUM.

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

AT this popular place of amusement there is the LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited on this Coast.

Among them may be seen the Grizzly Bear called 'Samson,' weighing over 1,500 pounds; one Russian Brown Bear, weighing about 1,100 pounds; another Grizzly, weighing 1,000; Black Hyena Bear; two Rocky Mountain White Bears; the Red Bear of California; three Black Cats; two Cinnamon Cats; one Mammoth Pig; also, a great variety of other Wild Animals, together with the California Lion and Tiger, Elk, Deer, Sea Leopard, Catamount, Antelope, Prairie Wolf, Eagles, and other large Birds. Besides a collection of Stuffed Birds, such as cannot be found on this or any other coast.

A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.

Open every Day and Evening (Sunday excepted). Admission, 50 cents.

7/6 5

Who Wants a Cheap Piano?

THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the purchase and sale of PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., and, being a practical musician, has given entire satisfaction. He buys directly from the manufacturers, and is thereby relieved from heavy costs and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, and is not only as good as new, but is bargained for at a price that can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable references, will be sent free to all parts of the world, on application to

JAMES M. KIRBY,

55 John street, New York City.

Circulars to be had, and orders received at the FARMER'S Office, San Francisco. 7/22 1/2 exp

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;

ANTY, Capt. E. A. Poole;

"CONFIDENCE"

"WILSON G. HUNT,"

"HELEN HENSLEY," Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;

"BLADGON," Capt. Chas. Bodley;

"JULIA," Capt. E. Z. Clark;

"CORNELIA," Capt. E. Concklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

ON and after JUNE 22, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boat will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.

At 8 A. M. At 9 A. M. At 10 A. M.

At 11 A. M. At 12 M. At 1 P. M.

At 2 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 4 P. M.

San Francisco, June 25th, 1857. 7/1 1/2

CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. HOME MANUFACTURES.



D. C. MATTESON & CO., STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the various new implements which they take pleasure in offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part of the following:

MATTESON & CO.'S REAPER AND MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements never offered in any other implement, and, when on exhibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immediately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what should be done by such an implement. When seen it will be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.



This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying reputation the past year, the undersigned having been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture. The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.

This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvesters, and the undersigned believe this fork will receive their hearty approval.

D. C. M. & Co. desire, in offering the above implements, that grain growers and farmers in general would favor them with a call at their manufactory, believing they can show them implements that will give them complete satisfaction, their aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, attended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON & CO.
Stockton, August 20th, 1857. 7/6 5

MAMMOTH RANCH FOR SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Investment!

THE extensive Rancho generally known as

HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S RANCH,

situated on the Patux River, southwesterly from Sacramento, and distant about eleven miles, is offered for sale.

It consists of 3,600 ACRES OF INCLOSED LAND, and is situated in the State of California for richness of soil, grain-producing qualities, easy and desirable tillage, pasture and stock raising.

The buildings and improvements are ample for the accommodation of the workmen required for the working of this large farm, raising annually, as it has for several years past, from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of Wheat and Hay, and Carpenters' and Blacksmith Shops, with full complements of tools, &c., are upon the premises, and are competent for, and do supply all the mechanical wants of the Ranch.

Corrals and other conveniences corresponding with the extent and capabilities of the Ranch, are also properly located upon the premises, and nearly the entire ground can be viewed from the residence.

There is upon the premises, and will be sold to the purchaser of the Ranch, if desired by him, an ample stock of Horses, Mules and Oxen, together with implements of husbandry sufficient to annually sow, harvest and thrash 1,600 acres of grain, besides cutting from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay, and delivering the whole in Sacramento prior to the 1st of November of each year.

The average yield of grain upon this Ranch for several years past has been from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. The hay is a very choice quality of oat hay, and has commanded in the Sacramento market, for several seasons past, from \$25 to \$40 per ton. Also, a Barn in Sacramento, capable of storing 400 tons of hay, will be sold with the Ranch, if desired.

To give some idea of the perfect equipment of this extensive Ranch, for farming purposes, it may be mentioned that the implements consist in part as follows: to wit: 50 steel plows, including 7 gangs of 3 each; 25 harrows; 5 reapers and mowers; 2 horse-power threshing machines; 1 horse-power power-brushing machine; 100 manure-hay presses; 17 wagons; 40 sets of harness; and of other implements and tools, the full supply of those enumerated. The implements are all of the latest improvements, and of the best kind. The 7 gang-plow will, with a six-animal team to each, and one man, plow easily in the best manner, 35 acres per day. The wagons are mostly Buffalo made, with wrought-iron axles, and were ordered expressly for the Ranch. So with the response and more.

The extensive Dairy, and herd of improved American stock of Horses and Cattle, will be sold to the purchaser of the Ranch at his option, at fair market prices.

The purchaser can have early possession of the premises, or arrange with the present proprietors for the raising of 1,000 or 1,500 acres of grain, or more, at his pleasure, at a reasonable cost. He can purchase the Ranch alone, or add the furniture, utensils and work stock, or the whole property, at his option.

There is no healthier locality in the State. The water is good and abundant. Fruit Trees and Vines for ranch purposes are thriving and free. Fences of the first class. The Ranch has nearly two miles of river front, and the water is nearly a mile back from the river, which is very valuable for stock purposes.

County roads run along the entire two sides of the Ranch, without having its beauty and compactness marred by the running of a road anywhere through it.

There are excellent natural and improved roads leading in all directions, and the Ranch teams uniformly haul from 8,000 to 8,500 pounds per load of grain to Sacramento.

A rare opportunity is offered for several relatives or friends desirous of locating in the same neighborhood, and adjoining each other, who in the aggregate do not want more land than is contained in this tract—for it can be divided so as to give four farms of 900 acres each, or three of 1,200 acres each, or it can be divided into still smaller tracts, and each enjoying nearly the same kind and quality of land, as well as facilities of water and otherwise.

The use of the implements and shop conveniences can also be mutually shared without detriment to either.

A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser on a portion of the amount of purchase, if desired, in order to enable it to be realized from the coming crop.

For particulars in regard to price, and further information respecting the property offered for sale, parties wishing to purchase will apply to the undersigned.

R. O. CLARK,

O. I. HUTCHINSON, Sacramento.

JEROME C. DAVIS, Patux.

E. GIBBENS, on the premises.

STOW & BROWN, San Francisco.

C. HAIN.

E. H. WINCHESTER.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Harness, Saddles, Brides,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE WARE, &c.,

No. 82 Battery Street,

Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,

N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness, Saddle Sticks and Leashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand.

7/23 3m

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets),
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.
First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances
made.
7/4

E. J. LOOMIS
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, bet. doors above East street,
San Francisco.
Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny
Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice
Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
Farmers in the Country are solicited to call on us.
7/1

G. P. LOUCKS.
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.
Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first
class Warehouse.
7/12 3m

R. H. BENNETT & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP.
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and
Grain in Store.
Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Store or
Store Ship.
7/21 3m

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
San Francisco.
7/1 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. A. MORSE. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drayton and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold, Silver, and Copper Boxes, and all other
kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with
dispatch.
Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest
rates.
7/1

Samuel Soule. Nathl Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
ALSO,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
San Francisco, Cal.
7/15 1/2

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crocery, Glassware, Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Special attention paid to furnishing complete
sets of Ware for Families, Hotels,
Public Parties, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at
Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS,
of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.
7/15 3m

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &c.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the River),
SACRAMENTO.
7/11 1/2

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
7/17

Collegiate Institute at Benicia.
THE vacation at this Institute will close on the 12th
of July next. Annual Session commencing again
on the 13th. Parents are requested, if convenient, to send
their sons so that they may be present at the opening of
the term.
The facilities for obtaining a good education will be
much increased during the coming year. The range of
studies will be ample, embracing the Ancient and Modern
Languages, and a thorough course in the Physical Sci-
ences; yet thoroughness in the Elementary Branches,
before advancing into the higher studies, will be a
primary requirement. We shall continue to follow, in our
government, arrangement and method of instruction, the
Normal School or Prussian system, which has been
adopted in the Eastern States with so much success.
Pupils will be fitted for the University, or will be
trained with a view to the completion of their education
in this School, as may be required by the parent.
A daily account of recitations and deportment will be
kept and sent monthly to parents.
The location of the School is easy of access from all
parts of the State; the buildings are excellent; and the
quietness and healthfulness of the village are

at the Nursery, and 1714 $\frac{1}{2}$ Clay street, above

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?
If you desire all these, we advise you to go to



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street--119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Office, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, \$6. BOARD, per Day, \$1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.
Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.
The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

BATHS FREE!

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.
R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS,

BUREAUS,

OTTOMANS,

SIDEBORDS,

LOUNGES AND

WHATNOTS,

EASY CHAIRS;

MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.
JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.
COFFEY & RISDON.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved quality. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch. Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c. We particularly invite patrons to call.
HICKLEY, BYDE & CO.



PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITREDDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

Orders from the country attended to promptly.

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices.



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.
PETER DONAHUE.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

[18-4 6m]

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

When you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
BOSTON, MASS. 7-141y

PACIFIC OIL
AND
CAMPHENE WORKS.

100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

10,000 GALLONS CAMPHENE.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

40,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

10,000 GALLONS LARD OIL.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

3,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

1,000 GALLONS TANKER'S OIL.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.
Office--Rassette House,
24 door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Residence--Room No. 8, upstairs, third door from Parlor.
7-10



GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND ROSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND the following FACTS:
THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unflinching patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and being engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter all them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We keep open all night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Bulldog's Nerve and Bone Linctment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Doyle's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUBBARD'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

Brush Manufactory.

NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Shoe, Sides, Corbeting, Tanners', Curriers', Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. Also, all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

74 Battery street,

one door from Sacramento street.

N. B.--Cash paid for Bristles.

7-23 3m

GOODWIN & CO.
GROCERS,
191 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

[18-3]

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS--In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany,

covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and

Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS--In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut

and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES--In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and

Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;

SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;

ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;

CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;

1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;

500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;

500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted

Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;

100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring Seat Chairs;

Together with a great

variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

WHATNOTS,

CRIBS AND CRADLES,

PINE WORK, &c., &c.

To Wholesale Dealers we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,

Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,

Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,

Counterpanes, Comforters,

Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

Give us a call, and examine our Stock

and Prices before selecting elsewhere.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also--Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth

streets, Sacramento.

7-11

BOOKS, &c.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1857.

NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this Journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

"Be Sure You are Right, Then Go Ahead."

Messrs. Editors: Divines tell us, as you and the readers of the FARMER well know, that it was a wise arrangement of Holy Church to institute Lent; as otherwise, although the parsons are constantly calling upon their flocks to repent of their evil ways, and turn to a new life, they might excuse themselves by saying that they would think of the matter at a more convenient season. This seems sensible; and although, of the Feasts and Fasts of the Church, I had always a decided preference for the former, and even when a school-boy used to regret that "Christmas came but once a year," I really think we farmers might in our worldly matters take a hint from those good men, especially as in many things it cannot now-a-days be said that "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

The last sheaf of this crop has now been harvested, and a considerable portion threshed out, and a little reflection will enable every farmer to ascertain whether his returns sufficiently remunerate him for his labor and expenditure. But it is not from a merely general reflection that a wiser system is likely to be followed in future. It is not likely to take forty days to do so, however, in a satisfactory manner. I would therefore recommend to our agricultural friends, in imitation of those saints of the olden time, to think seriously over the matter; and take time to it, so that they may come to a correct conclusion; and if it were not presumptuous, I would make a few remarks which I believe will do no harm and may do some good; especially as I have been a farmer myself, and know pretty well "the sins with which they are most likely to be tempted," and wherein their system is most likely to be deficient.

The first thing which I would recommend to every farmer is to keep regular Books. Is it not strange that every petty grocer should perceive the propriety of doing so, and yet farmers, to whom they are of so much importance, seem to think such a thing entirely unnecessary? I do not mean merely that the farmer should keep a regular account of his expenditure and income, and current family expenses. It is probable that he does keep such an account. But this is not enough. He should keep a regular Labor-Book, and open a Dr. and Cr. account with every field on the farm. The propriety of this is evident. Some of his fields may be highly profitable, and others may not pay for the cultivation; and for reasons which we shall see by and by it is of the greatest importance to him to know exactly their separate returns. In this Book he ought to Dr. each field with the value of the labor put upon it, the value of the seed, the expenses of harvesting and carrying the produce to market, and also a proportion of the incidental expenses of the farm; and Cr. it with the gross returns.

By the adoption of such a correct system, the farmer would be enabled to compare and contrast one field with another, and be induced to draw conclusions as to the causes of their different productiveness, and the propriety of enhancing by an improved system of farming that of those which may not have yielded any profit at all, or of abandoning their cultivation altogether—always keeping in mind that it is seldom wise to abandon the cultivation of land for which he has already provided men, animals, and implements, and which though he cannot apparently employ to advantage as he has been farming hitherto, he cannot want otherwise. The mere fact that a certain portion of his land does not yield him any profit, may worse, that its cultivation may be attended with loss, is enough to make the most sanguine pause before he again proceed in the same course which he has no good reason to believe will be attended next year with a different result. Here those different improved systems of farming which we begin to contemplate adopting put in their several claims, and ask at all events for a fair trial. In making a fair trial of any system which he has not yet followed, it will at once appear evident that it is of importance to him to keep regular accounts, as it is to be supposed, where he has to expend more labor, if not money directly out of his pocket, that he will make a trial on only a part of his farm in the first place. Another preliminary equally necessary is to

have the land well fenced. That dog-fencing which Ben Bolt speaks of, it seems cannot yet be generally adopted; although for any other purpose for which they are suitable, we certainly have in abundance

"Both hound and puppy, mongrel breed,
And ears of low degree."

Now I would make a bargain with our agricultural friends:—Although, being so far a good protestant, I have no wish to become their father confessor, I would examine more particularly the claims of deep-plowing and sub-soiling, if every farmer, who after a proper investigation has reason to be dissatisfied with his profits under his present system, should be satisfied that my conclusions are right in the main, would give them a fair trial—keeping at the same time a correct account of the labor performed, the value of the seed, and the produce, and every other item connected with the work; and also so far as he can a similar account of his labor and expenses on the same field, and its produce, this past year; and publish the results in the FARMER for general satisfaction; detailing exactly the method which he adopted. This I think is a fair proposal, and may be attended with good results.

Believing, Messrs. Editors, that you coincide with my opinions, and that Mrs. Bolt has some influence among the ladies of her neighborhood, and the ladies over their husbands throughout the whole State, I think among us we may muster such an opposition against poor Ben himself, that he may have in the matter of farming to yield to petticoat government.

AGRICOLA.

MILLERTON, August 18, 1857.

[With unspeakable pleasure we lay before our readers the above letter from "Agricola," feeling confident our real practical cultivators will be as highly gratified in its perusal as ourselves. There is so much that is truly, practically useful, so much that we admire, that we can best express our approval and admiration in the following couplet of Cowper:

"All truth is precious, if not all divine,
And what dilates the powers, must need refine."

[For the California Farmer.]

Description of Green Valley,

GREEN VALLEY, August 25, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: Agreeable to a hint dropped by one of your subscribers, about giving you an item from Green Valley, I take my pen to do so in order to oblige him.

Green Valley is in Solano county, seventeen miles from Benicia, in a northern direction. It is eight miles in length, and will average half a mile in width, and lies contiguous to Suisun Valley, on its northern boundary.

Suisun Valley taken as its base, Green Valley forms an acute triangle, the radii being ranges of hills. Divided in the middle from its apex to the center of its base by timber such as grows on the banks of the water-courses in California, it presents a lively contrast with the wild-oats at this season of the year.

As we approach the head of the valley, the timber spreads until in some places it reaches from hill to hill. Here is the most beautiful part of the valley, under this wide-extended grove, where the land can be seen for a distance, slightly undulating in its surface, and perfectly clear of any underbrush. Here, too, the cattle wander in herds or stand together enjoying a common shade. Such a beautiful appearance do these trees give the valley that a hand must be ruthless, indeed! to destroy any but one that was defective. Not too thick to interfere with cultivation, no use calls for cutting them down but fire-wood, which can be obtained on the sidehills.

There is not much grain raised. Though the land seems to have as much strength to it as the land in Suisun, still it does not produce so great a crop. One feature of the valley is the stone-walls which will shortly inclose the Ranches, wholly. For four years they have been stretching gradually these walls of stone around the Ranches. The stones are found on the hills adjacent to the valley, and are hauled and laid into into wall at an expense of five and six dollars a rod, making an everlasting fence when completed.

There is some fruit raised here, for the home appetites, but not for speculation. The grapes, though few in number, are held to the ground by their purple clusters; and the peach and apple trees are so interwoven with strings supporting the branches, that it looks every whit as if there were a mammoth spider's web in each. Some of the apples are large; one measured 12 inches around, and the others were all of good size. The fruit was hurt by the hot weather of one day in June. The sun actually baked one side of the apples and those only escaped which were shaded. The peach trees of O. Ramsay were heavily loaded with fruit, as were the peach and apple trees of S. Stills. As these gentlemen pay their attention to the stock business, they delight more to invite all hands into the garden, than to make money in such a small way. And



SHORTHORN DURHAM HEIFER EMPRESS.

The second volume of Allen's Herd Book gives her pedigree as follows: Roan, calved 5th December, 1853, and got by Vandall (1055) out of May Dacre by Crowder (384), Milkmaid by Accident (191), Lady Macallister, by Pontiac (124), Lady Durham by San Martin (2599)—the Dur-

ham cow imported in 1817. She was bought at the Illinois State Fair, where she had taken the first premium as a yearling, for five hundred dollars, by Hon. John Wentworth, for his farm at Summit, Cook county, Ill., of J. A. Brown, her breeder.

on Sundays after church, they dispense their favors to the congregation. Such is Country life. City life can't beat it.

KIP.

Chinese Sugar-cane.

EDITORS FARMER: I wish to inquire, through your valuable paper, as to the best mode and culture of the Chinese Sugar-cane, the time of planting, the best way, and what soil the best adapted to it? A friend sent me a small parcel, about a teaspoonful, the first that I ever saw. I planted it in hills, similar to broom-corn; it came up, and grew from eight to twelve feet high. I measured one stalk that was twelve feet six inches high. The stalks grew very large, and were well loaded with seed—some ten quarts.

Being unacquainted with it, it is of but little use to me. If some one will please to inform me of its value, it will repay me. Yours, &c.,

INQUIRER.

TEOLUNNE RIVER, August 23, 1857.

The Way they Talk in California.

The American, so lately the possessor of California, seems to have awakened up a new scene in its fine valleys, and already we have records more pleasing and humanizing than those of the gold hunter thirsting after sudden riches. Laying on our table, and inviting perusal, we picked up a month later than it deserved, the Official Report of the California State Agricultural Society's Third Annual Fair, Cattle Show, and Industrial Exhibition, held at San Jose, the last fall. Its publication marks an era in the history of this Union which it is well not to pass over unnoticed. A whole new country, falling from the hands of an inert race into the possession of a new and energetic people, has been transformed; the results of energy are here pointed out in most energetic language, and in a spirit that has already swept the lazy Spaniard from the soil; we hear no more of him than of the red Indian in Pennsylvania.

California possesses many advantages of soil and climate; the cultivators are turning their attention, in some places, to tropical fruits, with eminent success, and soon oranges, etc., will form staples which will prevent the need of importing the great luxuries of Central America. Camellias, in many parts, prosper to perfection. The lemon, the citron, the mango, the sapota, aguacate, or butterfruit, the pepper-tree, cotton, foreign grape-vines in every variety, the soft-shelled almond, sugar-cane, pomegranate, pine-apples, cotton, the olive, are among the products which do or promise well.

The Report mentions so many successful cultivators with their thousands of trees and vines, that we are obliged to omit the majority. At Marysville, Beach and Shephard have 40,000 peach-trees, 5,000 apple, and 5,000 pear, 3,000 cherry, 2,000 plum, and 40,000 grape-vines, with a large amount of ornamental trees and shrubbery. G. G. Briggs has nearly 200,000 peach, and 20,000 nectarine and apricot-trees. Gen. Sutter, a great collection, and a garden and grounds in excellent taste. In some cases, most of the labor is performed by Indians. The mulberry for the silk-worm, is getting into vogue. Mr. Delmas has eighty varieties of grapes, whose thrift and luxuriance afford strong evidence that they could not have found a more genial climate. He has 24,000 grape-vines in all. Mr. Wm. Lent and E. L. Gould, number their fruit trees by the thousand. Mr. J. Cook grows the Black Morocco Grape in perfection, and all these grapes are of open air culture. Mr. F. G. Appleton has a hundred swarms of bees, doing extremely well. The swarms which Mr. A. had last spring, have produced from two to four swarms each. The honey which has been taken from them is of the finest quality. The experiments which have been thus far made with bees, give every assurance that there is no country in the world superior to California for the honey bee.

Peach trees budded the previous year on small seedlings, in twelve months were eighteen inches in circumference at six inches above the ground. The fruit of four old pear trees, grafted with Bartlett's eighteen months, had been sold for \$180. Mr. Lowellyn has 25,000 apple trees, and grew three apples upon grafts inserted the previous winter, and only a few inches from the ground. Mr. Daniel's garden is filled with a great variety

of choice fruit trees and plants, which are cultivated with a skill which few possess in a higher degree than Mr. Daniels, who is one of the foremost minds in California. Smith and Winchell have 100,000 apple trees of eighty varieties. Messrs. McMurtre were offered \$10,000 for the produce of 100 acres of potatoes. Messrs. Thompson have 18,000 trees, and a vineyard of 8,000 vines—the latter protected from the winds by belts and avenues. Their orchard, which the previous year looked, from a distance, like rows of half-grown corn, was the next, a forest in which a man may hide himself. Their plan is to plow deep, dig wide and deep holes, and work the ground from February until July, allowing no grass or weeds to grow among the trees. Major Barbour fully expected to realize from \$15,000 to \$20,000 from two acres of melons, selling two to three hundred dollars worth a day. Twelve pumpkins raised in Los Angeles, weighed over fifteen hundred pounds. Sausvain Brothers have 60,000 vines, and made two thousand and eighteen gallons of wine, and some brandy; and they have two good wine cellars—one 124 by 15 feet, the other 90 by 16 feet. California seems destined to stand first among wine producing States. Mr. Cardwell raised a sweet potato weighing twenty-three pounds; they keep growing all the season. Mr. Smith raised a beet measuring three feet six inches in circumference. One tree of California Pear produced, last year, \$250. In two small valleys are found one million of grape vines. And finally, they even turn their steamboat explosions to account, for "on the Colorado, forty miles below Fort Yuma, in August of 1854, a steamer transporting government stores was blown up; and the next year, in places where the sacks had fallen, a fine growth of barley was found!"

And to conclude: "Of the *Gloria mundi* there were nine specimens, one of which was so enormously large that your Committee feel almost hesitant about giving its weight and measurement. It was seventeen inches in circumference each way, and weighed two pounds three and one-half ounces. It was of the most perfect form, and in all respects, the most noble specimen of an apple we have ever seen. Had your schedule allowed a premium for the finest specimen, this would certainly have claimed it; but as we were compelled to consider extent of variety also, we recommend a special premium for this of a framed diploma." Grateful Committee, and happy California! We must send out an agent, or go ourselves, for the half does not seem to be generally known. We are a wonderful go-ahead people, and it is only surprising we do not yet own Cuba, and the right of way to the placers. —[Phila. Horticulturist.]

THE VINEYARDS OF NEW SOUTH WALES. One of the most important features in the transactions of our country districts during the past month has been the gathering of the vintage in the vine-producing districts throughout the colony. From all the chief vineyards—Camden Park, Wivenhoe, Irrawang, Tomago, Carrara, Turleer, Warra-Purra, Began, Lochinvar, &c., the accounts are satisfactory, and, according to the most careful estimates the quantity of wine which the year's vintage will produce may be taken at 200,000 gallons, being a considerable advance on the reports of former years. There is but one opinion of the wines, namely, that in richness of flavor and perfume, and the more delicate qualities of the juice of the grape, they must unquestionably take a very high rank. We have lately stated that the great demand now existing in this colony and Victoria for our wines will not admit of any large export to Europe for the next few years; and, as a proof of this, we may observe that the greater quantity of the stock in our cellars, and which will be ready for delivery next season, is already bespoke for home consumption and that of the sister colony. The extension of vineyards in every part of the colony will, however, soon increase our stocks, and when careful cultivators find (according to Mr. Blake) that, in favorable seasons, as much as 2000 gallons have been the yield from good soils, we cannot doubt that wine-making will become one of the most profitable branches of colonial enterprise. —[Sydney Morning Herald.]

HOT.—Fort Miller is reported to be the hottest locality in California. The thermometer frequently indicates 120 degrees.

Washington a Horticulturist.

We are apt from all that has been published, to look upon Washington as a farmer on a large scale, but when we approach him nearly, we find him also a gardener and a horticulturist. In reading Irving's new life of the great Statesman, it is difficult not to extract a passage here and there, and to-day we must be indulged in this respect.

In a letter to the Chevalier de Chastellux, for whom he felt an especial regard, he says: "I will only repeat to you the assurances of my friendship, and of the pleasure I shall feel in seeing you in the shade of those trees which my hands have planted; and which, by their rapid growth, at once indicate a knowledge of my declining years, and their disposition to spread their mantles over me, before I go hence to return no more." (Vol. iv. pp. 455.)

A few pages forward, we come upon the following passages, from the graceful pen of Mr. Irving: "He had a congenial correspondent in his quondam brother-soldier, Governor Clinton, of New York, whose spear, like his own, had been turned into a pruning-hook."

"Whenever the season is proper, and an opportunity offers," writes he to the Governor, "I shall be glad to receive the Balsam-trees, or others which you may think curious and exotic with us, as I am endeavoring to improve the grounds about my house in this way." He recommends to the Governor's care certain grape-vines, of the choicest kinds, for the table, which an uncle of the Chevalier de Luzerne had engaged to send from France, and which must be about to arrive at New York. He is literally going to sit under his own vine and his own fig-tree, and devote himself to the pleasures of rural life.

"At the opening of the year 1785, the entries in his diary show him diligently employed in preparations to improve his groves and shrubbery. On the 10th of January, he notes that the white thorn is in full berry; on the 20th, he begins to clear the pine groves of undergrowth."

"In February, he transplants ivy under the walls of the garden, to which it still clings. In March, he is planting hemlock-trees, that most beautiful species of American evergreens, numbers of which had been brought hither from Occoquan. In April, he is sowing holly-berries in drills, some adjoining a green-brier hedge on the north side of the garden gate; others in a semicircle on the lawn. Many of the holly bushes thus produced, are still flourishing about the place, in full vigor. He had learned the policy, not sufficiently adopted in our country, of clothing his ornamental grounds as much as possible with evergreens, which resist the rigors of our winter, and keep up a cheering verdure throughout the year. Of the trees fitted for shade in pasture land, he notes the locust, maple, black mulberry, black walnut, black gum, dogwood, and sassafras, none of which he observes materially injure the grass beneath them."

"Is, then, for once a soldier's dream realized? Is he in perfect enjoyment of that seclusion from the world and its distractions, which he had so often pictured to himself amid the hardships and turmoil of the camp? Alas, no! 'The post,' that 'herald of a noisy world,' invades his quiet, and loads his table with letters, until correspondence becomes an intolerable burden." —[The Horticulturist.]

THE PRODUCE OF THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Mr. J. D. Layton, connected with the extensive sugar refinery of Belcher & Bro., of St. Louis, furnished us yesterday with samples of sugar and sirup, which can be seen at our counting-room by those curious in such matters, the produce of the Chinese sugar cane, from the plantation of Col. Ives of Terra Beauf. In May, last year, Col. Ives put one-fourth of an acre under cultivation, which ripened by the first of August, producing two barrels of sirup and fifteen bushels of seed. In December, following, the second crop was matured. This season Col. Ives has, we learn, some two hundred acres under cultivation, which he expects will be ready for cutting down in August, and will yield at least \$40,000. —[N. O. Delta, 21st June.]

THE GRAPE CROP.—The Cincinnati Gazette learns that the "rot" has injured the grapes in many of the vineyards around Cincinnati. In some vineyards at least one half of the grapes are destroyed. If, however, the weather should be favorable, and the injury extend no further, the crop will still be good. The vineyards, this spring, have been weighed down with a superabundant crop—so much so, that if half of the grapes are thinned away by the "rot," a fine crop would still be realized.

ABUNDANT LIMESTONE.—Contrary to the ordinary received opinion of geologists, gold was found (in 1851) to exist in conjunction with limestone. The deposits were located on the Colorado desert, and so far removed from the ordinary sphere of observation of persons capable of judging of the genuineness of the discovery, that much doubt rested on the subject.

Within a few days, however, it has been established beyond cavil that an extensive lead of this description exists in the heart of California. We have seen some very rich specimens obtained from the vicinity of Angel's Camp, in Calaveras county. The rock is a compound of lime, talc, sulphuret of iron and gold, and yields from \$2,000 to \$5,000 to the ton! This enormously rich discovery is one hundred feet in breadth, with an unascertained length. The claim of Mr. Bouton, whose specimens we examined, extends by the above-mentioned breadth, two thousand feet in length. Previous to bringing his specimens to this city, Mr. B., as well as others who examined them, supposed the rock to be quartz, but their subjection to the chemical tests proved the case to be otherwise, and clearly established the fact that gold can exist in connection with limestone. —[Prices Current.]

LOW.—The water of the Sacramento river on Wednesday morning last, was within sixteen inches of last year's low water mark. This is the lowest notch of the season.

From the Philadelphia Horticulturist for July.

A Trip to Cuba and the Southern States.

"It is a goodly sight to see
What Heaven hath done for this delicious land!
What fruits of fragrance blush on every tree!
What goodly prospects o'er the hills expand!"

RARELY did we meet with an American just landed in Cuba who was not highly delighted with the place and the climate. The general first impression was to make a purchase, and settle down for the winter in this charming sunshine. This impression lasted for about two weeks with most, while others remained true to the first feeling of these "new-born delights," and one or two of our casual acquaintances actually effected purchases. Generally, however, discoveries were not slow in being made that the difficulties of the language, and the habits of the people, with certain fears for the future aspect of political affairs, the necessity of a license to reside there—all these mostly disenchanted us before we had seen much of the island.

The fruits, the perpetual summer, and less oppressive weather than we had been led to expect, were all great inducements; added to this and the low price of land where it had plenty of fruit but no slaves upon it, was the vicinity to home, tolerably regular mails, and some American society. The habits of the people, so different from our own, came in last as the final discouragement, but Cuba seems to have been designed for the winter residence of the Northerners, and such, if it is acquired, it will unquestionably become. Climate is virtually capital, not only in the easy production of animal, but vegetable food; for instance, the banana, which is estimated to yield 4,000 pounds of nutriment on 1076 square feet, enables a man to maintain a family by working very moderately for two days in seven, the produce of the plant being one hundred and thirty-three times more than that of wheat, and forty-four times more than the yield of the potato, exceeding, as Humboldt supposes, all plants upon the globe in the amount of food it yields on a given area.

Linnæus said that the first abode of our species was the region of the palm, and that man is essentially *palmiferous*. It may be that the races in these palmiferous regions are not the most progressive, because, though climate is much, race is more. The balmy and the spontaneous fruits of Paradise, would probably fail to energize some races of our own continent. But again, is it not true, that the eternal war against climate, prolonged winters, etc., consumes as large a portion of man's labor as an annual conflagration? and may we not hope that, while the Anglo-Saxon in the tropics, though he might work less in such an atmosphere, would enjoy more, and with the untiring energies of his mind devote more time to his improvement, and as nearly as he could, realize the greatest happiness he is capable of? The problem has never been fairly tried; it is destined to be, however, and so far as such an experiment is desirable, we are inclined to be a filibuster, though no further.

The rapid strides of our steamship as she glided past the Moro, the Punta, and Cabanas batteries, again found all hands on deck, at early sunrise; the realization of all our anticipations was quite equal to the scene our excited imaginations had conjured up, but words fail to convey such impressions, and we pass on to the full view of Havana. Its antique architecture—its mixture of grandeur and poverty—its cathedrals and churches, gloomy, and worn by time—its Moorish arches and peculiar roofs—contrasted finely with the trim shipping of all nations lying at anchor in great numbers in its noble and safe bay. The opposite villages of Casa Blanca and Regia (the sugar depots), had more of a home look, and we felt the American spirit near us when the several new steam ferry boats, exactly like our own, came paddling along.

We were soon surrounded by anxious but good looking faces, desirous to convey us on shore, but the irregulars were commanded to *vamos*, and we were soon grouped into parties, descending into large boats under the wings of the various hotel keepers whom we had solicited to take charge of us, all such establishments being well filled. A dollar for an endorsement of our passports, which allowed us as a favor to reside on the island for a month, discovered the fact that our money was at a discount of ten per cent with these officials, and, in regular commercial dealings, of five; our own dime, however (the latter being the general currency for small transactions), pass for a ride in a volante, etc., as well as a quarter of a dollar.

Our party patronized Wolcott's Hotel, where we were very uncomfortable, at a nominal charge of three dollars and a half a day, but which, with etceteras, was generally nearly double that sum. The other houses are not much better, except Mrs. Almy's, where Dr. Kane expired, and which, though rather low in the front elevation, is a most comfortable hotel, well conducted, and, consequently, difficult to get access to by the new comer, who finds all the rooms occupied. The Havana table presents some novelties that are striking; bananas and plantains, fried in sweet oil, take the place of potatoes, and for desert, oranges, bananas, and other fruits, with guava jelly. The winter vegetables are those of our midsummer, including tomatoes, peas, egg-plants, etc., etc.

The Plaza de Armas, in front of the Governor-General's palace, is well planted with flowering shrubs, and in the center, are four Royal Palms, of considerable height. When this scene is lighted up by a moonlight evening—the bands playing, and the whole population assembled (the ladies in full dress, in their volantes, and the gentlemen stopping to smoke, admire, and chat with them)—the entire scene is one of those Oriental, and yet European pictures that can only be seen under the tropics, and alone would pay for a trip to this far away and fairy island.

The *Cupidon*, a glorious hyacinth with rosy red blossoms, makes a great show in the Plaza. The Mango-Tree, which greatly resembles in form the Horsechestnut, is one of the best shade trees of the island, and here must be noted the new fact to us, that scarcely any person ever plants a shade tree near his dwelling; the sea breezes from either ocean are found to be better than shade. In this respect, the residences of the wealthy have to us an unimproved aspect, which it is hard to reconcile with wealth or even comfort. The Cocoa-Nut and the Royal Palm are, however, incorporated in every scene on the cultivated portion of the island, and one never gets tired of their beauty.

The reader will suppose that, after a glance at the town, peering numerous oranges, and being astonished at the novel fruit and wonderful fish markets, we at once began to saunter about among the gardens, plantations, and trees. But how to describe what is so novel! The difficulty is appalling, and, in a limited space, impossible; impressions only can be attempted. Sir J. E. Smith, the eminent botanist, strikingly remarks that "no writer whatever has rendered the natural productions of the happiest and most luxurious climate of the globe half so interesting or instructive as Linnæus has made those of his own northern country." This is eminently true, and it remains, as far as we know, a delightful task unfulfilled, to convey by means of the pen, the grand ideas which tropical vegetation, and its accompanying

scenes, naturally call forth. But it must be remembered, that all is not beautiful. It had been one of our ambitions to see an Aloe hedge, and to ride along roads bordered with our greenhouse plants. Alas! a hedge of Aloe is but a sorry sight; it is grown up and over with a thousand other plants and vines running riot in wild neglect, and really presenting little or none of the beauty we had anticipated. The Cherokee Rose about Natchez, is ten times more beautiful, and yet, with care, the Aloe would make a superb fence; and it is a most useful one, but it occupies a large space that would otherwise be converted to a profitable cultivation. All the energies of the landholders seem to be given to the cultivation of sugar, coffee, or tobacco. The ornamental, where beauty would spring up from every touch of taste, forms but little of the studies of the Cubans; but, even with their utter neglect, as a general thing, nature and the climate assert their supremacy. At every turn, some new surprise awakens the imagination, and obliges us to remember that we are in one of the richest botanical regions of the globe. But these riches are unappreciated, and as for our greenhouse plants being seen at every step, you find yourself in a region where they are too common to be admired, except by the very few.

A short ride on the Paseo (the afternoon drive of all that can afford to keep a volante), brings us to the Governor-General's garden, lately invaded by the railroad, but possessing some beautiful plants and superb vines. Orange-trees in full bearing and in flower, the Mammea and Sugar apples hanging on the trees all winter, and hundreds of novel specimens, would occupy a person of leisure for weeks. The botanical knowledge of the most scientific is put to an immediate and trying test in Cuba. Recognition is attempted as visions of dried herbariums float on the memory, but in general, all our party, after puzzling themselves for names, gave it up as a labor which took too much from the zest of the feast spread before us; and it was no uncommon thing for the *savon* of the party to be seen placing his specimen carefully in his pocket, while he accepted a basket of oranges, or a bunch of bananas, or watched the *tearing-up* process, employing forks instead of knives to the pine-apple. For the purpose of study, we all determined to repeat the trip the next very cold winter, and remain longer in this noble field of nature.

Count Ferdinand's garden, on the Cerro Road, a short distance from Havana, is the best worth visiting of any that we could hear of, and is accessible to all strangers. It occupies but a few acres, in the English style. The *Aracaria Brazilianis* is one of the most striking trees; it has attained a height of about twenty feet, and forms, of course, a magnificent object. There is almost a total absence, in Cuba, of coniferous trees; what we call "evergreens" are not required, because they have broad, shining-leaved trees that are evergreen, which they value more highly. There is a very fine collection of palms here, including the fan-palm, and one with a frond at least six feet in length. The *Cocotobou*, or India-rubber tree, is also a great ornament, and attains considerable height. The *Copaiba* tree and the *Mahogani* here first strike the eye, though common on the island. This garden is kept in the highest order, and is a grand treat to the eye. Amid the palms, the old Count has built a most sumptuous cold-water bath—quite good enough to enchant Juno, or to lull the beauties of Calypso. It is entirely lined with exquisite tiles, and the walls of the building are frescoed with mythological legends; the steps to the water are of the finest material; the colored glass of the windows throws a red tinge upon the skin, and the faultless transparency of the water tempts the eye.

The garden possesses twelve native palms, including the screw palm, and six foreign kinds. The night-blooming *Cereus* runs riot over an immense arbor, and vines, of colors and appearances which we never saw before, festoon themselves from every support. The Pimento, the Mammea Apple, the Gourd or Calabash-tree, bearing calabashes sometimes large enough to be employed for a child's bathing-tub, each fruit hanging with its great weight on a slender limb, are astonishments which we must not go out of our way too far to describe. The gardener has succeeded in making a good lawn, by constant attention, and you soon satisfy yourself that a paradise might readily be created with the aid of such climatic accompaniments.

The house is in elegant taste, filled with European specimens of the fine arts, and luxurious furniture; hanging baskets on the inclosed piazzas, look like civilization; various colored *Thunbergias* run riot over the lattices, of a strength and size unknown to us; and altogether, this is one of the best garden experiences to be had in Cuba; it is laid out in perfect taste, with English gardenesque effects much increased by tropical advantages. The Count is a widower, and rarely resides here. His income is perfectly beyond conception; they say, three thousand dollars a day! His nephew, who had been implicated in some political transactions, we found at Natchez, Mississippi, teaching Spanish to a small class, while the uncle or the Government have eluded his purse-strings, and refuse him a dollar. The name of this most gentlemanly exile is Don Manuel de Santa Cruz, and his title, by inheritance, should be Count Ferdinand, Jaraco, and Mopox; he was for eight months confined in the Moro, from which he most ingeniously escaped. There is a "skeleton" even in palaces.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*The hedge most used is of the Pine-Apple family, *Bromelia pinum*, of Spanish botanists.

GRAFTING WAX.—Many mixtures have been proposed for this use, and each in turn has been laid aside for cause. What is called by sculptors "modeling wax" is the best, as it is entirely proof against water, and its contraction by cold or softening by heat, is not sufficient either to cause it to run or crack; it may be pressed into any form, without breaking up granular or mealy. Melt beeswax, and while melted, stir in about one-quarter the weight of balsam of fir (Canada balsam). If poured while hot on thin tissue paper, laid on a smooth surface, it may be cut in strips, and so used conveniently. If in sticks or balls, the warmth of the hand and slight working will render it soft, so as to be pressed over the incision, and around the cicatrix. If a small quantity of vermilion is added, it will be of a beautiful red color, and insects will not travel over it to attack the cicatrix.

GRAIN TRADE AT CHICAGO.—Total receipts from 1st January to 4th July: Flour, 89,172 barrels; wheat, 1,202,592 bushels; corn, 2,497,661 bushels; oats, 367,238 bushels; total equivalent, 4,692,825 bushels. Shipments by lake for the same period, total equivalent, 5,030,574. The receipts of lumber in one week amount to over twenty millions of feet.

Destruction of the Moles and Gophers.

We copy the annexed article, which appears as a communication in the Oregonian, and refer our readers to an article we published a year ago or more, where they will find we have given the fact that *Castor-oil Bean* is the plant; and we presume that is what the writer of the following alluded to, though he has made no mention of what plant it is. He says:

"I have seen and heard much in regard to Agriculture and Horticulture, as to the best modes of cultivating, training, &c., with various receipts for destroying such insects as are more or less injurious to vegetation, and especially to fruit trees. There are many, however, that seem to have been overlooked, which I think deserve notice. There are also a few animals which are extremely annoying. One of the most destructive to a young nursery, garden or cornfield is the ground-mole. At least, I found them so on my farm for the first two years of cultivation. After trying various plans and making many fruitless attempts to rid my farm of this pest, I was accidentally put in possession of the proper remedy. I will therefore give my experience in the matter. Some three years since, I obtained some seeds of various kinds, which I planted, and after they came up and matured to some extent, I observed the ground near a certain plant [doubtless the *Castor-oil Bean*, as mentioned above.—Ed. O. F.] was not molested by the mole. I then removed some of them to different parts of my garden, which had the desired effect. I was careful to preserve the seed, which I planted promiscuously over my entire farm. This I did the second time, and now my farm is almost entirely free from the ravages of the mole. I have not been able to try its effects on the gopher, as there are none on my farm. I am fully persuaded, however, that it would be as efficacious in destroying the gopher as the mole, as there seems to be but a shade's difference between the two. I should have made known my discovery sooner, but I wished in the first place to test the matter fully myself, and then there would be no mistake in laying it before the public."

Vicious Cattle.

The common vice of jumping and throwing fences is taught to cattle, with scarcely an exception, by their owners and care-takers. Fences half down soon fall by the rubbing of cattle, and teach the first lesson, especially if cattle have any shrewdness in observing cause and effect. Very fine feed just over a poor fence, is the next lesson; letting down bars and rail fences to the halves, from laziness, so that the animal has to leap, is the third lesson—and this last is often first, second and third with sheep, until they will scale anything. These three lessons are usually enough, but a fourth is often added, namely: placing one additional rail on the fence each successive day, as they become more skillful, for the ostensible object of keeping the jumper within bounds, but really operating as a most ingenious contrivance to teach the art of vaulting. We have heard of French being "taught in six lessons;" but very few animals require more than the above four to enable them to take a "French leave" of any ordinary inclosure.

Save the Dead Leaves.

If every horticulturist would reflect for a moment on the nature of fallen leaves, which contain not only the vegetable matter but the earthy salts, lime, potash, etc., needed for the next season's growth—and that, too, exactly in the proportion required by the very tree and plant from which they fall—may, more, if they would consider that it is precisely in this way, by the decomposition of these very fallen leaves, that nature enriches the soil, year after year, in her great forests, it would scarcely be possible for such a reflecting horticulturist to allow these leaves to be swept away by every wind that blows, and finally lost altogether. A wise horticulturist will diligently collect, from week to week, the leaves that fall under each tree, and by digging them under the soil, provide in the cheapest manner the best possible food for that tree. In certain vineyards in France, the vines are kept in the highest condition by simply burying at their roots every leaf and branch that is pruned off such vines, or that fall from them at the end of the season.

The following singular facts are disclosed in the recent efforts made to introduce Beef Cattle from Venezuela into the Atlantic States, in order to break up the monopoly enjoyed by drovers and butchers. The Evansville (Indiana) Journal, of the 25th ult., says:

The cattle raised upon the savannas of Venezuela never eat hay, nor can they be made to eat it by any degree of hunger; they are frightened at the sight of an ear of corn, nor will they drink water except from a "babbling brook." They will die of thirst and starvation before they will touch either on board a vessel. The attempts to overcome these difficulties with the wild cattle in the bordering States of Mexico and in Texas have proven that they are not transportable on any voyages longer than they can be kept without food or water. The cattle brought from Texas to New Orleans neither drink nor eat from the time they are put on board the ship till they are landed; and in a passage of thirty-six hours from Matagorda to the Mississippi, large numbers die. The idea of bringing the wild cattle of Venezuela to New York alive, is one of the wildest projects ever debated by sensible men. The pastoral regions of our own country, between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, are the regions from which we must draw our beef and mutton for the future.

RECIPE FOR DYSENTERY.—As the season is at hand when all classes are liable to be afflicted with dysentery, diarrhea, &c., we deem it our duty to make public the following simple and efficacious remedy, which has been known to us for several years, and which we have repeatedly used with complete success. It is simply to take a tumbler full of cold water, thicken it with wheat flour to about the consistence of cream, and drink it. This is to be repeated several times in the course of the day, or as often as you are thirsty; and it is not very likely that you will need it on the second day. We have not only used it in our own case, but have recommended it to our friends in many instances, and we never knew it to fail of effecting a speedy cure even in the worst stages of dysentery. It is a simple remedy, and costs little.

Miscellany.

"A HUNDRED YEARS TO COME."

Where will be the birds that sing
A hundred years to come?
The flowers that now in beauty spring,
A hundred years to come?
The rosy lip,
The lofty brow,
The heart that beats
So gallantly now—
Oh where will be love's beaming eye,
Joy's pleasant smiles and sorrow's sigh,
A hundred years to come?
Who'll press for gold this crowded street
A hundred years to come?
Who'll tread your church with willing feet
A hundred years to come?
Pale trembling age
And fiery youth,
And childhood, with
Its brow of truth,
The rich and poor, on land and sea,
Where will the mighty millions be
A hundred years to come?
We all within our graves shall sleep,
A hundred years to come!
No living soul for us will weep
A hundred years to come!
But other men
Our lands will till,
And others then
Our streets will fill;
While other birds will sing as gay,
As bright the sunshine as to-day,
A hundred years to come!

I MAY NOT LOVE THEE.

I may not love thee—but within my heart,
When night and darkness set my spirit free,
And I sit musing from the world apart,
There is a low, deep voice that tells of thee.
That voice is sweet and mournful as the tone
Of far-off music heard in sleep,
Or the wild cadence of a spirit lone
O'er the hushed waters of the midnight deep.
I may not love thee—but thy blessed look
Forever haunts my soul when thou art far—
It glances upward from each moonlit brook,
And downward from each bright and holy star.
'Tis imaged in each flower that lifts its eye
At morn to greet the sunshine and the dew,
And in each fairy cloud that wanders by,
Floating in beauty o'er the mountain blue.
I may not love thee—but thy gentle words
Can stir within my soul its fount of tears,
And wake the echo of my heart's deep chords,
Like some sweet melody of early years.
I may not love thee—but thy image seems
A loving radiance to my spirit given,
For oh! I picture thee in all my dreams
Of bliss on earth and blessedness in Heaven!

Politics and our Water Front.

Every reasoning mind—every true friend of California, and especially all who have any regard for the city of San Francisco, as they look upon the men whose corrupt plans and selfish schemes have plunged the city in debt, robbed it of its original natural beauty, and brought reproach upon its name and character, despoiling it of credit at home or abroad—must loathe those political vampires, and resolve to labor for their overthrow as the only hope of ever witnessing any degree of safety or prosperity.

The "water front," like the "grading of the city," schemes laid in iniquity, are now beginning to show their full deformity; and the cases in our courts, and epithets bandied by politicians, are the sure proof of the cruel wrong practiced upon those who have borne the taxes which paid for these iniquities; and many weak minds and unreflecting men have been brought to ruin by the schemes of those who held the reins of power.

The condition of some of our wharves, and the prospect of some of the owners of water lots, are forcibly illustrated by the following happy sketch of Geo. P. Morris, Esq., during the rage of speculation in the same character of property in the City of Gotham. The sketch is entitled

The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

How much real comfort every one might enjoy, if he could be contented with the lot in which heaven has cast him, and how much trouble would be avoided if people would only "let well alone." A moderate independence, quietly and honestly procured, is certainly every way preferable even to immense possessions achieved by the wear and tear of mind and body so necessary to procure them. Yet there are very few individuals, let them be doing ever so well in the world, who are not always straining every nerve to do better; and this is one of the many causes why failures in business so frequently occur among us. The present generation seem unwilling to "realize" by slow and sure degrees; but choose rather to set their whole hopes upon a single cast, which either makes or mars them for ever!

Gentle reader, do you remember Monsieur Poopoo? He used to keep a small toy-store in Chatham, near the corner of Pearl street. You must recollect him, of course. He lived there for many years, and was one of the most polite and accommodating of shopkeepers. When a juvenile, you have bought tops and marbles of him a thousand times. To be sure you have; and seen his vinegar-visage lighted up with a smile as you flung him the coppers; and you have laughed at his little straight queue and his dimity breeches, and all the other oddities that made up the everyday apparel of my little Frenchman. Ah, I perceive you recollect him now.

Well, then, there lived Monsieur Poopoo ever since he came from "dear, delightful Paris," as he was wont to call the city of his nativity—there he took in the pennies for his kishshaws—there he laid aside five thousand dollars against a rainy day—there he was as happy as a lark—and there, in all human probability, he would have been to this very day, a respected and substantial citizen, had he been willing to "let well alone." But Monsieur Poopoo had heard strange stories about the prodigious rise in real estate; and, having understood that most of his neighbors had become suddenly rich by speculating in lots, he instantly grew dissatisfied with his own lot, forthwith determined to shut up shop, turn everything into cash, and set about making money in right down earnest. No sooner said than done; and our quondam storekeeper a few days afterward attended an extensive sale of real estate, at the Merchants' Exchange.

There was the auctioneer, with his beautiful and inviting lithographic maps—all the lots smooth and square and enticingly laid out as possible—and there were the speculators—and in the midst of them, stood Monsieur Poopoo.

"Here they are, gentlemen," said he, of a hammer, "the most valuable lots ever offered for sale. Give me a bid for them?"

"One hundred each," said a bystander.

"One hundred!" said the auctioneer, "scarcely enough to pay for the maps. One hundred going—and fifty—gone! Mr. H. they are a noble purchase. You'll sell those same lots less than a fortnight for fifty thousand dollars profit!"

Monsieur Poopoo pricked up his ears at this and was lost in astonishment. This was a far easier way certainly of accumulating riches than selling toys in Chatham street, and he determined to buy and mend his fortune without delay.

The auctioneer proceeded in his sale. The parcels were offered and disposed of, and all purchasers were promised immense advantages for their enterprise. At last came a more valuable parcel than all the rest. The compass pressed around the stand, and Monsieur Poopoo did the same.

"I now offer you, gentlemen, these magnificent lots, delightfully situated on Long Island, a valuable water privileges. Property in fee—indisputable—terms of sale, cash—deeds ready for delivery immediately after sale. How many for them? Give them a start at something, much?"

The auctioneer looked around; there were no bidders. At last he caught the eye of Monsieur Poopoo. "Did you say one hundred, sir? Beautiful lots—valuable water privileges—shall I say one hundred for you?"

"Oui, Monsieur; I will give you one hundred dollars a piece, for de lot vid de valurable water privilege; c'est ca."

"Only one hundred a piece for these sixty valuable lots—only one hundred—going—going—gone!"

Monsieur Poopoo was the fortunate possessor. The auctioneer congratulated him—the sale closed—and the company dispersed.

"Pardonnez-moi, monsieur," said Poopoo, the auctioneer descended his pedestal, "you excusez moi, if I shall go to votre bureau, counting-house, verquick to make every thing in respect to de lot vid de valurable water privilege. Von leetle bird in de hand be worth in de tree, c'est vrai—eh?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Vell den, allons!"

And the gentlemen repaired to the counting-house, where the six thousand dollars were paid, and the deeds of the property delivered. Monsieur Poopoo put these carefully in his pocket, and as he was about taking his leave, the auctioneer made him a present of the lithographic line of the lots, which was a very liberal thing, his part, considering the map was a beautiful specimen of that glorious art. Poopoo could admire it sufficiently. There were his sixty lots as uniform as possible, and his little grey sparkled like diamonds as they wandered in one end of the spacious sheet to the other.

Poopoo's heart was as light as a feather, he snapped his fingers in the very wantonness of joy as he repaired to Delmonico's, and ordered the first good French dinner that had gladdened his palate since his arrival in America.

After having discussed his repast, and washed it down with a bottle of choice old claret, he solved upon a visit to Long Island to view his purchase. He consequently immediately hired horse and gig, crossed the Brooklyn Ferry, drove along the margin of the river to the Wilbourn, the location in question.

Our friend, however, was not a little perplexed to find his property. Everything on the lot was as fair and even as possible, while all grounds about him were as undulated as a billiard table, and there was an end of the East River thrusting itself into the ribs of the land, which seemed to have no business there. This puzzled the Frenchman exceedingly; being a stranger in those parts, he called to a farmer in an adjacent field.

"Mon ami, are you acquaint vid dis part of country—eh?"

"Yes, I was born here, and know every inch of it."

"Ah, c'est bien, dat vill do," and the Frenchman got out of the gig, tied the horse, and produced his lithographic map.

"Den maybe you vill have the kindness to show me de sixty lot vitch I have bought vid de valurable water privilege?"

The farmer glanced his eye over the paper.

"Yes, sir, with pleasure; if you will be good enough to get into my boat I will row you out them!"

"Vat dat you say, sare?"

"My friend," said the farmer, "this section of Long Island has recently been bought up by speculators of New York, and laid out for a city; but the principal street is only visible low tide. When this part of the East River filled up, it will be just there. Your lots, as you will perceive, are beyond it, and are now all der water."

At first the Frenchman was incredulous; he could not believe his senses. As the facts, however, gradually broke upon him, he shut one eye, and squinted obliquely at the heavens—the river the farmer—and then he turned away, squinted at them all over again! There was purchase sure enough; but then it could not be perceived for there was a river flowing over it. He drew a box from his waistcoat pocket, opened it, with an emphatic knock upon the lid, took pinch of snuff and restored it to his waistcoat pocket as before. Poopoo was evidently in trouble, having "thoughts which often lie deep for tears," and as his grief was also too deep for words, he untied his horse, jumped into the gig, and returned to the auctioneer in hot haste.

It was near night when he arrived at the auction room—his horse in a foam and himself in a fury. The auctioneer was leaning back in his chair, with his legs stuck out of a low window, quietly smoking his cigar after the labors of the day, and humming the music from the last opera.

"Monsieur, I have much plaisir to fin you, c'est rous, at home."

"Ah, Poopoo! glad to see you. Take a seat, boy."

"But I shall not take de seat, sare."

"No—why, vat's de matter?"

"Oh, beaucoup de matter. I have been to de gran lot vot you sell me to-day."

"Well, sir, I hope you like your purchase?"

"No, Monsieur, I no like him."

"I'm sorry for it; but there is no ground in your complaint."

"No, sare; dare is no ground at all—de ground is all water!"

"You joke!"

"I no joke. I never joke; je n'entends pas railerie. Sare, voulez vous have de kindness give me back de money vot I pay?"

"Certainly not!"

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

Letters and Exchange.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

Dr. Scott's Address on Mechanic Art.

The Lecture announced to be delivered on last Sunday by this distinguished Divine was just what might have been expected, and the crowded church was the best proof that much was in anticipation by those who attended. We never recollect seeing so crowded a house before, and we are confident all went away gratified.

The Lecture was truly original, and we think that many who have heretofore looked upon the Mechanic with disdain, because he was only a working-man, must have had some new ideas put into their heads, when they learned (perhaps for the first time) that Solomon was a mechanic; for we verily believe that men who have such a horror of the presence of a Farmer in his homespun and a Mechanic in his apron, really think they are not like ordinary men, and it will now be proved to be a fact, for when the beautiful Pavilion—or more properly speaking Temple for it will be truly a Temple of Art—shall be opened, the Mechanics of California will show they are in deed and truth extraordinary men. But to the lecture. Dr. Scott selected the following passages of scripture upon which to base his remarks: 74th Psalm, 5th verse; Isaiah 5th chap. 23d verse; Genesis 1st chap. 4th verse, and 4th chap. and last verses. From these he demonstrated that the basis of all early forms of government, of progress, of societies, of prosperity in all departments, rested in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and the aid which science gave to their development. The Plow, the Gold, the "Cattle upon a thousand hills;" these were the means of advancement among the ancients. With the aid of these Solomon built his glorious Temple, and the Pyramids were raised. With these cities were built, and "without these," said the speaker, "cities cannot be built."

The lecturer gave a series of most interesting facts, from sacred and profane histories, of the rise and progress of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. He spoke of the manner in which the ancients pressed out the wine and thrashed out their grain. He also spoke of the First Agricultural Exhibition in good old Ireland, in 1723, (we wish we had a history of the "taters" exhibited) of the second in Bonnie Scotland, of the third in merry France, and thence to our "Fader Land," staunch old England; and in alluding to the advance of Art and Science in England the Doctor well and truly said, "the proudest thing England ever did was to erect the Crystal Palace."

We cannot but allude to some of the most happy expressions of the lecturer. In speaking of the influence of Fairs on the domestic department he said, it is no difficult thing to make a loaf of bread, but to make good bread is no mean thing. This happy hit we hope will be responded to by the fair daughters of California, and we hope they will show the Doctor they know how to make good bread. We shall move that the best loaf be awarded the Doctor for his happy hit. He also made a happy allusion to what will be necessary during this great Fair, a generous hospitality among all families; says the Doctor, "let Tenseler Hospitals be inscribed upon every door post; this will add so much to the prosperity of this great gathering, and go far to advance the moral and religious interest of a community." We believe this will be done; it has been done at Stockton.

In commending the science of Agriculture and speaking of its merits, he said he thought the man God made after his own image and placed in Paradise, where so many beautiful fruits and flowers grew, must have learned a little to transmit to us; that we have from Adam the Garden of Eden, and Solomon the temple builder, the two great architects of these sciences to date from; and such men and such laborers are no very mean men, though broadcloth of the present day may sometimes scorn a workman.

The Doctor urged with great force the importance of cultivating good will, charity, and all the kindest faculties of man's nature, for, as at this Fair there will be strife for precedence and jealousies, still the nobler attributes should prevail; bring these to bear, said the speaker, and they will be the powder that will rob off all the rough corners, and prejudices and all that is unworthy will be done away. Let the great strife be to excel, this is noble.

There have been times, said the speaker, when I have looked with fear and distrust upon the fate of California; but now, in spite of all their fears, as I see that beautiful pavilion reared in our very midst, my heart takes courage again, and amid the gathering thousands from beneath the dome of that pavilion, I shall look forward, hopefully for California, for God has done much for this land, and we can here have all that man wants.

Let us then labor on, and our only strife be, to outdo each other in advancing those sciences that bless mankind. Then will our works prove our best monumental pillars, for on them will be inscribed, "These are erected for victories that cost no blood."

This Lecture upon Mechanic Art we esteem one of the best efforts of Dr. Scott, and it will prove an amalgamator publico. It will serve to collect and unite the best material among our citizens, and direct their attention to the coming exhibition, and that is just what is wanted now. To say the Lecture was an able one was not all; it was most happily conceived, happily illustrated, and happily carried out.

Wheeler's Garden, Sacramento.

WHEN at Sacramento a little time since, we paid a visit to the Garden of Rev. O. C. Wheeler, and found much to admire. A fine arbor of the Los-Angeles Grape forms a good shady walk in semicircular form, from the entrance gate to the front door. The garden in front is filled with roses and other flowers, and fine honeysuckles and passion flowers cover the front of the house.

We found the Orchard in excellent growing order; the Peach trees had heavy crops; Apple and Pear trees in bearing; some Nectarine trees that surpass any crops we have yet seen—we hardly dare say how many thousand nectarines were hanging on the tree, but they would count in bushels. Strawberries, Raspberries and Apricots have "come and gone." The trees in the nurseries have made remarkable growth; the Pear, Plum and Cherry, have grown five to nine feet from bud and graft the present year. We think Mr. Wheeler has some of the finest varieties of Evergreens in the State; we saw also fine ornamental trees of rare kinds, one magnificent specimen of the Tamarind tree in bloom, which for beauty cannot be excelled—it was truly gorgeous, and has been in bloom for many weeks.

We saw and tasted fine peaches, which Mr. W. claims as seedlings, and saw others of wonderful size. The trees in the garden have made a large growth, and the place is advancing. We regretted to see the Hedge round the lot had been permitted to grow without clipping; we fear it will be lost, as the wood is greatly injured when cut at large size. We also regretted that a garden of this size is not safe from depredations, Mr. Wheeler being obliged to keep watchers during the night to save his peaches. This does not speak well for that neighborhood.

And one thing more, which we regretted more than all else, was that Mr. Wheeler found more gain or pleasure in editing a political or partisan paper, than in the cultivation and care of so beautiful a spot as we visited; peculiarly, we should prefer the chances at the Garden—the labor and the satisfaction and the reward must be the greater; for a choice, there would be no comparison for us. However, "every one to his taste."

The Farmer Paid For.

We sometimes think we see a different feeling expressed upon the countenances of our friends when we call upon them—those that have paid and those that have not paid—and it is a fact, we oftentimes pass the ranch or farm of some who may be indebted to us, lest they may think we came on a dunning errand only. Now it is indeed most pleasant for us to call among our subscribers, and talk of their plans and hopes. We derive both pleasure and profit, and it is unmixed with fears or suspicion, if one great bugbear is out of the way. Now we feel that our terms are reasonable and just. Our paper is placed at a low price, \$5 per year, in advance; but we do not mean \$5, and wait six or twelve months. Now we wish to say, frankly but kindly, that if persons do not receive their paper after a given time, if they will look at their receipts, that may explain. If any other error occurs, we desire to know it immediately, so we can rectify it. The other matter rests with themselves.

The two Great Fairs now soon take place, we need all our time there, without thinking about money matters, and we hope to meet all our subscribers there; and as we take them by the hand, we hope to receive a certain kind of "grip," and a smile, that says my FARMER'S paid for.

Waste of Tools.

PROBABLY there is no country in the world, where there is so much waste of property as in California, and we are sorry to record the fact that the farmers of California lose, every year, large sums of money by the very censurable fault of leaving their implements about their farms; the plows in the furrows, or by the side of the field; harrows, winnowing machines, harvesters, and all other implements scattered about, laying weeks and months exposed, in the dry season, to the burning sun, and in the wet season to the rains; harness, wagons, saddles and bridles, and all other implements and articles, that are badly injured by such neglect. If some of the farmers could but count the cost of such neglect they would see that, in a few years, such waste would more than equal the cost of a shed or barn, and, besides, we notice that it begets a habit of carelessness that is seen indoors as well as outside, and shortly is seen in the personal habits of the man also. "Waste begets want," want and its followers, soon produce a train of miseries from which we desire to shield all who should honor the name of Farmer.

Who will Make Straw Bonnets?

THERE are annually made, in the town of Franklin, Mass., 7,000,000 straw bonnets; and in the town of Foxboro, near to it, as many more, and yet they have no better straw than we can raise in California!

How many girls there are who have nothing to do but spin street yarns, who might be profitably and honorably employed in braiding straw, rather than in spending so much time in braiding their hair and in trundling their hoops through the streets.

Who will present the first bonnet made of California straw, at the Mechanics' and State Fairs? The young lady who will do this will either win the premium, or a husband—perhaps both.

EDWARD EVERETT'S ORATION.—The reports from the East state that the sale of this distinguished orator's Oration has already produced the handsome sum of \$25,000—to be devoted to the purchase of Mount Vernon.

Medical and Surgical Treatment.

We advocate "guide-posts" for the traveler's benefit, and we are selfish, too, a little, for we travel some; and, as the Town Talk thinks, get lost for the want of them; yet we do know their worth in more senses than one. Guide-posts are good in Medicine and Surgery, and we are determined to be a guide-post ourselves, and a true one too, and whenever we see persons who have found relief in difficult and dangerous cases, through the aid of truly scientific and good men, who are devoted to their profession—we mean to herald their praise, if they themselves are not allowed to advertise it to the world. We have probably been round some in California, and we have heard the praise of one physician so often spoken, and by those who spoke from a sense of gratitude more than praise, that we feel called upon, as a public journalist, to state our own opinion. We have, in some instance in past time, published the result of very successful operations by this same scientific professor. We did so, as we do now—as every independent journal should do—make known truths that will relieve suffering.

We have recently met several persons who have found relief and perfect cure, in very difficult cases, at the hands of Dr. E. S. Cooper, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and we are satisfied that there is not a physician on this coast who loves his profession more, or is more devoted to it; more successful in his labors, or who accomplishes greater results than the gentleman whose name we have recorded. We wish to see such men known world-wide.

Build Monuments.

THE newspapers of the present season, make the following record:

"The Grace of Patrick Henry.—Until recently, no stone marked his resting place." Virginia having promised to erect a Monument over it—a plain white slab, has, however, been erected over it, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Patrick Henry. Born May 27, 1733; died June 7, 1799." "His fame is his best epitaph."

The graves of Samuel Adams and John Hancock, signers of the Declaration of Independence from Massachusetts, are in the Granary Burying-ground, in Boston, without Monuments to mark the spot that contains their ashes. The author of "Home, sweet Home," the most beautiful of all songs—next to that great heart anthem of praise, "Old Hundred"—whose heart breathed his inspiring melody from the voices of nature, is now about to have a Monument erected to his memory. Yes, the towering granite or the sculptured marble may speak of this inspired poet, his name may be engraven in golden letters upon the uplifted obelisk, but will it call back the gifted author to life again? will it blot from our memories the sad story of his poverty, suffering and death? will it erase the dark truth that the author of "Home, sweet Home," died in want, a stranger among strangers in a foreign land? "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon," lest this Monument be a blot and a shame upon that want of humanity, and that cruel neglect of one, whose heart has echoed one of the sweetest songs that ever greeted human ears.

Oh how lamentable are the facts, that Monuments, that speak of worth and greatness, are built with dead men's wealth; and tributes of honor and praise are bestowed when they who best merit them are sleeping in the dust.

Read of the great Patrick Henry, of Samuel Adams, of John Hancock, and the author of "Home, sweet Home," and hundreds of others we could name. Read the rebuke in the beautiful letter of Grace Greenwood, in our columns, this week; that peroration of eloquence from her is so well and nobly done, we refer to it, and we trust it will have its effect. Build Monuments for the dead; that is indeed well, but far better would it be for humanity and truth, were we to give honor where honor is due, and build Monuments for good men while good men live. Then would they serve as incentives to virtue and noble deeds, and keep alive those germs of goodness that oftentimes die from cruel neglect.

Pay the Debt—Never! never Repudiate!

NEVER let it be said his repudiated the acts of the men he placed in power, merely for the matter of dollars and cents. Pay the debt—wipe out the stain already inflicted upon the honor and credit of the State, as soon as possible, and show to the world that if a few office-holders were faithful to their trusts, the citizens of California, the great mass, are still true and trustworthy. Pay the debt—and learn a lesson by this bitter experience, and never place the power again in the hands of men that will abuse their trust.

Pay the debt—go to the polls at the approaching election, and resolve you will not vote for a man for any office that is not identified with California interests, so that he shall have property at stake, to be an indorser for him, and every act of his own be felt upon his own reputation, property and interests. This is the way to make men feel their responsibility.

We have too many men in office that have no other interest in California than the money they can fleece from her treasuries. Turn them out, say we, and their departure will be a surety for what is left in the treasury, or what may come into it. Then we shall find enough to aid us speedily to pay the debt already hanging over our State, like a dark cloud. Pay the debt, principal and interest. Look to your votes. Ere we issue another week, the question will have been decided. We hope every man who reads the FARMER could say to us, we wrote on our ticket "Pay the Debt."

When Subscribers wish the direction of their papers changed, they will please name the Post Office where they have been sent, as well as the one they wish them changed to.

The Farmer.

Do you take the Farmer? If you answer nay, but wish to do so, 'tis very easy to slip a V into a piece of card, and then place it in an envelope, and direct it to the FARMER OFFICE, San Francisco. Remember! you will thus secure to yourself for family, full detailed Reports of the GREAT STATE FAIR, and the MECHANICS' FAIR, either which Report will be worth more than the cost of the FARMER. Subscribe at once, and secure all the Reports about these Exhibitions.

A Fine Yield of Wheat.

Mr. John Loring, P. M., at Loring's Ferry, planted, this spring in February, 530 pounds of Bald Wheat, on about six acres, and has just harvested 9784 pounds of as full, plump wheat as need be raised. The wheat was plowed in. Here is nearly 200 pounds for each pound of grain. Mr. L. assured us that many shoots of grain yielded 617 large heads to each grain.

OPENING OF THE TRANSIT ROUTE.—The Morning Call is informed by a gentleman connected with the Nicaragua Line, that it is highly probable a steamer will be dispatched for San Juan del Sur on the 20th proximo. The Cortes, Pacific, and Uncle Sam, are all being fitted up for sea—and the company are now only waiting certain instructions from New York, expected by the next mail, to dispatch their vessels.

SONOMA COUNTY JOURNAL.—The first number of the third volume of this valuable journal comes to us in greatly enlarged and improved appearance. We are glad to see that the good people of Sonoma County appreciate the untiring and well-directed efforts of friend Weston, to add to their profit, pleasure and instruction.

FRUIT CROP.—The Messrs. Smith, proprietors of the celebrated garden on the American river, that bears their name, sold last year peaches to the amount of \$49,000. The croakers then said, "the fruit business is overdone in California; next year nothing will be made by raising fruit." But the experience of this year shows an entirely different result. The Messrs. Smith have already sold between \$50,000 and \$70,000 worth, and there are still plenty on the trees.—[State Jour.]

GREAT WHEAT.—Mr. Franklin Bell has shown us a fine sample of the seven-headed or Egyptian mummy wheat, raised by him this season on his farm near Santa Cruz. From one acre and one hundred and forty-six rods, sown with this wheat on the 12th day of March last, he has harvested one hundred and fifty bushels, being about seventy-seven bushels to the acre. Where can this be best in the shape of wheat?—[Pacific Sentinel.]

RUSSIAN RIVER CORN CROP.—A gentleman who had just arrived in Petaluma, from Dry Creek, Russian river, informs the Petaluma Journal of August 23d, that the corn crop in that vicinity never promised a better yield than it does this season. As yet, it is claimed, Russian river, as a corn growing country, has no rival in the State. The soil and the climate of that locality are peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of this crop.

FRUIT IN LOS ANGELES.—The uncommon hot days of the first half of this week, says the Star of the 15th inst., have hastened the ripening of fruit. Apples, pears, peaches, of many varieties, and the luscious grape, are all abundant at the many fruit and vegetable stands throughout the city. The vineyards are in a healthy and promising condition.

GRADING.—The work of grading the southwest portion of the Court-House Square, Stockton, was commenced on Wednesday. The contract was awarded to Capt. P. E. Connor, for the sum of \$1500. Seven four-horse wagons are employed in hauling dirt from the Mormon Slough, and we learn that in a few days the number will be increased. The work will be completed in about two weeks.—[Argus.]

A MONSTER MULE.—The Athens (Ga.) Herald announces that there will appear on exhibition in that city, in a few days, a mule that stands over twenty-one hands high (seven feet), is ten feet in circumference, and weighs over three thousand pounds.

Facts for the People.

HANDSOME FURNITURE.—It is a fact that our citizens generally should rise early, and one of the most interesting morning walks would be through the spacious warehouses of J. G. Clark & Co., on Washington street. Their style of Furniture, now making for the Great Exhibition, would form a theme of conversation at the breakfast table, when you return. But don't forget to stop at

REYNOLDS & LAW, a few doors above them, and take home with you some of the excellent good things from the great Fund of Family Groceries they always have on hand; and as you pass along Montgomery street, you can also stop into

LITTLE & CO.'s, take a glass of their excellent Soda, pure from the marble fountain, and see the Soaps, Combs, Brushes, Towels, Perfumery, &c., &c., all excellent in a family—good for health, and needed by all. But now, after you have had a good walk, you will remember what the poet says:

"Rise early, and take exercise in plenty; But always take it with your stomach empty." Remembering this, you can now eat the good things you bought from Reynolds & Law, for breakfast.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Father Adams is one of the most indefatigable men we ever knew. Where or how he secures so many wonders is hard to tell. He is always found in his Museum, talking to his pet Bears, or other "pretty play things;" and yet he is sure to know of the arrival of every curiosity worthy of a place in his Museum. His collection has been greatly enlarged and improved, and is truly worthy of a visit from all who feel an interest in the natural history of California. Parents should be sure to take their children to this Museum, for there they will obtain a knowledge that can be found nowhere else.

TAAFFE, McCABILL & Co.—Merchants in the country who are in want of heavy lots of Dry Goods, or in any quantity, at wholesale, should not fail to call upon this house. Messrs. T. M. & Co. are among the oldest mercantile houses in our city, with large capital and heavy supplies of goods, and their straight forward manner of doing business has secured to them a world of trade.

QUARTZ MILLS.—Miners will visit our city during the great Mechanics' Fair, and they will be sure to visit the Foundry of Messrs. Hinckley, Hyde & Co. They are celebrated for the manufacture and working of Quartz Mills, and have peculiar materials for the same. We understand one of their mills is to be on exhibition at the Fair.

From Carson Valley.

YESTERDAY J. M. Crane arrived in our city, says the Sacramento Union of the 24th, from Carson Valley, having left Genoa on Thursday, August 10, and the head of the Valley Friday. We have also a letter from W. W. Smith, formerly connected with the Alta Telegraph in that city, dated Genoa, August 19th. Judge Crane, and from Mr. Smith, the Union has some additional particulars respecting that locality.

Capt. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Orms, stated that twenty-five wagons, belonging to twenty different companies, had passed their station in the Valley, having in charge between two and three thousand head of loose stock. Scarcely a wagon is to be seen without its complement of women and children, all looking robust and healthy.

From Judge Crane, we learn that the report respecting the seizure of Brigham Young's Col. Summer, is all a hoax. No such information could have been received at Oroville. To the emigration, Judge Crane confirms the reports that it will be larger this year than it has been since 1852. There is one uninterrupted chain from the sink of the Humboldt to Bragg's Upper Station. The wagons are in charge of each other the whole way. One half of the having control of the wagons are heads of families. Most of the emigrants are from Missouri, Iowa, Texas, and Arkansas. All the trains have cattle, and many of them mules and horses. As far as known, there are 25,000 head of horned cattle, and from 2,000 to 3,000 head of horses and mules. The cattle have been infected with the disease peculiar to the region between the Humboldt and Carson Valley, the loss has, in consequence, been considerable but not so great as in former years. There had also been a few deaths among the emigrants. One man died at Hope Valley, as it came through.

The great body of the immigration is coming by the way of Carson Valley. Probably one fourth will take the Honey Lake route. Most of those who came through Carson Valley will enter the State by the way of Placerville. Many are, however, settling on the eastern side of the mountains, within the limits of the proposed new Territory. Some are going to mining; some to farming and grazing, and others are turning their attention to mechanical pursuits. In Honey Lake Valley, twelve families had stopped to take up their permanent abode.

At the gold mines in Walker's Valley, and a Walker river, there were between a hundred and a hundred and fifty miners engaged in washing and prospecting, and he met some fifty or more on their way there. Opposite Genoa, on the eastern foot-hills, a number of practical miners from California have made some very rich discoveries.

The silver mine on the East Fork of Cam river is much richer than was at first supposed. Prospecting parties are all over that country, and valuable discoveries are anticipated. It is well settled that Rogers' copper vein is the head of an immense lead which stretches across the country. Silver is found mixed in with the copper, and the newly-discovered silver mine it is found the silver, copper and cobalt are mixed.

Judge Crane confirms our previous reports to the richness of the Valley for grazing purposes. He does not think its equal can be found anywhere. The town of Genoa is also all life and animation since the immigration began coming in. He says it looks like a California town in 1849. If a new Territory is formed, he thinks the whole Valley will fill up with wonderful rapidity.

DEPARTURE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The pioneer mail train from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, under the contract entered into by the Government with Mr. Jas. Birch, left San Diego on the 9th inst., at an early hour in the morning, and is now pushing its way for the East, at a rapid rate. The mail was, of course, carried on pack animals, as will be the case until the wagons, which are being pushed across, will have been put on the line. The first train from this side left in charge of Mr. R. W. Laine, who was accompanied by some of the most active and reliable young men in this country, the party taking relay mules with them for use on the desert. The intention is to push on at the rate of fifty or sixty miles a day to Tucson, where, on entering the Apache country proper, a large party will be organized to afford proper protection as far as El Paso del Norte, is further if necessary. The first mail from the other side has not yet arrived, although somewhat overdue, and conjecture is rife as to the cause of the delay.—[San Diego Herald.]

THE COAL MINES.—A large party of men, with two additional engines, arrived here yesterday from San Bernardino, to work at the San Diego coal mines. It will now be but a short time before we shall be able to furnish all the anthracite coal needed on the Pacific coast, and of a much better quality than any we get from Pennsylvania or New York.—[San Diego Herald.]

Turner Brothers—San Francisco.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

MANY people may partake of Turner & Brothers' Wine, of their fine sirups, or receive many of their varied manufactures; but unless they should visit these extensive works they could have no idea of the importance of this house to the upbuilding of California. To such houses the State owes much of its present prosperity—the house is not like some of the mushroom sort—that make a splurge, and then vanish; they are a permanent fixture to California, and the numbers of workmen constantly employed by them; men that by such employment give support to families, which are the life-blood of California.

This house imports and consumes 200,000 pounds of root sugar, from France and Germany (all this must be made here). They use 40,000 glass bottles per month, half a million per year. (These too must be manufactured here.) They, however, do all they can to support home manufactures, and would be glad to see sugar, and glass bottles made here, and would gladly give their aid to such works. We learn from them that they are now waiting the arrival of five thousand dozen glass bottles for their immediate use. This is but their temporary wants. We are happy to know they will show their ability in manufacturing, at the Mechanics' Fair in this city, and at the State Fair at Stockton.

Turner Brothers, we believe, are now the largest business in their line of business, in the United States. They have a very large establishment at Rochester, N. Y., and another at New York city, and with this, in our own city, are all managed with great skill and success. There are six brothers, and like the Rothschilds, stand at the head of their business. May they be as successful in making a fortune! 'Tis a glorious sight to see six brothers united.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—With these marvelous remedies at hand none need suffer; they act in concert on the absorbent system, giving energy, tone and vigor to all the functions of life.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per pot or box.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THORNBURN'S Wholesale and Retail Catalogue of DUTCH BULB ROOTS, will be published on the 30th JULY, and will be forwarded to Dealers and others on receipt of Stamps for return postage.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of the present year's growth, will be published on the 30th JULY, and will be mailed to Dealers and others requiring Seeds in quantities, enclosing Stamps for return postage.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.

GOUPIL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 366 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles.

Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-30 fm

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture of them, has been a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York. v7-15 fm

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—**"COSTAR'S"** Rat, Roach, &c. EXTERMINATOR, **"COSTAR'S"** Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR, **"COSTAR'S"** ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Bed Bugs, Insects, etc., are being everywhere known and acknowledged as the only infallible remedies for the destruction of every species of Vermin, Insects, &c., and are being rapidly introduced on sale in every city, town, village, and neighborhood in the United States, the Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and South America.

"COSTAR'S" Prices are uniform, everywhere. **"COSTAR'S"** Sales are wholly for Cash. **"COSTAR'S"** No commission agents. **"COSTAR'S"** sends by mail, prepaid, a Sample Box of the Rat, Roach, etc. Exterminator, to any address in the United States, on receipt of \$1, or the Electric Powder for \$5c. (The Rat-Bug Exterminator, being a liquid, cannot be sent by mail.) **"COSTAR'S"** will furnish DRUGGISTS, DEALERS and STORE-KEEPERS a \$10 Sample Package of his various preparations (assorted) with Circulars, Bills, Posters, &c., on receipt of \$5 (having balance of \$5 due when sold), in order that they may test their merits.

See full particulars in Advertisements, Circulars, &c. Address **"COSTAR,"** No. 38 Broadway, New York. v7-30 fm

Letter from a well-known Physician.—**HAVEMAR, Mass., June 1, 1886.** S. W. FOWLE & Co.—Gentlemen: While suffering from Dyspepsia some years since, and trying almost everything for its removal without any benefit, I was accidentally led to make use of the *Oreganated Bitters*, and after a short trial of them, found my health improving, and in time my disease was radically removed. Since then I have used them in my practice, and generally with good success. I know of no medicine so well adapted to the cure of Dyspepsia, in many of its aggravated forms. I have seen the most stubborn cases, which had resisted almost all the preparations commonly used for indigestion, yield as by magic upon the administration of a few doses of these Bitters. Such results have increased my confidence in their medicinal powers, and strengthened my convictions of their superiority over all other instrumentalities, in the treatment of the complaints for which they are recommended. I would certainly advise those troubled with Dyspepsia, to use these Bitters, and I am confident all who do so, will reap great benefit, if there is nothing to contraindicate their use.

A. R. PORTER, M. D.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 133 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents: C. M. MOORE, cor. Third and E. sts., Sacramento; H. JACKSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. v7-15 fm

The Hair! The Hair!—What Lady or Gentleman would be deprived of a beautiful head of Hair, when by the use of **LYON'S KATHAIRON** such an one can so easily be had? Too much value cannot be placed on a fine head of Hair—not only as an adornment to the person—and no person is well dressed without well arranged Hair—but, also, as a timely connected with the general health of the body—for this connection is much closer than is generally supposed. The **KATHAIRON** preserves and beautifies the Hair, making it soft, curly and glossy; and by its cleansing and invigorating properties, give tone and elasticity to the whole system. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYKROOF & CO., Proprietors and Perfumers, 63 Liberty street, New York. v7-15 fm

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. v7-15 fm

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Pencils, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, etc.

These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, **Charles P. von Cornelius**, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find **Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils** in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outline as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, and yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1844, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of **M. A. W. Faber** set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

Extract from the Report of the Great London Exhibition, 1851: On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered **A. W. Faber's Pencils** deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits! The reputation of **A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils** has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the name **H. A. Faber**, **A. W. Faber**, **A. K. Faber**, **C. W. Faber**, etc., and are disposed of as genuine **Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils**.

Every person who please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac simile of **A. W. Faber's** signature, and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "A. W. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent, 133 William street, New York. v7-30 fm

AGRICULTURAL.

TO THE FARMER
AND
Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any house in this State for manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to any extent in this line of business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural State, and at the same time that interest which is forever with all mankind—self. I have had twenty years experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP, AND MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agricultural improvement. I also MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State; Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the wants of the country (which are different from most others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patronage from the farmer and all interested in this matter, and in the interest and development of the agricultural improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of **1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;**

THE DEEP TILLER;

"QUEEN OF THE WEST,"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in this country. Also,

GANG PLOWS, HARROWS,

CULTIVATORS, FANN MILLS, &c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due **500 CINCINNATI**

EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,

which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether higher than any others in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself, and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but simply facts as they are; and that your young State can, within itself, already provide the farmer with implements inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural implements and machines repaired on short notice, and in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 Sacramento street, near Davis, v7-7 fm

Shop corner Davis and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

FARMERS! ATTENTION!

WEBSTER & WAITE,

Are Importers and Dealers in every description of Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware,

Agricultural and Mining IMPLEMENTS,

at the Pioneer Hardware and Agricultural Emporium, BRICK STORE,

Corner of Main and El Dorado streets, STOCKTON.

N. R.—All goods sold at San Francisco prices. v7-7 fm

J. T. MILLS. O. M. DOLL.

MILLS & DOLL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in STOVES, &c., &c.,

Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware, Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre, STOCKTON, Cal.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Air-Tight and other Stoves.

Roofing, Jobbing of every description done to order, in a manner that cannot fail to suit.

Wind Mills made to order, cheap. Stockton, August, 1887. v7-7 fm

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!

The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of

SILK AND MERINO VESTS;

SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;

MISSIE'S MERINO VESTS;

BOYS' MERINO VESTS;

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c., &c.,

The Best Assortment in San Francisco.

LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;

U. S. REGULATION BELTS;

U. S. REGULATION SASHES;

EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

D. NORCROSS,

144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER

APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

D. NORCROSS,

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At 12 P. M. At 11 A. M. At 10 A. M.

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At 4 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 2 P. M.

At 6 P. M. At 5 P. M. At 4 P. M.

At 8 P. M. At 7 P. M. At 6 P. M.

At 10 P. M. At 9 P. M. At 8 P. M.

At 12 M. At 11 P. M. At 10 P. M.

At 2 M. At 1 M. At 12 M.

At 4 M. At 3 M. At 2 M.

At 6 M. At 5 M. At 4 M.

At 8 M. At 7 M. At 6 M.

At 10 M. At 9 M. At 8 M.

At 12 N. At 11 M. At 10 M.

At 2 N. At 1 N. At 12 N.

At 4 N. At 3 N. At 2 N.

At 6 N. At 5 N. At 4 N.

At 8 N. At 7 N. At 6 N.

At 10 N. At 9 N. At 8 N.

At 12 D. At 11 N. At 10 N.

At 2 D. At 1 D. At 12 D.

At 4 D. At 3 D. At 2 D.

At 6 D. At 5 D. At 4 D.

At 8 D. At 7 D. At 6 D.

At 10 D. At 9 D. At 8 D.

At 12 E. At 11 D. At 10 D.

At 2 E. At 1 E. At 12 E.

At 4 E. At 3 E. At 2 E.

At 6 E. At 5 E. At 4 E.

At 8 E. At 7 E. At 6 E.

At 10 E. At 9 E. At 8 E.

At 12 F. At 11 E. At 10 E.

At 2 F. At 1 F. At 12 F.

At 4 F. At 3 F. At 2 F.

At 6 F. At 5 F. At 4 F.

At 8 F. At 7 F. At 6 F.

Ladies' Department.

Letters from the East.

[We welcome with sincere pleasure our new correspondent Sallie, from across two oceans, and doubly welcome is the voice from across the waves, for it recalls sweet memories of our own "New England Home," and it touches our highest pride in speaking thus kindly of our journal. The beautiful picture of "home" will be responded to by every true and loyal lover of the sacred spot. Those who can thus picture home, must be worthy of one—and sure to be the possessor of one—for they can realize that

"Home is the resort

Of love, of joy, of peace, and plenty, where,
Supporting and supported, polished friends
And dear relations mingle into bliss."

We hope each steamer will waft us many a song of Home, from our new correspondent.]

EDITORS FARMER: Wafted like the zephyrs of evening, from a far-off shore, comes semi-monthly your paper to us, and although at first welcomed more as a memorial from an "absent dear one" than for its own merits, yet have we learned to look upon it no longer as a stranger, but as a dear friend, and welcome it to the fire-side with such greetings as await none other visitor.

Let me introduce you to our cottage home, nestled in the bosom of a quiet little valley, and surrounded and guarded by tree-crowned hills, from whose verdant heights spring innumerable rills, leaping, laughing and dancing lightly, increasing in size until seemingly ashamed of their hoydenish mirth they change into subdued brooklets, and finally assume the form of a quiet unruffled river, upon whose banks many a dear little village has been, and is still nurtured, and upon whose surface is reflected, for a brief season only, a sunny sky and verdant foliage. For you must know that the ice-king, more powerful than our summer-queen, seldom yields her peaceful reign, and oftentimes usurps her throne unseasonably, while she, like a timid maiden, flees to southern bowers, or speeds to some sylvan retreat, unmindful of the sighs, the fallen hopes and wailing voices with which we freight her last retreating sister Autumn.

With more than loyal homage do we this year hail our gentle sovereign, for Winter, "cold, stern and pitiless," held us so long in bondage, that we feared even our hearts might grow icy 'neath his freezing influence, and felt more than ever grateful for flowers and sunshine. You may imagine, though surely you cannot realize, how bright and beautiful seemed those sunny pictures you so oft presented of your own fair land, while ours lay shrouded in wintry gloom, and we almost sighed for the land of vintage, where grain was whitening for the harvest, and birds singing among the branches, that with us were either bare or encircled with a snow-wreath.

But I am writing of my home, that charmed spot around which the affections of every true heart are centered. The dwelling is plain and of ancient structure, having been built in the days of our Grandfather, when the surrounding country was an uncultivated wild; and here he lived to a good old age, and went peacefully down to an honored tomb.

Here too, our Father, aged and feebly treading those paths, where in boyhood he sported with shouts and mirth; and a careless step, is patiently waiting for the winged messenger who shall transport him to the home above.

'Tis a dear old home, filled with the associations of a joyous past, and although we sometimes vainly listen for the patter of tiny feet and the echoes of childish laughter, and although the youngest and the pet is laid "where never the lights through the long days and nights make shadows across the floor," yet we mourn not that her pure spirit soared upward ere its brightness became sullied by a contact with earth. Shrouded in our hearts dwells her memory, shielding, as if by an angel presence, spirits too prone to temptation and sin. And wonder not that a shadow sometimes obscures our sunlight, when I speak of another, the Joseph of our household, who tarries not in Egypt, but in your land of golden sunshine and golden ore. Long have we waited and watched, yet he comes not, but hope whispers he will come, ay, ere another year shall be added to the ages forever departed.

The locusts are draped in a profusion of drooping blossoms, looking not unlike the snow-wreaths of winter, and form a striking contrast to the dark foliage of the maple, the oak and the elm. In the rear of our house stands the scattered remnant of an old orchard, a place sacred to the reminiscences of childhood, while gaudy pinnies, fragrant roses and luxuriant vines contribute to render our rustic home a spot of rural enchantment. Yet so delighted have we been with your descriptions of rural life in California, that oftentimes have we, yielding to the impulse they inspired, and looking wistfully toward the setting sun, almost resolved to emigrate westward, nor pause until we reached the shores of the great Pacific.

Methinks I would like to be a shepherdess, and lead my flock through fertile vales and flowery plains, and up the tree-crowned heights, gathering them at noonday beneath the shadow of those mammoth trees, or by the margin of some noisy stream in your Arcadia.

But I beg pardon for this intrusion. Forgetful that although for many months I have claimed acquaintance with the FARMER, yet to you I am all unknown, I have trespassed long upon your patience, and would still beg that ere

I say the first, and probably the last farewell, you will accept the offering of gratitude for pleasure already bestowed, and many kind wishes for future prosperity, from

Your stranger friend in her Northern home,
SALLIE.

DELAWARE COUNTY, N. Y., July 1st, 1857.

Letter from Grace Greenwood—No. 2.

[THE following beautiful and soul-stirring thoughts of "Grace Greenwood," we trust, will awaken to new life some of the patriotic blood, if any remains in the hearts of the descendants of the heroes of the Revolution. There is such a pure, devoted, and glorious enthusiasm pervading this letter, that we hope it will do much to revive the dormant energies and patriotism that we trust is not wholly dead. The scathing rebuke to our countrymen, for their neglect of HOLY MEMORIALS and HOLY GROUND—alas! to well deserved—we hope will not be wholly lost.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: Real spring-weather seems still far away from us, lingering lazily in the orange groves and gardens of the South; but spring fashions are by no means behindhand. The milliners, if not the flowers, are having their "openings" in season. The new modes are making our fashionable Chestnut street *paré* like a river of radiant colors. Bonnets, small as they have been, are becoming "beautifully less." They are also worn more sloping, falling back upon the shoulders, in a cataract of blonde and bouquets. But they certainly are not falling in price; that is, in inverse proportion to their size.

As long as Eugenie, and the other powers of *ton*, that be, decree this mild suggestion of a bonnet, we must submit to bear the merciless rilleries of the other sex, on its account. But why are you so hard upon this folly? It is a very little one—a fault we are rapidly leaving off—a sin rather of omission than commission. A frill of blonde, a few fantastic sprays of flowers, a hand's breadth of straw, or silk, or lace—"the head and front of our offending bath this extent, no more." As bonnets shrink away, flowers grow enormously, as though they had fed on them and exhausted them. The ornament has become greater than the structure—like the Vicar's picture. It would seem that we import our bonnets from Lilliput and our flowers from Brobdingnag. The most gorgeous and grotesque styles are in vogue, for the type of which one fancies the jungles of India, the chaparrals of Mexico, and the tangled forests of South America have been ransacked. Many are the splendid impossibilities, floral monstrosities, never before beheld, save perhaps in the delicious dreams of some horticulturalist gone mad.

Silks are displayed in the windows which almost take one's breath away with the extravagance of their patterns and prices, and laces, the loveliest, most irresistible of carnal temptations; marvelous in richness of texture, and elaborateness of design.

Again and again we have heard that hoops were to be abandoned; but they still maintain their place, and will, I think, until the autumn at least. They may fall with the leaves. If so, with what a helpless swing and sway will those enormously full skirts beat against one's heels. Then a fashionable lady who now resembles nothing so much as an inverted balloon, perambulating out of its sphere, will resemble that same aerial craft with the

But hoops belong no longer exclusively to the first circles; they now take in all classes and conditions of women, and form one of the broadest democratic institutions of the day.

Close-fitting cloth coats have been worn a good deal by our ladies, this spring. They are saucy, jaunty, belligerent looking affairs, and about the boldest invasion of the reserved rights of the other sex yet perpetrated.

Since my last, our Opera-house has closed, for the season. I believe Maretzek has taken his slogging-birds to New-York; but the prima-donna took cold during the transit, and they have only been able to give one imperfect performance there, as yet.

A few days since, I paid a visit to the old "Chew House," which, you will remember, was the center of that bloodiest (for the number engaged in it) episode in our Revolutionary struggle—the battle of Germantown. The Americans lost two hundred men in their assault upon this house alone, and an old citizen (dead within three or four years) was wont to tell how he had helped to carry eighty dead bodies out of the house, the day after the battle. It has been a grand old mansion, and even now, with the taint and decrepitude of decay upon it—square and simple in architecture, solid and strong in construction, it presents a true type of the character of our ancestors of that day.

The rooms on the first floor bear no marks of the conflict, the doors and windows having been barred and barricaded, most probably. But the walls and ceilings of the second floor and attic are covered with scars (the holes have been plastered up) of round shot, grape, and musket balls. Four or five cannon balls have raked the building through and through, tearing away great masses of masonry.

By one of the windows of the southwest room of the second floor, I was shown where a Hessian soldier had stood, when a cannon-ball crashed through his skull, splintering walls and comrades with steaming brains and blood. For an instant—so the tradition, alias my guide says—the body stood upright, while the blood streamed down to the floor, making a black, turbid pool, in the midst of which one boot-heel maintained a vacant spot, and, in truth, there upon the floor to-day, with a dark, irregular stain, defining its outline, is the imprint of a boot-heel. Whether this, and the Rizzio blood at Holyrood, and many

other things of the like, are fictions or not, one would not choose but accept them as truth, inasmuch as they form, as it were, an electric link between us and the past; our imagination makes of them the open sesame to the actualities of history. And so, in this instance, that dark stain which quickened a vision of those dark young days of our Republic, when the strong clutch of despotism was at its throat, and Liberty seemed to have soared away into the faint possibilities of Utopia. I realized, as I had never before realized, the indomitable hope, the sublime faith, the heroic sacrifice, and the splendid daring of those "iron men" and women. The spirit of the time and place were upon me, and the spirit of a Joan d'Arc within me.

The condition of this place is another instance of our unpatriotic neglect of the few historical landmarks and Revolutionary relics we possess. No nation in the civilized world talks patriotism more than we, and none is so lamentably wanting in its true, earnest, reverential spirit. Witness forlorn, dilapidated Mount Vernon—that satire on the gratitude of Republics—that disheartening national reproach. In England, or France, it would ever have been considered holy ground, and marked by some glorious monument—a mighty, solid, symmetrical column, standing as the symbol of the great, enduring work of the Hero's life—or some beautiful, pure temple, rising sublimely toward Heaven—a people's grateful prayer, sculptured and eternalized.

Our own "Independence Hall" has, thus far, marvelously escaped the remorseless vandalism of improvement; but, again and again, have we, lovers of "the good time" gone, had cause to tremble for its existence, and I greatly doubt, if this day a hundred years, will see "one stone remaining upon another."

The room in which the Declaration was signed is yet, however, in good preservation, and within a year or two, has been open for daily exhibition, free. It is fitted up in rather a melo-dramatic style, thickly hung round with portraits of Revolutionary worthies, indiscriminately selected, it seems; some good, and some as murderously executed as their most loyal enemies could have desired. Fronting the door, stands a rude figure of Washington—wooden, I believe, and certainly needing to be fired—by patriotism—and near it stands, on a very clumsy sort of a pedestal, hung round with the arms of the original Thirteen, the old bell which rang out the first grand peal of Liberty, and awoke the new world to a new day of independence and national glory. It moves one's heart to see it now; the brave old metal, silent and superannuated, and to think how it once startled the air with the "deep-mouthed bay" of Freedom, jubilant and defiant. It has a large fissure running down one side, as though it had burst with the joy and importance of that occasion. Oh, the hearts that heard that memorable ringing—now lying in stillness and darkness, settled into impalpable dust—how they must have leaped and swelled, or trembled and shrunk at the sound; for, even to patriotic ears, those of loving wives, mothers and sisters, it must have been yet more solemn than joyous, as though a thousand knells had been hurried into a birthday peal; while to cowardly torism it must have rung out wild and threatening, ominous of doom.

Upon the whole, the chamber of the Signers has an unpleasantly crowded, fixed-up air. If it could have remained in just the state in which it was left by those glorious conspirators, with only some careful, reverential hand to keep away the dust and creeping mould!

The hall in Carpenter's Court, in which the first Congress was held, is occupied as an auction wareroom, and, as a matter of course, is "going, going" fast enough. Over where probably once stood the fireplace, hangs a rudely painted list of the names of the members of that noble assembly, and the States they represented. And this is all that marks the spot; and this is all the care we take of the nursery of our august Republic.

Penn's house is a clothing-store, I believe, and Franklin's tomb is locked up in an old city graveyard, and only to be reached by such pilgrims as are enthusiastic and agile enough to climb a six feet brick wall, with wide, smooth marble coping stones. *O tempora, O mores!* But it is time to say adieu.

Yours truly,

GRACE GREENWOOD.

(For the California Farmer.)
Sketch from Sierra Valley.
BY "ALICE."

THE sun retired more than an hour ago behind the western clouds, and its warm departing rays fell in rich radiance upon our slumbering valley below, looking more beautiful to the weary hay-maker and earth's denizens than when Aurora's early blushes awakened the fiery god of day to life and duty, streaking the orient sky with so much hope and promise. The distant hill-tops have drawn their veil of darkness before his radiant face of brightness, and now Queen Luna steps forth, in the blue concave above, to ride upon her star-gemmed throne of languid beauty. Conscientious contemplation too resumes her empire, wooing the mind to thoughtfulness and calm repose. Is it not the hour when Old Memory is ever tugging at the heart-strings, making you, in one short hour, to live over again the brightest years of childhood, which have long since been wafted into the mist of Time? Like many other tender idols and bright and beautiful spots in existence, they are now numbered among the things that were. Who then does not love the pure, shy glances of the moon, and the sweet, heavenly, moonlit hour? Peering down from her silvery retreat, how she smiles upon Adam's sinful race of beings, filling the heart with such holy sentiments, lightening the cares of day after the busy mart of the great world is still and hushed in the

lulling embrace and care-soothing arms of Morpheus.

The starlight, lamplight and moonlight are struggling for mastery in the little room where I am now seated. Now and then a silvery moonbeam comes stealing through the half-drawn curtains, warmly nestling in small patches upon the pine floor of the cabin, making such fantastic and weird-like shapes and figures in the corner yonder, that I very carefully lift one eye from the writing-desk lest I should encounter some hobgoblin sprite, mountain grizzly, or Indian ensconcing himself in my large blanket-shawl which hangs on the back of the chair in reaching distance. I see nothing in the room changed however, but the border of my lilac bed-quilt, made a shade or two lighter, which the lingering moonbeam has painted. Those visitors of fancy have wheeled their flight into the night air, dissolving like shadows, or the frost-work of early morning, flitting away like a fairy dream.

Yet there are others that will remain, which I cannot drive from Fancy's realm, and like Longfellow's angels, "they glide in and out of the room, unseen by any mortal eye save my own." Here is "Agricola," "B," the far-away "Old Block," "Bessie" and the sparkling black-eyed "Katie," which have lately hidden themselves away from the gay world in *love's* embowered cell, and leaves the readers of the FARMER to suppose the *stylus* was lost from the open fingers in the hasty retreat. Crowding nearest the halls of memory, for friendly converse, is good sister Bessie, whose spiritual self takes a chair, looking me full in the face, laughing a nod of approbation, as much as to say, "write on." It is the self-same look, voice and form that have so often stolen through the shades of night and hovered round my drowsy pillow; the spirit having always some word of glee and wisdom. Her spiritual presence at this moment is felt by me, with the deepest power, and makes my very soul thrill and leap with joy as in imagination she warmly presses my hand within her own. Sometimes in the dream-land, I've seen her at the ghostly hour of midnight, gliding along the brow of the wild mountain, with a shade of deep sorrow and anguish upon those loved features and clad in the semblance of mourning; then again she comes to disturb my dreams, with a look of laughing coyness, a bridal raiment of ethereal texture and of spotless purity. Then, too, is seen the myrtle wreath encircling the wide forehead, and even from the dizzy height she is seen holding with a steady hand the scroll whereupon is inscribed, lofty Ambition and deathless Fame. Each and all of us have seen our hours of sunshine with its gay spring-flowers, though like the germ of warm confiding youth ere ripening into bloom, the chilling blasts of adversity wither, in a day. Life has its pangs of deepest thrill, and the sting of relentless Memory pierces the bleeding heart in its days of pall-like darkness. Cold Affliction pales the roses of youth, and as he gathers about you, he sings his mournful anthem of fading hopes and departed joys. Life has also its blessings—its lofty aspirations—its matin dream a cankering flower; often as the winter of Age draws nigh, the cold blasts of disappointment sweep in wrath, like the desert-wind, to blight and scar the lone in heart, with nought but the protecting arm of Providence to lean upon and youth's enchanting siren-song that once charmed the ear, is now changed for the wild broken wall of despair. What in all earth can be changed for a happy imaginative mind, that can bring the loved ones near you at all times, and have them as companions by your side in the hour of trial? With me they come like ministering angels, pouring the oil of promise, and like the healing Balm of Gilead to the bruised and worn in heart, every thought of them is blended with the surrounding scenery, their voices whispering music in the penciled and long-hanging boughs, or floating on the wings of the evening zephyr; or come to haunt the limpid streamlet and fountain, singing in noisy voices as they go tumbling to the briny deep.

What a beautiful world! Who would wish to die when the green earth is covered with sweet-scented flowers—the trees laden with rich blossoms—the blue sky above—the bright trembling water beneath—the golden sunshine—and the pale heavenly moonlight. Oh! give me mild Contentment, that I may enjoy the passing hour, and with an eye of love to view the beauties of Nature and the glorious handiwork of God.

How I wander—the moon pales, the stars glimmer and the night wanes late, and I am digressing from my subject. There, I just turned my head, and "Old Block" is peering over my right with his tiny nose, for a friendly chat. Well, if he has wandered across the two dark oceans since I began to write, it must be late, and high time these two eyes were closed in sleep; for every inmate of "Shady Nook," has been snoring these three long hours, and loud enough to rouse the sleeping ghost of Mahomet. How dull is the chirp of the cricket in the wall, and the old clock has a sleepy, monotonous tick-tick, telling me how noiselessly the sands in life's hour-glass are falling, one by one. And my lamp has burned low, and * * * when there comes a gust of wind and blows it out, leaving me to write—*Buenos Noches*—in the dark.

[Our readers will always rejoice to recognize the beautiful thoughts of our esteemed correspondent "Alice." Her sketches form a bright link in the chain of beauty connected with the History of the "Sierra Valley," and in after years will be read and re-read with increased interest.]

THERE is a wise lesson coming from the deep voice of the surrounding world. Night is eternal. It is the incorruptible inheritance of all true work. Be the one and do the other, and whatever thy present condition, it shall ultimately be thine.

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[v-7-18] **R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.**

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On Tuesday evening, August 25th, the town of Columbia, in Tuolumne county, was destroyed by fire, and among the losses were several valuable lives. At about six o'clock p. m. the alarm of fire was given, and in three hours the town was laid in ashes—a few only of the buildings on the outskirts of town escaped; a large number of fire proof buildings, with valuable contents, are a mass of smouldering ruins. The large business house of H. N. Brown & Co., on Main street, was blown to atoms by the explosion of some fifty kegs of powder. At the time of the explosion, there were quite a number of persons in the building, and five are known to have been instantly killed, and quite a number dangerously wounded.

The names of the killed are: H. N. Brown, W. M. Toomey, Randolph (a clerk of Brown & Co.), Crooks (gas man of San Francisco), and a miner named Briscoll. W. O. Sleeper & Co., bankers; Post Office and Telegraph Office, Masonic Hall, Broadway Hotel, McKenty, McChesley's block, Dr. Parsons', Serj. Brainerd's block, and Leon, Schwartz, Courier office, slightly damaged, have survived the fire. No estimate of the loss of property has been made, but it must be some two hundred thousand more than the fire in '54, which was \$450,000. The fire originated in a Chinese brothel on Jackson street, between Main and Broadway, and it is said, was caused by an opium smoker.

CALIFORNIA ENTERPRISE.—The following we find in the Mountain Messenger, of August 21st, printed at Rabbit Creek, Sierra county: Mr. Davidson, lately of Monte Cristo, and who has been engaged extensively in mining for about two years at that place, recently sold out his claims, and invested part of the proceeds, to the amount of \$30,000, in barley, which he has shipped to the States. While in New York he made a contract to deliver 1,500,000 pounds at 31 cents, and immediately returned here and purchased the requisite quantity at 2 cents. It is easily figured what profit he will make on the transaction.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE (which was "gutted" by the fire of the 15th inst) as yet remains nearly as the fire left it. Though the walls appear to be firm, yet the expense of rebuilding the inside would be a rather doubtful investment at present. But we yet hope to see it resume the position it occupied at its first opening on the 24th Dec. 1853, as the most magnificent edifice devoted to the Drama on the Pacific Coast.

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v7-7

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Chinese Sugar-Cane.

The interest which this plant has excited in the older States seems to be manifested in about the same degree here. The seed has been quite generally distributed throughout the State this year, much having been delivered through our office. Some seed was successfully raised here, last year, and was planted this year.

The inquiries we published last week, are indications of the want of information in relation to the plant, among farmers, and that they are desirous of obtaining all the intelligence possible on the subject. To meet this want, we republish some statements we gave in a former number, furnished by the Patent Office, and shall give all the information that we can obtain, from time to time, that will be of benefit.

A work entitled "Chinese Sugar-Cane and Sugar Making," has been published by O. M. Saxton & Co., New York, to which we are indebted for several facts, and we recommend to those who intend cultivating the plant to procure it, as it is a very useful work. We give this week a description of the plant and habit of growth, cultivation, and economical uses, the latter of which is more particularly required at this time.

The Chinese Sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordinary land in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom corn, grows to the height of from eight to sixteen feet, while in Europe it does not attain more than half of this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom (*cerise*), having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in form. When cultivated in hills containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical panicle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing to violet shades, and finally into dark purple, at maturity. In France, and the Central and Northern sections of the United States, it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullness of the lower part of the stalks in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands drought far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and been removed, where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill.

CULTIVATION.

Since its introduction into this country, the Chinese Sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize broom corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when broadcast, with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than one foot of its usual height. If the seeds are planted May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn, and the other a month or two later, the time, or before the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States where the season is so short and cool to ripen the seeds in the air, the cultivator will necessarily have to start the plants under glass in the spring, remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds is sufficient to plant an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be planted in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the seed from ten to twelve inches asunder; but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or six seeds to each, four or five feet apart in direction, and three or four in the other. The seed may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Some writers contend that the sucker should not be removed, though the directions from the Patent Office Report were that any suckers

or superfluous shoots should be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge or fall to the ground by the excessive weight of their heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they may remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles would appear, and the second, as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured, like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45° or 50° Fah., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied into bundles, collected into shocks, or stowed in a mass for fodder in sheds or barns, in a succulent state, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

Precaution.—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Donrah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom corn, as it hybridizes or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing.

ECONOMICAL USES.

The great object sought in France, in the cultivation of this plant, is the juice contained in its stalks, which furnishes three important products, namely, sugar, which is identical with that of cane; alcohol; and a fermented drink analogous to cider or champagne. The chaff, or pellicles which cover the seeds, is used for dyeing silk various permanent shades of red. The juice, when obtained with care and in small quantities, by depriving the stalk of its outer coating, or woody fibre, is nearly colorless, and consists merely of sugar and water. Its density, according to the French chemists, varies from 1.050 to 1.075, and the proportion of sugar contained in it from ten to sixteen per cent, a third part of which is sometimes uncrystallizable. According to experiments in the United States, these figures should be considerably higher. To the quantity of uncrystallizable sugar it contains, the juice owes its facility of readily fermenting; and consequently the large amount of alcohol it produces, compared with the saccharine matter observed directly with the saccharometer.

In so far as the manufacture of sugar is concerned, in a domestic way, this plant appears to have but a little chance of success in a high northern climate, as a large proportion of that which is uncrystallizable is not only a loss to the manufacturer, but an obstacle to the extraction of what is crystallizable. It must not be understood, however, that the produce of this plant is unprofitable or difficult to obtain, but that, all things being equal, its nature renders it more abundant in alcohol, or sirup, than in sugar. Yet it would seem that it would be very different in a warmer climate, at the South, where sugar-cane is difficult to be obtained, in requiring protection from frost. From experiments made by M. Vilmorin, on some dried stalks of sorghum sent from Algeria, it proved that the product of sugar obtained from them was infinitely superior to that produced by the same plant, which had been cultivated near Paris. On the authority of Mr. Wray, who experimented on the juice at Natal, the proportion of crystallizable sugar quite predominates, where the climate allows the plant fully to mature.

The chief advantage of the sorghum, as a sugar plant, is the facility of its cultivation, and the easy treatment of the juice. The greatest difficulty, however, to be apprehended, would probably be the preservation of the stalks from fermenting in hot weather, owing to the short time left to its manufacture. Still, this might be obviated in a great measure, as Mr. Wray states that, in the neighborhood of Natal, the Zoulous-Caffres preserved it for a long time by burying the stalks in the ground, notwithstanding the climate of their country is very warm and damp. It will also be observed that, in the manufacture of alcohol, the uncrystallizable sugar can be turned to account, which, in a measure, might otherwise be lost. Another advantage consists in the pureness of the juice, which when converted into sirup, from the superiority of its quality, can be immediately brought into consumption and use. The alcohol produced by only one distillation is nearly destitute of foreign flavor, having an agreeable aromatic taste, somewhat resembling that of Noyau, being much less ardent or fiery than rum.

The ripeness of the seeds does not appear much to lessen the production of sugar, at least in the climate of Paris, and of the middle and northern sections of the United States; but, in other re-

gions, where it matures when the weather is quite warm, the effect may be different. In the vicinity of Toulon, in France, as well as in Washington City, the ripening of the seeds had no unfavorable effect upon the saccharine character of the juice; from which it may be inferred, that the seeds and sugar, or sirup, are products to be conjointly obtained. On the other hand, Mr. Wray says the Zoulous-Caffres are in the habit of pulling off the panicles the moment they appear, in order to augment the quality of the saccharine matter in the stalks.

One of the points M. Vilmorin was desirous of establishing was, at what period of the growth the stalks began to contain sugar, and consequently, at what stage the plant was suitable for fodder, and when the manufacture of sugar should commence. He came to the conclusion that it coincided with the putting forth of the spikes; but the proportion of sugar continued to increase until the seeds were in the milky stage. When the plant was in flower, he observed that the amount of sugar diminished in the merithalles (parts of the stalks between the nodes or joints) the nearer they were to the top; and also that the lower part of each merithalle contained less saccharine matter than the upper. In consequence of this, and owing to the smallness and hardness of the lower knots, the center of the stalk is the richest portion. He was inclined to the opinion, which has since been verified in the United States, that, at a later period, the merithalles, lower down the stalk, are impoverished, both in the amount, and the quality of the sugar they contain.

Good Fruit.

EDITORS FARMER: It is often and truly said that California is one of the best fruit growing States in the Union. Let any one that doubts the assertion take a turn through the Fruit Markets of San Francisco and Sacramento, and then tell us where he has ever seen fruit in greater perfection. Where can you find finer and larger strawberries, grapes, apples, pears, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines, and in fact all fruits that have been cultivated here? But while our soil and climate are so well adapted to the production of the most beautiful and luscious fruit, why do we see such a large proportion of the fruit in market of very inferior quality, especially when it is just as easy and just as cheap to raise good as poor fruit? Is it the fault of planters, or is it the fault of nurserymen? You will hear complaints from all parts of the country, that trees that were bought for the best varieties, and labeled as such, turn out to be inferior, and, in many cases, entirely worthless fruit.

Something should be done to protect planters from such impositions, or rather they should protect themselves by purchasing trees only from reliable Nurseries. It is true they can pick up trees at auction, and from hawkers, at a less price than they could be had from a reliable nursery; but they will find the few shillings saved in the purchase of trees is very bad economy, as ten trees of good fruit are worth more and will give a larger profit than a hundred trees of ordinary or poor fruit. Nurserymen should unite to bring the business into a regular system, by exhibiting fruits, and if there is any doubt of the correctness of any variety, it should be laid before a committee, and the true name found, if possible. No nurseryman, unless he wishes to deceive, but would be glad to have any errors detected and pointed out, that he may put himself right. There is probably no nursery entirely free from errors and mistakes, but where there are but few errors it can be better borne than when it is reversed, and you find but few named correctly. Every planter, when putting out an orchard, should have every tree distinctly and permanently labeled, and also from what nursery purchased. Keeping an orchard correctly labeled saves much perplexity and confusion. A Fruit Grower.

[The above remarks from an old friend are very important, and demand the attention of all who intend to raise fruit. The plan adopted by many people, of buying trees that cost the least money at the start, is at best a "penny-wise and pound-foolish system," which they soon learn, to their sorrow. Planters should always endeavor to obtain the best, for they will find their advantage in it; and there is no necessity for purchasing trees of strangers or unreliable persons, when we have plenty of well-known and reliable nurserymen, whose reputation is a guaranty of their correctness. We have previously urged the importance of this subject, we trust to some purpose. The suggestion to nurserymen is timely, and they should endeavor to act upon it. Such a system should have been adopted long ago, and unless it is soon carried out, endless confusion will be the result. We hope to hear from others on this subject.]

The apple crop in Maine this year will, it is said, be almost a total failure. The severe cold weather of last winter had a disastrous effect upon the trees.

Whitlavia Grandiflora.

Harvey in London Journal of Botany, vol. v. t. 11. Bot. Mag., 4813.

A specimen of this fine plant was exhibited last summer at Chadwick, by Messrs. Veitch, and it is



WHITLAVIA GRANDIFLORA.

certainly the gem of the season in the class of hardy annuals. It will no doubt be as hardy as a Phacelia or Eutecia, the latter of which it resembles in its foliage, but then its brilliant blue flowers are as large as those of a Campanula, and much finer than anything else of the kind. Mr. W. Lobb found it in California, on the mountains of San Bernardino; but it was originally discovered in that country by the late Dr. Coulter. Dr. Harvey, who first described the plant, naming it after Francis Whitla, Esq., distinguished two supposed species, *grandiflora* and *minor*; but we entertain no doubt that they are, we do not say varieties, but states of the same plant. We had both of them in flower on our table from Messrs. Veitch, at the same time. The fact seems to be that the plant when in great health is *grandiflora*, and when weak, from a shady place, is *minor*. Dr. Harvey thought they might differ in the form of the scales which stand at the base of the stamens; but we found those scales varying in form from being acutely bifid to being entire and wedge-shaped with the angles rounded off.—[Philada. Horticulturist.]

Products of Sonoma County.

Dr. W. G. Lee, county assessor, furnishes the Petaluma Journal with some interesting statistics in relation to the products of Sonoma county, for the present year, from which that paper makes up the following summary:

Stock.—Of American horses and mares there are 1672, California do. 6293; mules 576, jacks 6, work cattle 2879, American cows 15,536, American calves 9200, young American stock 19,300, California cattle 10,693, sheep 20,771, hogs 16,300, goats 124.

Grain.—Wheat, total number of acres 3689, average yield per acre 15 bushels, entire yield 55,335; oats 8000 acres, average yield 25 bushels, total crop 200,000 bushels; barley, 4689 acres, yield 25 bushels, total crop 117,225 bushels; buckwheat, 388 acres, total crop 5820 bushels; corn 1445 acres, total yield 43,350 bushels; rye 43 acres, total yield 1290.

Potatoes, 3615 acres, total yield 300,045 bushels.

Beans, peas and onions, 1256 acres.

Fruit.—Apple trees 43,071, peach 21,282, pear 2890; also, a great variety of plum, cherry, fig trees, &c., together with a large amount of ornamental shrubbery of all kinds, and 170,503 grape-vines.

The Journal then comments as follows: On comparing this with the statistics furnished by the assessor's report of 1856, our farmers will be highly gratified to find so great an increase in the agricultural productions of the county, and such unmistakable evidence of the industry and enterprise of our citizens. With the exception of wheat, we have this year a greater number of acres of grain of every kind, than in any previous year.

In the year 1856, the total number of acres of wheat was 6420, oats 4657, barley 2181, buckwheat 444, rye 46, corn 2126, potatoes 1800. The same year the number of American horses was 1318, mules 2094, work cattle 2052, American cows 9460, young cattle 9013, American calves 5500, California cattle 5880, California horses 4272, sheep 10,814, hogs 10,000.

From this it will be seen that the increase in the amount of all kinds of live stock has been very great, and the number of sheep and cows has been nearly doubled. We are proud to be able to lay such facts before our readers. Who says that Sonoma county is poor? That she does not possess the elements of wealth and happiness,

and that her citizens want energy and enterprise? Ride over the country and see our cattle, sheep and horses on every hill; behold our fertile soil, our fields of grain, our dairy houses, and then tell us if we have not wealth. Listen to the hum of business, and see the works of improvement on every hand, and tell us if we lack energy or enterprise? Our farmers, merchants and mechanics are all rewarded for their labor, and every department of business is prosperous. Neat cottages and farmhouses, surrounded by orchards and vineyards, are springing up on every hand, and indications of happiness and prosperity are everywhere visible. A few more years of persevering effort, and we will possess all the comforts and luxuries pertaining to old-settled communities.

Marin County Statistics.

Below is a statistical report of the county of Marin for the present year, as made to the Petaluma Journal by Warren Dutton, assessor:

Live Stock.—American horses 350, California tame horses 1057, California wild horses 1883; total, 3290. Horned cattle, American cows 3402, American calves 3200, American stock cattle 3816, American and California oxen 950, California wild cattle 11,869; total 23,237. Sheep 2871, goats 300, hogs 1865.

Crops.—Wheat 657 acres, total yield 19,710 bushels; barley, 1908 acres, total yield 75,780 bushels; oats 2681 acres, total yield 97,240; beans, 48 acres, total yield 720 bushels; potatoes 1841 acres, total yield 121,508 bushels.

Three steam sawmills, and one water-power paper-mill.

The assessed value of lands, \$572,470; assessed value of improvements on lands, \$44,100; and of personal property, \$888,270. Total value of property, \$1,504,840.

The county taxes for general county purposes (being fifty cents on each \$100), on the above, amount to \$7524.

The financial standing of the county of Marin is stated by the Grand Jury, as follows:

Received for taxes, fines, etc., for the year ending July 17, 1857, \$3,943 66; for license same time, 1273 57; total revenue, \$5,217 23. Current expenses for same time, \$7,517 24. Excess of expenses over revenue, \$2,300 01. Total outstanding debt July 24, 1857, \$16,413 98. The amount due on courthouse, is not included in the above, as it is to be paid by the special tax levied this year, \$4500.

On hand—school fund \$406 95, administrator's fund \$455 42, indigent sick fund \$174 77, courthouse fund \$263.

Humboldt Statistics.

The Humboldt Times obtains from J. De Haven, County Assessor, the following abstract of his report in reference to the agricultural statistics of the county. Quite a large amount of property remains to be assessed, which will increase the number of live stock probably two thousand, in addition to what is here given:

Agricultural Products.—The number of acres inclosed is 12,000, number of acres cultivated 3846; wheat 1134, barley 494, oats 1125, peas 304, beans 50, potatoes 278, corn 15, cabbage 12, onions 9, buckwheat 50, turnips 25, hay 350; number of pounds of butter 74,500, cheese 4000.

Fruit Trees.—Number of apple trees 7400, peach 3920, plum 437, cherry 227, pear 700, grape 500, gooseberry 2025, currant 3000, apricot 200.

Live Stock.—Number of horses 426, young horses 325, mules 614, cows 1490, calves 1211, oxen 397, young cattle 1728, sheep 2630, goats 63.

Machinery.—Number of steam saw mills 7, water saw mills 2; capable of manufacturing 25,000,000 feet of lumber, and 16,000,000 lath, per annum. Steam grist mills 2, water power mills 2; capable of manufacturing 30,000 pounds per annum.

The total value of property assessed is \$825,000. The supplemental assessment, principally of stock lately arrived, will increase the total to about \$900,000.

PATENTS.—Seventy-five patents were recently issued in one week from the Patent Office, at Washington. The Union, of that city, in alluding to this large issue of patents, says: "Among them there is one for a self-loading cart, and another for an improved hob for cutting screw chasers. A Massachusetts man obtained a patent for an 'improvement in machines for paring, coring and quartering apples,' and a genius from the same State for an 'improvement in carpet fastenings.' A Rhode-Island inventor, a patent for 'making horse-shoe nails,' and a New Yorker for an 'improvement in bakers' ovens.' If these shall improve the quality of bread, it ought to be hailed as a 'real blessing' to all eaters of that article. 'An improvement in mop-head' is in the formidable array of novelties; and, in this connection, an 'improved stamp extractor,' whether of teeth or trees, is not mentioned. 'A road-scraper,' too, is patented. New Hampshire can boast of an 'improvement in cheese-hoops,' and Massachusetts for 'design for busts of Napoleon Bonaparte.'"

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE IN TEXAS.—The Texans are rejoicing at the success which has attended their experiments with the Chinese Sugar-cane. This cane will never compete with the ordinary cane in Louisiana; it is smaller and contains less saccharine matter; but it is admirably adapted to the latitude of Northern and Western Texas, where it produces two crops in a season, and it will not be ten years before that State will raise her own sugar, and perhaps have a surplus for exportation. So says a correspondent of the Bulletin.

TO PROTECT A SHINGLE ROOF.—Says the editor of the Albany Knickerbocker: "A wash composed of lime, and fine sand or wood-ashes, renders the roof fiftyfold more safe against taking fire from falling cinders or otherwise, in case of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold, in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather; the older and more weather-beaten the shingles are."

The Great West

Mountain Formation of North America—The Great Table-Lands—Geographical Features.

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, May 22, 1887.

To the Editors of the New York Daily Times: I have, in a former note, given you a sketch of one of the cardinal subdivisions of our continent and country, the Great Plains. I now proceed to sketch what is beyond them, and fills the space out to the Pacific sea. This is the immense Mountain Formation of North America.

I approach the attempt to classify and set down this region with a degree of trepidation which I find it difficult to master. During the years of war and exploration which I have passed among them, every hour has kept alive the awe inspired by the immensity of the space they occupy, the grandeur of their bulk and altitude, and the sublime order and symmetry which pervades them as a system and in the details. Moreover, no one, not even Humboldt, has ever attempted to reduce them to a classic system, or attempted to what I have done in the Hydrographic map of 1845, which you have seen and studied. These indelibly-graved impressions perpetually recur whenever my memory reverts to that time, and warns me to speak of countries so novel to a public little curious and uninformed, only after condensing their portrait with the maturest meditation and with nicely-guarded caution.

The mountain formation of North America is that distinct subdivision of its area which occupies the whole space from the Great Plains to the Pacific Sea, and covers two-sevenths of the continent. In its area, bulk, number and variety of the mountain masses, it equals the aggregated mountains of all the other continents. It has peculiar characteristics which render it more interesting than them all. Traveling transversely across from east to west along the thirty-ninth degree, the breadth is sixteen hundred miles; the length, continuous from Tehuantepec to the Arctic Sea, is four thousand five hundred miles; the direction is regular from south-southeast to north-northwest. From east to west the traveler enters and crosses five physical divisions, as distinct in order and succession as are the prismatic streaks of the rainbow to the eye. These are: 1st, The Black Hills, or Eastern Piedmont; 2d, The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre (Rocky Mountain); 3d, The Plateau of the Table Lands, with its mountain chains; 4th, The Cordillera of the Snowy Andes (the Sierra Nevada); 5th, The Maritime Piedmont, of the Pacific Shore. These divisions are parallel to one another like the streaks of the rainbow, and like them, run throughout from end to end of the mountain formation, in which they are blended together in one embodied mass.

Beyond the central line of the Great Plains, the undulations of the surface begin to swell up, until they become elevated into secondary mountains, with timber, and crowned with rocky escarpments. These are the Black Hills. They are the outlying of the Sierra Madre, are in the Basin of the Mississippi, and masking the mountain crest, break and graduate its descent. They are three hundred miles in breadth, are perforated across by all the great rivers, and are washed away and tortured into fragments by their channels. They have rocks of porphyritic granite and sandstone, but are for the most part formed of the sulphate of lime, as gypsum or plaster of Paris. Some of them are paved with petrifications, and others, being composed of light mold, form the suspended matter of the rivers which goes down to make the alluvial bottoms and delta of the Mississippi Basin. They have but little snow or rain, a scattered growth of dwarfed timber, and a picturesque and fantastic scenery. They are an important part of the pastoral region, are clothed in perennial grass, and abound in aboriginal cattle. Perpetual sunshine, fertility, perfect health, pure and abundant water, ever varying scenery, and infinite animal life, will, in time, attract and fix here the densest population.

Over the Black Hills rises the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre. This supreme Cordillera may be defined as the backbone of the world; it is the "dorsalis aquarum" of the American continent. From the snows of its immense crest and flanks descend the rivers that irrigate either face of the continent out to all the oceans. From it also branch off all the other mountain chains. Where the irrigation from the snows is sufficient, immense forests exist; elsewhere the mountains are naked. The core or basis of the Sierra Madre is red porphyritic granite, from the immense naked masses of which comes the popular sobriquet of "Rocky Mountains." This is the gold producing quartz. The Sierra Madre has precipitous mural flanks which protrude outward as promontories, or recede to incase the courses of rivers and valleys. It has peaks, conical in shape and culminating by a sharp apex. To those who view it in the horizon from below, this is its general appearance; but to those who ascend its ragged front and surmount its highest crest, this is found to be a Mesa, or indefinite land as level as a water surface. This Sierra Madre has its own characteristics, which are all of the grandest order. I am unable to illustrate it by comparison, because it stands supreme and alone, the standard to which all other mountain masses must be submitted. It is of the original mass of the globe, and has neither lava, nor craters, nor active volcanoes, nor traces of the igneous force within. It is *par excellence* primeval. Scooped out of its main mass are valleys of great size and beauty, which have received from the trappers the name of Parks. These occur at regular intervals, alternating upon either flank, and mark the sources of the great rivers. Those which I have seen are the Plain of the South Pass, surrounding the sources of the Rio Verde; the North Park upon the northern Plateau or Nebraska River; the Middle Park upon the Rio Grande of the west; the South Park upon the Southern Plateau; the Plain of St. Louis upon the Rio del Norte. These remarkable valleys are all secluded within the main dorsal mass of the Cordillera, and are of great size, fertility and beauty. They resemble those reservoirs of the Alpine torrents of Switzerland, Geneva and Constance, out of which issue the rivers Rhone and Rhine, and the Valley of Cashmere, through which the Indus flows, though they contain no lakes. They are the paradise of the aboriginal herds, with which they swarm at all seasons, and are the favorite retreats of the Indians. To define the exact width of the primary Cordillera, and mark the line where it fades into the Black Hills upon the East, and into the plateau of the Table Lands upon the West, is not easy; but it varies from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles, according as it expands into salient promontories, or recedes to give passage to the rivers.

We next descend on to the third division, which is the Plateau of the Table Lands. This expands onwards to the Cordillera of the Snowy Andes. I speak again with great diffidence, but of all the departments into which science has arranged the physical geography of the Globe, this appears to me the most interesting, the most crowded with various and attractive features, and the most certainly destined eventually to contain

the most enlightened and powerful empire of the world. At present it is no more known or comprehended as it is by the American people than was America itself to the poet Homer, and is to them as much a myth as the continent of Atlantis. Nevertheless, it is of such great area as to contain within itself three rivers which rank with the Ganges and Danube in size, and five great ranges of primary mountains. You will see it exactly defined upon the Hydrographic map of 1845, as the immense longitudinal region incased within the Cordilleras, and extending from Tehuantepec to the Northern Sea. It would exhaust a large volume to recite in detail the interesting features of this region, all worthy to be known.

The Plateau of the Table Lands is a succession of *intra-montane* basins, seven in number, and ranging successively from south to north. The solid mass of the Andes debouches out of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and forks immediately into the two Cordilleras. Advancing along the Western Cordillera into the State of Jalisco, a mountain chain issues from its inner flank, and traversing the table lands plunges into the Sierra Madre in the State of San Luis Potosi. This cuts off to the south the "Basin of the City of Mexico," which is the first, the smallest, and most southern of the mountain basins. Further north, a second mountain chain crosses from Durango to Coahuila, and cuts off the "Basin of the Balsón di Mapimi." This is the second mountain basin. The Cordillera which flank these two and fence them from the sea, have so great an altitude that the ocean vapors never surmount their crests, nor do any clouds pass outward over them. These basins, therefore, have no outward drainage, nor any rivers running to the sea. Stagnant lakes alternately receive the drainage from their surrounding mountains, and yield it to them again by evaporation. This last chain is known as the "Mountain of the Rio Florida;" the former as the "Mountain of Queretaro."

Pursuing still the Western Cordillera through the State of Sinaloa, a third mountain chain, dividing off traverses the Table Lands due north and plunges into the Sierra Madre between the plain of St. Louis and the Middle Park. This is an immense and remarkable mountain, is thirteen hundred miles in length, and divides asunder the waters of the Del Norte and Colorado. It is the Sierra Mimbres. The area thus cut off between it and the Mountain of the Rio Florida is drained by the rivers Del Norte, Pecos and Conchos, which, uniting at the base of the Sierra Madre, perforate it by a cañon, and escaping into the external maritime region, form the Rio Grande of Texas. This is only the water course which perforates the Sierra Madre between Cape Horn and the Arctic Sea. It is here that a profound and distressing error pervades all the existing charts and delineations of our continental geography. These, omitting the great Sierra Madre, for six or seven hundred miles of its length, and assigning its name to the Sierra Mimbres, locate the Rio del Norte and its vast basin with the system of Atlantic rivers. Yet the Sierra Mimbres abounds in pedregals of lava, craters and volcanic phenomena, and the geological altitude, configuration and a thousand palpable characteristic features of the basin of the Del Norte locate them upon the Plateau of the Table Lands. This blunder of transposition is more foolish than to construct a map of Europe and forget the Alps, or to draw for the people a pine tree growing erect in the middle of the ocean, whilst dolphins graze upon a mountain slope! The vast basin of the Del Norte is then the third in order of the mountain basins of the Plateau.

The Western Cordillera continues to traverse Sonora, and passing round the Gulf of California, re-appears in sight of the ocean in the State of California. Opposite San Bernardo, another mountain chain branches from the eastern flank, traverses the Table Lands by a northern course, dividing the waters of the Colorado and Great Salt Lake, and plunges into the Sierra Madre between the sources of Green River and Snake River. This is the fourth great mountain chain of the Table Lands, is one thousand miles in length, and is the Sierra Wasatch. Between it and the Sierra Mimbres is included the immense Mountain Basin of the Colorado, which is the fourth subdivision of the area of the Table Lands. This basin has an immense area, great altitude, an infinite perplexity of mountains, and is replete in striking and wonderful novelties. The Rio Verde, Rio Grande of the West, the Rio San Juan, collect its upper waters, and uniting against the inner flank of the Cordillera of the Snowy Andes, gorge it diagonally through and through, and escape into the Gulf of California. This sublime gorge is four hundred miles in length, and is known as the Cañon of the Colorado. It is throughout a narrow mountain chasm, traversing, without interruption, the very bowels of the Andes, having perpendicular mural sides, often many thousand feet in altitude. Other important affluents of the Colorado (the Mohave, the Little Colorado and the Gila) force their way into it by an infinite labyrinth of gorges, similarly scooped through the bowels of the mountain mass. These two remarkable basins, then, the Del Norte and Colorado, lie against the Sierra Mimbres, as a backbone. The waters of the first gorge the Sierra Madre to the Gulf of Mexico; that of the second, the Andes, to the Gulf of California; but no gorge unites them through the Sierra Mimbres, which is unperforated. These basins are both longitudinal in shape and position; they overlap one another and thereby multiply the number and complexity of mountain barriers. Among the physical phenomena of the globe, this Cañon of the Colorado is an isolated fact, unique and sublime in interest. These two basins, *aro, par excellence*, the metalliferous department of the world, and are infused throughout with mountains of the precious stones, and precious and base metals—of lava, obsidian and marble—of salt, coal, and with rivers of thermal and medicinal waters.

Let us hasten to other subdivisions of equal interest. Near the forty-second degree of latitude the Western Cordillera throws off the fifth mountain chain of the Table Lands. This has a serpentine course, mainly east and west, is 1200 miles long, and forms the divide between the basin of the Salt Lake and the basin of the Columbia. It joins with the Sierra Wasatch, and immediately at the point of junction, plunges with it into the Sierra Madre. The great basin, containing in one of its depressions the Salt Lake, is the counterpart, on our continent, of the Caspian of Asia. It is, like the first and second basins, incased all around with an unperforated mountain wall, and neither sends nor receives water from any sea. Nearly opposite to Puget Sound, a sixth chain of mountains, breaking off from the eastern flank of the Western Cordillera, traverses the Table Lands by a due northern course, and sinks into the Sierra Madre, closely enveloping the sources of the Columbia River. This is called the Okanagan Mountains, and divides the waters of the Columbia from those of Frazer's River.

The Basin of the Columbia is the *fifth* in order of the basins of the Table Lands. It is the

most admirable of them all. A splendid circular configuration and two primary rivers. Its size, position and configuration relatively to the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean make it the *climax* of them all. It extends all across the Table Lands from rim to rim, as do both its great rivers, the Snake river and the Columbia, which, uniting, gorge the Andes at the Cascades, penetrating through them to the Pacific in 46 degrees 19 minutes. They run from east to west and connect exactly, by convenient and single passes across the Sierra Madre, with the great rivers flowing to the Atlantic. It partakes of all the cardinal characteristics of the other basins, having, in addition, mighty forests, navigation, a larger share of arable qualities and a superior economy in its topographical surface and position.

Such are the six primary basins and mountain chains which checker and arrange themselves into the Grand Plateau of the Table Lands, as I have seen them and become familiar with them. There is a seventh, the basin of Frazer River, with which I am acquainted only from the reports of others who have reconnoitered it. It has the same general features, though smaller, longitudinal in direction, and narrow.

We may now, then, return to the third elementary division of the mountain formation of North America, namely: The Plateau of the Table Lands. We may understand its variety and vastness, yet handle it as a unit. The lowest sedimentary points, which the waters accumulating from the lakes of Mexico, Mappimi, Gusman and Salt Lake, have an average altitude of 6,000 feet above the seas. The whole Plateau has then the elevation of a primary mountain. It is everywhere fertile, being pastoral for the most part, but arable where irrigation is adopted. Every geological formation exists on a Titanic scale, volcanoes, columnar basalt and pedregals of crystallized lava, porphyritic granite and sandstone, and secondary basins of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. It is universally a rainless region, and nowhere is arable agriculture possible without artificial irrigation. Pastoral culture is the prominent feature, wherein it rivals the Great Plains. The air is tonic and exhilarating, the atmosphere resplendent with perpetual sunshine by day and with stars by night. The climate is intensely dry, and the temperature variant and delicious. Habitations are not essential in this salubrious climate and vernal clime; the aborigines dispense with them. During three years that I have passed upon the Plateau, I have rarely slept within a house or beneath any canopy but the sky, infinitely spangled with stars. Upon this Plateau has existed, within our memory, the populous and civilized empire of the Aztecs, and in South America that of the Incas. Timber grows upon the rivers and upon the irrigated mountain flanks. To arrange the arable lands for irrigation is not more costly than our system of fencing, which it supersedes. No portion of the globe can maintain a denser population.

But the fourth subdivision of the "Mountain Formation of North America," is the snowy Cordillera of the Andes. Everybody is familiar from childhood with the South American Andes. This of ours is the same, unchanged in any characteristic, except in increased and superior grandeur. Let us restore to it its ancient and illustrious name. Let us inquire how it has come temporarily to be lost. The Andes traverse the American Continent in one unbroken and uniform mass from Cape Horn to Behring's Strait. Towards the ocean, to whose indented shore they are parallel, and from which they are everywhere visible, they present a precipitous front and immense altitude; they everywhere surmount the line of perpetual snow. Upon this front, which receives the perpetual winds from the ocean, and is bathed with its vapors, snows and forests accumulate as upon the Alps. But on their summit of perpetual congelation, these vapors condensed to ice are as solid, as perpetual, as the granite rocks. No vapors pass over to the inner region, which is naked of snow, timber or irrigation. Hence has come this distinctive Spanish sobriquet of this sublime sea-wall—Cordillera Nevada de los Andes (the snowy chain of the Andes),—to define it specifically from the naked masses within. Thus, since this ancient and familiar Andes has come to be domesticated in our empire, within the States of California and Oregon, has it been thoughtlessly plundered of its name, defined only by an expulsive *snowy*, and inconsequently ignored of its supreme, coronated rank in the mountain system of the world.

If, then, you require from me a description of this fourth subdivision of our mountain formation, I bid you to peruse again the fascinating pages of Prescott and his predecessors; the romantic historians of Cortez, Alvarado and Pizarro; and above all, the oracular inspiration with which the illustrious Humboldt has analyzed the geographical wonders of this Cordillera of the snowy Andes, and tinted them with divine eloquence!

Finally, I am bewildered how to speak of the fifth subdivision, which is the maritime Pacific front. This brings us out to meet the ocean, to blend together the varieties of sea and land, and where, among the assembled climates and countries of the globe, Cornucopia permanently dwells with her ever redundant and overflowing horn of ripening beauty and plenty. This maritime Pacific front is the counterpart of yours outside of the Alleghany and upon the Atlantic. It is the tide-water region. Yours has an area of 271,000 square miles, this of 420,000; this is not much broader from the mountains to the sea, but has a greater longitude. In every detail of climate, vegetation, soil and physical formation, there is between these two seaboard the completest contrast. On the Pacific are blended, beneath the eye, and swept in at one sight, the sublime, castellated masses of the Andes—their bases are set in the emerald verdure of the plain rising gently above the sea level—their middle flanks are clothed with the arboreal grandeur of pine and cedar forests. Naked above and towering into the upper air, their columnar form of structure resembles an edifice designed to inclose the whole globe itself; but from this formation, and rearing their snow-covered crests another mile into the firmament, shoot up volcanic peaks at intervals of one hundred miles, incasing the throats of the inner world of fire, and coruscated in perpetual snow, beneath coronets of volcanic smoke and flames.

The sublimest of the oceans, majestic rivers more worthy to be deified than the Ganges or Egyptian Nile—the grandest and most elevated of earth's mountains, superlative forest evergreen, an emerald verdure and exuberant fertility, a mellow and delicious atmosphere imbued with purple hints reflected from the ocean and the mountains, a soft, vernal temperature the year round; whatsoever can be combined of massive and rugged mountains, picturesque

landscape and a verdant face to nature shining under the richest sunlight, a climate soft and serene; whatsoever of all these, blended and enjoyed in combination, will accomplish to give grace, elevation and refinement to the social world, are here united to woo and develop the genius of our country and our people.

In all these natural favors our Western seaboard front is supremely more gifted than the classic shores of the Mediterranean and the Asian shores—for fifty centuries the favorite theme of history, poetry and song. The embellishments which our society and the accumulating contributions of a hundred successive generations add to nature, are not yet there; but these will come, and to us who fan the career of our great country whilst we live, the future which posterity will possess and enjoy is full of the radiance of true glory.

Such is a homespun and laconic detail of a few essential facts necessary to comprehend the "mountain formation of North America," and to know where and what it is. I use only dry facts, and avoid imagination or ornament. The subject is above their reach and of a higher level. Intelligent and candid judgment must supply the rest and fill up the portrait.

Very respectfully W. GILPIN.

[From the Philadelphia Horticulturist for July.]
A Trip to Cuba and the Southern States.

[CONTINUED.]

The Climate.—We were fortunate in obtaining a record of the thermometer, carefully kept on a plantation very nearly in the latitude of Havana, and fifty miles from it. This record is for twelve months, excepting April, when the glass was broken; the first record is April 30, 1856, the hour of observation being between twelve and one o'clock (noon), which it will be well to remember.

April 30, 1856.	THE THERMOMETER.
Average of May	84°
" June	82°
" July	82°
" August	82°
" September	82°
" October	82°
" November	81°
" December	80°
" January, 1857	79°
" February	79°
" March	79°

In January and February no fire was required, and Americans wintering there were nothing but thin clothing.

The equality of the above averages of the thermometer at noon, so different from our own, will strike every one. Rarely does the record show the height to exceed 90° till after the first of June, and then it reaches above that height more rarely than with us, and the changes during the intervals from noon to noon, are rarely even great enough to call for a change of clothes.

As a winter residence, and as an easy means of escaping the worst periods of our northern colds, Cuba presents great attractions, and will soon be a necessity to the wealthy and the invalid.

An American Boarding House in the Country.—In connection with this subject, it may be well to remark here, that it is a great object to visitors to reside in the interior, and thus have an opportunity of visiting familiarly the sugar and coffee estates, and examining the trees and cultivation. All can scarcely hope for introductions to resident country families where they could be thus domesticated, and if they could, the bar of language would mostly prove a drawback. To obviate this difficulty, Mr. L. Monson, an American, has opened a country boarding house near El Carolina station of the Matanzas Railroad, and, to be brief, his is the Carolina House, purporting to be kept in American fashion. The dwelling was framed in the United States, and has glass windows, in our fashion, and the spot was formerly a coffee plantation; has good fruit trees, shady avenues, and much to admire in the way of vegetation and scenery. If Mr. Monson succeeds in getting a good housekeeper and a gardener, as he intends to do, this will be a most desirable winter residence. It is near a post office, riding horses at command, and the distance from Havana not an objection.

The Rainy Season.—Most persons who read of "the rainy season" in the tropics, have probably an erroneous opinion of the duration of the showers. Residents in Cuba assure us that the expression is a misnomer as we understand it, at least, and that it is used only in contradistinction to the season of little or no rain, when vegetation is sustained by the dampness of the air. Our record, carefully kept by Mr. Monson, includes the number of showers for the six months, embracing from July 1 to December 23, with the assurance that these rains were of brief duration generally, commencing about noon, and followed by a bright sunshine nearly always:

July1856...13 showers of an average of half an hour.
August".....16 ".....".....10 days.
September".....16 ".....".....16 days.
October".....17 ".....".....17 days.
November".....17 ".....".....17 days.
Dec. 2 to 23.".....4 ".....".....4 days.

An uncommon drought then set in; such being rarely known, visitors to the island the past winter saw its vegetation to a disadvantage, beautiful as it was, and enjoyed less fruit in consequence, though we could judge of no diminution, except in the pine apple. The sugar cane was not so tall as usual, but this was compensated for by an increase of saccharine matter in what growth there was.

Judging from the above records, even the summers are not at all unbearable; persons not obliged to move about in the sun when at its warmest, might pass the summer here nearly as comfortably as in our own climate, and more so than in many of our principal cities. The health, too, is as universally good as in the States, the yellow fever rarely penetrating to the interior. Living always in the open air must conduce to healthy action; the drawback is probably found in the *absence of changes*, which impart a zest we perhaps undervalue at home.

Tobacco.—Respecting this popular article, and its manufacture of cigars, it may be expected, in our rambling notes, that we should say a few words. It is well known, that the tobacco plant is the product of but a small portion of the island—the southwest. A person confining himself to short rides from Havana, and to the vicinity of the railroads, would see about as much of the weed growing as he would in Pennsylvania or Connecticut, the soil in the other parts not being more propitious to the flavor than that of our own country. Good tobacco is thus a dear article, and becoming annually more so as the cultivation recedes from the great mart by the wearing out of the land, which is the case yearly. Formerly, the tobacco lands were about eighteen miles from the city; they are now at least one hundred and fifty miles distant. Large dealers in cigars make their own bargains for the crops of the extensive cultivators whose tobacco is known to them, and thus acquire a kind of monopoly of the best; smaller operators endeavor to have as good an article, by assisting the grower to new lands, and taking an interest in them. The consumer of a few thousand cigars, watches his opportunity,

and when sure of a good seroon or two, purchases and conveys it to his own house, where it is manufactured under his own eye, from a known article, and therefore to his taste. The cigar makes comes to him for a week, more or less, and charges by the thousand.

In addition to these plans, varied with the various degrees of enterprise and capital embarked, there may be seen all over Havana, black and whites most industriously employed in rolling cigars; and, ten chances to one, if you stop a posada in your rides in the neighborhood, however humble, there will be found, under a shed, or in some corner, a parcel of dark looking fellows similarly engaged; and yet, with all this industry, it is still a wonder whence proceed all the millions of smokable cigars which perfume the civilized world. Their source is to be sought for it out of the way places, in garrets, and private domains, which are out of sight, and which are delivering more or less, daily, to the great dealer who supply the capital and the raw material. Cigars are made by women and men who follow at the same time another employment such as keeping watch at the door of a hotel, &c.

Numerous small manufacturers sell their article at a low figure to the great dealers like Partigas, or the Cabanas' houses, who subject them to a rigid picking; the best looking on the outside and which may have cost in the unpicked state ten dollars per thousand, are number one, and will be charged to the unthinking American customer who looks only to the external appearance at fifty dollars, the seconds at twenty or thirty, and the cuttings will find a market at about the original price; so that one man smokes, at six or seven cents, the same tobacco exactly that he informed and more economical people get for one cent. The reputation of the (nominal) male has much to do with the price, and this reputation, as in a thousand instances in all countries, is kept up by outside appearances. When a particular brand, size and shape, have become popular in any country, strong efforts are made to keep up this appearance, and a simulated article has to be resorted to the moment the demand exceeds the supply, which is always limited. Then come the various methods of deception; the wrapper must be exact in color, and it is dyed the shape must be the same, and the maker skilled in this particular form must have a higher price, or he will go over to a rival house.

Instances of these kind of difficulties are constantly related, and an employer has frequently to advance large sums to his best workmen, to keep them in good humor; when this quality fails them, the rival will pay all they owe, to get them into his workshop, the best makers being always in demand, and earning from two to six dollars a day, according to their skill.

The leaf requires to be in a particular stage of moisture, to work to advantage, and you may see, as the evening hour of closing the factory comes on, the master mind is dropping or sprinkling leaves, and laying them out all over the room in various proportions, according to ascertained necessity. And here another process is resorted to; this is of course the moment for dyeing the wrapper; but it is also the opportunity embraced to flavor what is to constitute the interior; a popular brand must be kept as nearly as possible of *our taste*; as in wine, it is easy to deceive in this particular, and the filling is immersed in a solution of other tobaccos made to resemble as nearly as possible the flavor required. Thus, a good taste crop will flavor a whole invoice of cigars, yet probably manufactured from Virginia, or tobacco imported from some other island. This is done in wines of all countries, and it is surely as fair a transaction in cigars.

Cigar making is a profitable operation, though it may be deemed of inferior importance to the sugar crop. Both combined have made money extremely abundant during the late season of high prices. Eight millions of specie arrived in Havana in March alone, and the rate of interest was but two per cent per annum; new banks were going into operation on a speculative scale, and it was seasonably argued that cash so easily collected as it was, would lead to the ruin of many now called wealthy. Cuba has its revolution as well as New York and Philadelphia.

The cultivation of the island is slovenly in the extreme. There is often as much difficulty as in plowing the land as in a new clearing incumbered with stumps in the United States from the underlying coral rock; our own plows are occasionally introduced, but the inhabitants give preference to their own singular and awkward implement. The horse, ox, or mule, geared to the end of the long shaft by a chain and how the apparatus is made to scratch a little furrow, is a mystery to the uninitiated.

MONSTER COTTON-SPINNING ESTABLISHMENT IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg of the 8th June, says: "The first stone of a monster manufacturing has just been laid. It will comprise a cotton-spinning establishment and a series of weaving shops. The building is to be raised upon the Isle of Cronholm, situate upon the Narva between the two cataraacts of that river. It is stated that the spinning department will comprehend the largest building in the whole world, and will immeasurably exceed in extent the vast spinning establishments of the United States. The contractors for the joinery work are to furnish 1672 window frames. The building will be lighted by from 15,000 to 20,000 jets of gas. St. Petersburg being unable to supply those materials, from sixty to eighty steam vessels are constantly employed in the conveyance of them from Narva. The number of workmen engaged is stated at 3000 at least. The edifice is to be completed in three years, but a portion of the spinning department is to be ready for work in one year. The capital required for the undertaking has been already subscribed for in shares, which have been taken up by the directors of the scheme and some foreigners."

PHOTOGRAPHIC IVORY.—A species of artificial ivory, originating with an eminent English photographer, is now considerably in use as a material in that beautiful art. The substance is formed of small tablets of gelatine or glue, immersed in a bath of sulphate of alumina or the acetate of alumina. A combination takes place between the alumina and glue, and forms the substance for receiving the photographic pictures, as a substitute for the common metal plates and prepared paper. It is said to receive a polish equal to ivory, and the tints of the pictures are well known to be a softness far surpassing those of the daguerreotype.

One little "garden patch" of ours has been very profitable this season. The snails ate up the cumberbs—the chickens ate up the snails—the neighbor's cats ate up the chickens, and are now in search of something that will eat the cats! Can any of our agricultural friends aid us?—[Ala Planter.]

A MERMAID?—A fish with fins resembling hands has been captured off the Island of St. Thomas.

Sliced Apples.
60 HALF BBLs. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to
 fresh. **BRADSHAW & CO.**
 v8-1 Cor. California and Sansome streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.



FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

Scrophulous, Rheumatic, Stomach Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Sal. Eruptions, Fever Sore, Erysipelas, Pimples, Bites, Mercu-
rial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Com-
plaints, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of
Appetite, General Debility, &c.

A plentiful supply of pure blood is as essential to animal life
as light, heat, and food are to the vegetable kingdom. When
the proper circulation of the vital fluids is impeded, sick-
ness is the inevitable consequence, the secretions become un-
healthy, the liver becomes clogged with impure bile, which
spread into the system, vitiates and inflames the blood, engend-
ering scrophulous and cutaneous and biliary disorders. The ex-
perience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation
of this valuable medicine: its curative powers have been
thoroughly tested in long standing and obstinate cases, with
such favorable success as to call forth the most flattering com-
mendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

The following recommendation is from one of the oldest phy-
sicians in New London, Conn.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, Gentlemen:—Your Sarsaparilla
has been very extensively used in this city and the neighboring
towns, and so far as my knowledge extends, uniformly with suc-
cess. In a great variety of diseases of long standing, and of a
very distressing and dangerous character, which have resisted a
long use of remedial agents, it has been used in many of them
with complete success, and in all with decided benefit. It is re-
garded by the medical profession as a medicine of great efficacy
in a numerous class of diseases, such as inveterate constitutional
complaints, when the system has been long diseased; in cases of
long use of mercury; in inflammation of the bowels; in chronic
diseases of the skin; in scrophulous conditions of the system;
in chronic abscesses, attended with profuse discharges
of the bowels; obstinate ulcers; chronic pulmonary affec-
tions; enlarged glands; and various other maladies connected
with a diseased state of the system. Its use is usually followed
with improvement of appetite and digestion, increase of strength
and flesh, better rest at night, the production of a more healthy
state of mind, and complete restoration to health.

Truly yours,
W. M. STEENE, M.D.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Drug-
gists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold
also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS &
Co., Maryland; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and
by Druggists generally.

IT NEVER FAILS!
CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE

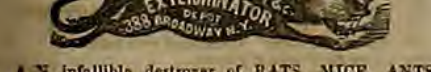
FOR THE CURE OF
CERTAIN DISEASES, WITH WHICH UNFORTU-
NATELY MANY ARE AFFLICTED.

Of all the remedies yet discovered for such complaints, this is
the most certain, and leaves no injurious effects.

It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least re-
striction to diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to
business. One bottle is generally sufficient to cure an ordinary
case, which not unfrequently disappears after six or eight doses.

Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS &
Co., Maryland; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and
by Druggists generally.

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.



AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS,
GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not
dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in
holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c, 35c, 65c, \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5 Boxes.

"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands
in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$4.50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Munkets, Flies, Fleas,
Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c and 50c Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL
DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal
DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the United States,
the Canada, West Indies, California and South America.

Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
No goods sent on commission.
Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest
wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Carde,
Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.

For Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats,
Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale
dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed
(prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O.
stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street,
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR.
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AGRICULTURAL.

TO THE FARMER
AND
Dealer in Agricultural Implements.

PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not
heretofore possessed by any house in this State for
manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to
announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to
any extent in this line of business. I employ none but
the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only
the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote
the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the
farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricul-
tural State, and at the same time that interest which is
foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty
years experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,
AND
MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW
in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agri-
cultural improvement. I also
MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE
AND
THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the
wants of the country (which are different from most
others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for
the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in
my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patron-
age from the farmer and all interested in this matter,
and in the interest and development of the agricultural
improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of
1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;
THE DEEP TILLER;
OR,
"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

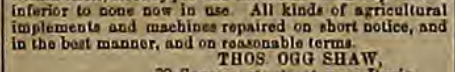
Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in
this country. Also,
GANG PLOWS,
HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS,
FANN MILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly
be receiving implements from the best makers of the
Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due

500 CINCINNATI
EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,
which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether
higher than any others in the great agricultural State of
Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself,
and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but
simply facts as they are; and that your young State can,
within itself, already provide the farmer with implements
inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural
implements and machines repaired on short notice, and in
the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. OGG SHAW,
33 Sacramento street, near Davis,
* * Shop corner Davis and Sacramento streets,
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain
barreners, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the
various new implements which they take pleasure in
offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part
of the following:

MATTESON & CO.'S REAPER AND MOWER.
This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics'
Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain
during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State
Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements
never offered in any other implement, and, when on ex-
hibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by
certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.
A new implement for preparing the ground immedi-
ately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so
that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this
mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a
dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with
the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.
An implement so constructed as to accomplish what
should be done by such an implement. When seen it will
be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.
This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and
received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying
reputation the past year, the undersigned having
been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture.
The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.
This beautifully formed Steel Plow is voluntarily
by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a
good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.
This implement has long been needed by our harvest-
ers, and the undersigned believe this fork will receive
their hearty approval.

D. C. M. & Co. desire, in offering the above implements,
that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor
them with a call at their manufacturing establishment, where
they can show them implements that will give them complete
satisfaction, their aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture
or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, at-
tended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON & CO.
Stockton, August 30th, 1857.

A CARD.
WE would take this method to
inform our customers and the pub-
lic generally, that we have the
greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and
New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care.
One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to
forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any
house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing
your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Mowing Machines.
KETCHUM'S Improved Mowers, with Extras.
For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Thrashing Machines.
HALL'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

IRON WORKS, &c.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings
of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most ap-
proved metal. Patterns for castings in all the various forms,
made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when
cast.
Turning all styles executed with dispatch.
Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam En-
gines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings,
Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.
Y7-19
HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured
all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low
pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest
notice and on the most reasonable terms. Par-
ticular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for
Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the
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had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in
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Y7-19
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JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
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Orders from the country attended to promptly.
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters con-
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UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
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MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
MILL Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgam-
ators, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Ma-
chinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded
to any one desiring it, free of cost.
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PETER DONAHUE.

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!
When you visit the States, remember "Oak
Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established
in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find
every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods
(on the one price system), necessary to com-
plete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle,
the drawing room, or the church. The stock is
daily replenished with goods manufactured for
the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great
inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
BOSTON, Mass. Y7-14 1y

FARMERS! ATTENTION!!
WEBSTER & WAITE,
Are Importers and Dealers in every description of
Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware,
Agricultural and Mining
IMPLEMENTS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware and Agricultural Emporium,
BRIER STORE,
Corner of Main and El Dorado streets,
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N. B.—All goods sold at San Francisco prices. Y7-7 3m
J. T. HILLS. O. M. DOLL.

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IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES,
Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware,
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Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre,
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Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Par-
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Roofing, Jobbing of every description done to order, in
a manner that cannot fail to suit.
Wind Mills made to order, cheap.
Stockton, August, 1857. Y7-7 3m



GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
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VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN
MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS:
THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most
durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at
VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELENEOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at
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THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at
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GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
FURNITURE
WAREHOUSES,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street,
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany,
covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and
Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut
and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and
Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Teles-Tates, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted
Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;
Together with a great
variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition—
Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pile,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

Give us a call, and examine our Stock
and Prices before selecting elsewhere.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth
streets, Sacramento. Y7-11

GOODWIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
191 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
Y7-9

J. L. POLKHEMUS
DRUGGIST
190
J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLKHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since
the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with
you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live
among you with my family during the term of my natural
life, if not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks
for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar
through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you
a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induc-
ments to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there
is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Dealer, and
rather more so between those who have picked up the
Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole
lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,
having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and
been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people
wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE
BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW,
OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to
make it the most extensive depot for every valuable
Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pro-
prietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send
them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof
Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open All Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with
MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two
or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS
ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-
ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valu-
able articles—
Buddle's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the
best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particu-
larly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other
article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, remedies for all the other popular medicines too numer-
ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know
how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the
public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a
call, and WE WILL TRY.
Y7-12
J. L. POLKHEMUS.

Brush Manufacture.
NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds
of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacra-
mento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse,
Shoe, Stain, Scrubbing, Tanners', Carriers', Whitewash,
and all other kinds of Brushes of California manu-
facture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices.
Flue, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to
order.
NEWMAN BROTHERS,
one door from Sacramento street,
74 Battery street,
N. B.—Cash paid for Bristles. Y7-23 3m

SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,

Corner of Clay and Battery streets,
NEW YORK.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS
to suit, as follows: on

New York—payable at American Exchange Bank
Boston—payable at Chase & Leathers' Bank
Philadelphia—payable at Drexel & Co.
Baltimore—payable at Johnston, Brothers & Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio—payable at A. J. Wheeler, Esq.
St. Louis, Mo.—payable at Haskell & Co.
Pittsburg, Penn.—payable at E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier.
Louisville, Ky.—payable at A. D. Hunt & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—payable at H. W. Connor & Co.
New Orleans, La.—payable at Benoit, Shaw & Co.
Also, Exchange on London;
Frankfort on the Main; Germany.
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at
current rates, and transact General Banking Business.
T. S. SATHUR.
E. W. CHURCH. { San Francisco

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100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE.
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Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

10,000 GALLONS CAMPENE.
For sale at the old rates.
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

40,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
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10,000 GALLONS LARD OIL.
For sale at
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3,000 GALLONS Sperm Oil.
For sale at
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STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

1,000 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1857.

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By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

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TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

Subsoiling and Deep Plowing

EDITORS FARMER: I suppose you and I are sufficiently acquainted by this time to induce you to think that when I say I will do anything I mean to do it, even though all the conditions should not be performed on the other side. On reflection it strikes me that my proposal to your readers in regard to Deep Plowing looks rather exacting. Why should they compromise themselves by making a promise, which afterwards they may find it inconvenient to keep? If I know anything about the advantages of Deep Plowing, or Subsoiling, why not come out with it at once? After they have read my arguments they will be better prepared to form a correct conclusion? This is the language of common sense. I admit I was wrong; and to make amends shall proceed forthwith to say my say, and leave it to their own good sense to do as they have a mind afterwards.

Twenty-one years ago Mr. Smith of Deanston, Stirlingshire, Scotland, was examined before the Agricultural Committee of the British House of Commons, in regard to a new system of cultivation, by plowing the subsoil, which he had successfully adopted at Deanston, and which promised to be of vital importance to Agriculture. Since then, Subsoiling has become the established faith of every farmer, not only in the British Islands but also in the United States, who have given it a sufficient consideration. The benefits are even greater than at first it was supposed they would be; and various reasons have been assigned by those who are but partially acquainted with science to account for the changes brought about through its agency. To bring the matter more prominently within public notice, the Royal Agricultural Society of England last year offered a premium of £40 sterling, for the best Essay on "the chemical effects superinduced in newly deepened soil by atmospheric action." This year readers will keep in mind was not for a Report of the results as exhibited in any particular case. Both the principal English Agricultural Society and also the Scotch offer premiums for Essays and for Reports—but by the first they mean philosophical inquiries regarding known facts, by the second all that is wanted is to furnish facts from which conclusions may afterwards be drawn. The Prize Essay of Mr. Jamieson (the factor, or land steward, of Mr. Gordon of Ellon), who was awarded the premium, was evidently a philosophical treatise commenting on facts, so as to show the connection in this case between science and practice. I would like very much to see the Essay, but I have not been so fortunate. I am well acquainted, however, with the locality from which Mr. Jamieson may be supposed to have collected a number of his facts—having been born within twenty miles of the old residence of the Gordons of Ellon, which stands about midway between Aberdeen and Peterhead, in a beautiful valley on the banks of the pebbly Ythan. The farmers there are rich, well educated, and intelligent, and the farms extensive; and in no district of the North of Scotland has the double system of Mr. Smith—Thorough Draining and Deep Plowing—been more appreciated, or more generally adopted. Mr. Jamieson therefore had his facts at hand, and I have had the same advantage.

It could scarcely be supposed that a system of so much importance as Subsoiling should not have engaged the attention of Agriculturists before the time of Mr. Smith, and we are naturally led to inquire whether such was the case. The earliest notice that I know of, in regard to anything approaching a subsoil plow, is in Worlidge's 'Mystery of Husbandry' (1677), who tells us "of an ingenious young man in Kent, who had two plows fastened together very firmly, by the which he plowed two furrows at once, one under the other, and so stirred up the land twelve or fourteen inches deep. It only loosened and lightened," says he, "the upper crust of the ground so deep as is usually done by digging." But such rude attempts, though afterwards repeated on bottom lands, were soon given up. A mistaken notion seems to have prevailed, that by adopting such a practice draining might be dispensed with; on the supposition that the superabundance of water in the

soil would find a freer outlet after it had been loosened to an unusual depth. The result was different. In the undrained soil the good effects which would have followed from subsoiling were rendered nugatory, and after a few years it was found as hard and impervious as before. Mr. Smith took a more philosophical view of the subject. He saw the difficulties he had to contend with, and determined to overcome them. Consequently he not only proposed subsoiling, but where it was necessary a system of thorough draining in connection with it, without which he perceived that in many cases it would prove of no service. The farms in the vicinity of Ellon, to which I referred, bear convincing proof of the perfect success of this double system, when properly carried out.

The advantages of deep plowing, or trenching by the spade, have been recognized from time immemorial. Deep cultivation is the basis of Flemish Husbandry, which is the admiration of the world. It is the basis of gardening, and without which there are no manures, however prepared, and however frequently repeated, that would keep garden-ground in a fresh and vigorous condition. But as formerly practiced it has an objection in common agriculture. The richest soil is generally that on the surface, and whether the subsoil is turned up by the plow, or by the spade, it is often found to be in such a crude and uncongenial state that it takes years before the land so treated becomes as fertile as before. It was to obviate this objection that Mr. Smith concluded to construct a plow, which without turning up the subsoil would so break and loosen it as to render it permeable by air and water, and in a few years even better than that on the surface.

In Scotland a great portion of the upland, or outfield land on the hillsides, is quite shallow, having a vegetable mold seldom averaging above six or eight inches; below which is frequently a hard, and sometimes iron-bound crust, which can only be broken up with a very strong implement, and the application of considerable animal strength. For the purpose for which it is wanted in Scotland Mr. Smith's plow is admirably adapted, and though several modifications (as it is heavy and cumbersome) have been proposed, it performs its work so efficiently that there it is the only subsoil plow which is used. In other countries, similar plows of a somewhat different construction have been substituted in its place of it. The Rackheath plow, invented and first used by Sir Edmund Stracey, is in common use in England; and in the United States, where such a rigorous subsoil has seldom to be encountered, various subsoil plows have been invented, equally serviceable, and more manageable and of easier draught. But the grand object of all is the same—to plow the subsoil without turning it over.

I need not describe to your readers who are farmers the process of subsoil plowing. But as it is possible that there are some among us, who own lands, who are not practical agriculturists, it can do no harm to quote the Scottish practice as given by Mr. Smith:

"The subsoil plow has been constructed on principles appearing the best fitted to break up the subsoil completely to a depth sufficient for thorough cultivation, say fourteen to sixteen inches, whilst the active soil is still retained on the surface; to be of the easiest possible draught in reference to the depth of furrow and firmness of the subsoil; to have strength and massive weight sufficient to penetrate the hardest stratum; to resist the shocks from fast stones, and to throw out all stones under 200 pounds in weight. All this has been accomplished, and practically proved at Deanston, over an extent of at least 200 acres of various soils; and also, in various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, during several seasons. The plow requires four good horses, an active plowman, and a lad to drive the horses, and manage them at the turnings. Six horses, yoked three and three abreast, may be necessary in some very stiff or stony soils. A common plow, drawn by two horses, goes before the subsoil plow, throwing out a large open furrow of the active soil; the subsoil-plow following slits up thoroughly, and breaks the subsoil, and the next furrow of the active soil is thrown over the last opened furrow of the subsoil; the stones brought to the surface by the subsoil-plow being thrown aside on the plowed part of the land by a lad. Thus the work proceeds, till the whole field is plowed over. The lad should carry a bag of wooden pins, that he may mark the site of the large fast stones which the plow cannot throw out, and which must afterwards be dug out by the pick, and perhaps blasted.

"When land has been thoroughly drained, deeply wrought, and well manured, the most unpromising sterile soil becomes a deep, rich loam, rivaling in fertility the best natural land in the country; and from being fitted for raising only scanty crops of common oats, will bear good crops of wheat, barley, beans, and turnips, or other

green crops, which all good agriculturists know are the abundant producers of the best manure. It is hardly possible to estimate all the advantages of dry and deep soil. Every operation of husbandry is thereby facilitated and cheapened; less seed and less manure produce their full effect; the chances of a good and early tilth for sowing are greatly increased, and there can be no doubt that even the climate itself will thus be much improved."

It will be seen that Mr. Smith speaks like a man who had reason to be satisfied with the result of his labors. Let us hear what Sir Edmund Stracey says of his experience.

"On my coming," says he, in a report furnished by him to the Royal Agricultural Society, "to reside on my estate at Rackheath, I found 500 acres of heath land, composing two farms, without tenants. The land was a loose loamy soil, and had been broken by the plow to a depth not exceeding four inches, beneath which was a substratum, provincially called an iron pan, so hard, that with difficulty could a pick axe be made to enter in many places. My bailiff, who had looked after the land for thirty-five years, told me that the lands were not worth cultivation, that all the neighboring farmers said the same thing, and that there was but one thing to be done, viz: to plant with fir and forest trees; but to this I paid little attention. I accordingly considered that a plow might be constructed so as to loosen the soil to a depth of eighteen inches, keeping the best soil, to the depth of four inches, near the surface, thus admitting air and moisture to the roots of the plants, and enabling them to extend their spongioles in search of food, for air and moisture, and extent of pasture, are as necessary to the thriving and increase of vegetables as of animals. In this attempt I succeeded, as the result will show. I have now broken up all these 500 acres, eighteen inches deep. The process was, sending a common plow, drawn by two horses, to precede, which turned over the ground to the depth of four inches; my subsoil plow immediately followed in the furrow made, drawn by four horses, stirring and breaking the soil twelve or fourteen inches deeper, but not turning it over. After the first year the land produced double the former crops. This amendment could have arisen solely from the deep plowing. Manure I had scarcely any, the land not producing then stover sufficient to keep any stock worth mentioning, and it was not possible to procure a sufficient quantity from the town. Immediately after this subsoil plowing, the crop of wheat was strong and long in the straw, and the grain close-bosomed and heavy, weighing full 64 pounds to the bushel."

I shall resume the subject next week.

AGRICOLA.

MILBERTON, Sept. 1st, 1857.

The Calabash-Tree.

Among the products of Cuba, alluded to in our hasty notes on that island, says the editor of the Philadelphia Horticulturist, is the long-leaved Calabash-tree, *Crescentia cujete*. This species attains the ordinary height of a pear-tree, being twenty to twenty-five feet in height. As it has been found at Key West, and is therefore American, we abridge a description of it from Nuttall: In the countries where it is indigenous, the wood is employed for saddle-trees, stools, chairs, and other articles of furniture; the fruit varies in form and size from ovoid to round; it is covered with a thin, even, smooth skin, of a greenish-yellow, and under this is a hard and ligneous shell, which contains a soft, yellowish pulp, of an acid and disagreeable taste, which is employed as a remedy for dropsy, diarrhea, and inflammations of the chest. Applied externally, it is deemed serviceable in bruises, burns, and headaches. The Indians and cattle sometimes eat the fallen fruit, and the former employ it, when hollowed out, for rattle boxes. This shell of the fruit is used for various kinds of domestic vessels, such as goblets, coffee cups, tobacco boxes, dram bottles, &c., and it is said even for kettles to boil water in, it being so thin, hard, and close-grained, as to stand the fire several successive times before it is destroyed. We are indebted to D. J. N. Gomez for noble specimens.

The leaves grow out in clusters of nine or ten together. The flowers come out on the trunk and branches, are of a dull greenish-yellow, about one and a half inch long, solitary, and of a disagreeable smell. The dried shells, cut in half for domestic purposes, are sold by the blacks in the Cuba market, and are quite a curiosity.

BROOM CORN.—There is considerable broom corn raised and manufactured in the valleys among the foot-hills—the culture is profitable. We recently saw a field of thirty-five acres; the product of one acre is worth about \$60. The bush, with the seed, sells at ten cents a pound; bush, without the seed, at fifteen cents; seed, without the bush, is worth two cents a pound. One pound of broom corn, thrashed, makes a long-handled broom, which sells at the rate of \$5 a dozen. One hand, with a small, portable machine, can make three dozens brooms a day. [Sacramento Age.]

Ben Bolt again in the Field. He Relates His Troubles, and Modestly Takes up a New Topic.

EDITORS FARMER: "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man," whose thirst for knowledge in the science of farming, led him to appear in your columns, giving a detail of his system and the results, and asking information as to whether his was the true mode or not. For which he has had all manner of ridicule and abuse heaped upon him. First, for having exposed his ignorance of the principles of farming, and secondly, for having dared to call in question the propriety of his neighbors "going to mill the same as their grandfathers went before them." Some malicious and evil disposed individuals even went so far as to insinuate, that one corresponding secretary of the Poke-your-nose-into-every-body's-business society, was enough for the county. Besides this, my public-spirited and enterprising neighbor, I. D. Morley, reports, that in his visits he finds many abandoning the notions of your humble correspondent; so that I may shortly expect to be left alone in my glory if I do not change my system.

But to cap the climax, Agricola (whom every farmer should receive as a lawgiver) comes out and takes sides with Mrs. Bolt, and of course against me, and more than hints at a submission on my part to "petticoat government," in matters pertaining to the farm. Whereupon, that excellent lady says something about hoops, and shortly appears in a dress of the most dignified proportions. However, I soon took the starch out of her, by meekly remarking, that assuming airs was altogether a superfluity on her part, as I submitted only to the authority of Agricola and the FARMER. At which the aforesaid petticoat collapsed, and resumed reasonable dimensions for a decent and well-behaved nether garment. Taking it altogether, it came near curing the *maladi scribendi* in me. Before I give up entirely, however, I shall try one more epistle, and if I come no nearer the true point this time, I shall lay down the pen, and by following the precepts of the FARMER, try to win a name among the good farmers of California.

A short time since, my attention was drawn to an article in your paper, headed, "The Country Schoolhouses," wherein it appears that Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, in riding through a town in New England, the attention of the former was attracted to the neat and tidy and happy appearance of the groups of school-children who came forth to pay them respect. Mr. Clay, on asking why it was that such a marked contrast existed between the children of New England and the West, was pointed to a country schoolhouse, and told that that was what did it. Now, there are country schoolhouses in the West as well as in the East, and the question naturally presents itself: Why does the one exert a different influence over the children in attendance, from the other? It may not suggest itself in the same light to others that it does to me, but to my humble vision it seems plain enough. We can very easily picture to ourselves the smiling faces and neat appearance of the little folks here spoken of, for Mr. Clay says they were so; but we cannot so easily draw the houses from whence they issued, for, unfortunately, Mr. Webster does not describe them. Here let us then draw on the imagination a little: Do we see an old dilapidated, unpainted shanty, with broken windows, and loose boards dangling about the sides? And on looking inside, do we see a dark, dismal, ink-stained hole, with desks and seats resembling some instruments of torture, with the little prisoners suspended between Heaven and earth, with no place to rest either back or feet? And looking at the surroundings, do we see a hard sun-dried plain, without tree or shrub to give shade or enliven the landscape, a little pen for a playground, inclosed by a high, unsightly "worm fence," to go over which is to incur the severest penalty? I say no, never! I would just as soon expect to see a swarm of honey-bees, issuing from a tar-barrel, as to see a crowd of joyous, laughing, happy, sweet looking faces emerge from one of the above described houses. And the West and South abound in them. Having never been in New England, I cannot say for her, but from having read and heard so much of her liberality in providing for the education of the young, and also of her shade trees, I have no doubt that the one above was of a far different type. And that it will have a great influence on the minds and habits of the scholars, I do firmly believe.

In illustration of the proposition, I will give a short sketch of my own experience. Not that I was a subject of the experiment, myself—no, indeed! when and where I went to school, there was no lack of trees, if the house was of rude construction. But long after that, when the country became thickly settled, and it was necessary to build a schoolhouse in every district, it so happened, that the district in which I lived was blessed with a few leading men, who did not think that school was a place to send their

children to be punished, or to get them out of the way at home, but a place to learn them the great truths of nature and of nature's God. And the best way to do it, was to make them comfortable and happy; to give them a place they could love, and look back to, in after years, with pleasure. So, in choosing a site for the new house, they did not quarrel, because it was nearer one man than another, but selected a spot near the center of the district, on the verge of a beautiful wood-lot, the owner of which donated the privilege of using it as a playground, and forbid a tree to be cut, so long as the school should be held by the side of it, for which every boy and girl will bless his memory, who happen to be fortunate enough to go to that school. Here they built a neat little house, and had the ground inclosed by a good fence. Inside this inclosure, they planted a fine lot of black locust, which grew in a few years to be a beautiful grove, and became the resort of a whole family of feathered songsters, who whiled away many an otherwise tedious hour for the children within, and many an answering carol was trilled back by the happy little maidens, who gathered under the grateful shade, in the summer noon. Inside; the house was constructed with an eye to convenience, in a plain but tasteful manner. When the school was moved into it, it seemed to the little folks like taking them from a prison to a palace, ready furnished, the contrast was so great between the old log-house, with its hard, rough seats, and the new house with its light and easy desks. A marked difference was soon observed in the progress made in learning, and instead of hating school, they soon learned to love it and also the teacher, and everything belonging to the school. About the same time, a district adjoining and formerly belonging to ours, built a house; and a spirit of emulation arising among them to outdo us, they expended all their funds in erecting a large house, and decorating the exterior. When they came to the most essential part, they failed entirely, leaving nothing but the bare walls to be seen, and rough, uneasy benches to sit and write upon. There were no playgrounds except the "big road," and no shade trees, but some neighbor's orchard. Instead of learning faster, as our children did, it was soon noticed they did not do so well as they did in the old log house in the woods. They hated school, hated the teacher, and everybody and everything that had anything to do with school. They went moping along in the morning, with dirty faces, moped all day, and moped home again in the evening, with dirtier faces than before. The only pastime they ever seemed to have, was occasionally a fight among the larger boys. Our boys could beat them at ball, foot-racing, jumping, climbing trees, and tearing their trousers (an accomplishment greatly deplored by mothers and sisters), in short, everything but fighting: I believe they did hold their own there. Our girls always looked neater and cleaner, and kept the house so too, in spite of the "nasty boys;" they were prettier, smarter, and sweeter-looking, and, no doubt, are better wives now. We never had any trouble in procuring a good teacher, nor keeping one; while they never could get one to suit, nor to stay with them. The children of that time have in a great measure taken the place of their parents now; but the distinctive features of the two schools remain the same, and will so long as the houses remain as they are at present. I have written thus on the subject, hoping that Californians may take it into consideration, now that we are building our schoolhouses, and, also, that some abler pen than mine may be induced to take hold of it, and impress it upon them.

And not only the schoolhouses, but beautify your homes. Look about you; which are the most pleasant and cheerful-looking homes?

Those in the open plain, unshaded and unsheltered from the broiling sun of our long summer months; or those where pains have been taken to select a grove, or to plant trees that will soon be a pride and ornament to the country? Look back to your childhood years! Where are the pleasant spots of memory? Are they not rather in some shady nook, or under the old apple or pear tree, or in the garden among the vines, or may be under some monarch of the forest, or his companion, the spreading beech?

Yours, as ever, BEN BOLT.

TUOLUMNE RIVER, Sept. 4, 1857.

REMEDY FOR THE DEPREDATION OF SQUIBBELS. Among the many remedies of which we have heard, none strikes us as more effectual than the one proposed by one of our subscribers, at whose house we made a pleasant call, on our way to the Yosemite Falls. His fields were infested with them, and his plan was a fine rifle and good ball, and by continued practice he calculated he had removed about six thousand of them within the last six months. He could take off the head of a squirrel at 100 yards, or the heart out of a knot at 130 yards. Those who are in the habit of crossing Dickenson's Ferry, on the Tuolumne, can guess who our friend the marksman is.

Summary Account of the Chinese Sugar-Cane.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1856.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN—As public attention is everywhere directed to the culture of the "Chinese Sugar-Cane," I would respectfully request you to publish the following revised report of the remarks of D. J. Browne, Esq., at the recent session of the United States Agricultural Society held in this city.

Your obt. serv't,

BEN. PERLEY POORE,
Sec'y U. S. A. S.

Extract from the Official Report.

The Chair called up the subject of the Chinese Sugar-Cane (*sorghum saccharatum*) for discussion, and, by unanimous consent of the society—Mr. D. J. Browne, of the Patent Office, was requested to give his experience in respect to this plant. He first observed that he could say but little more than was already known to the public, but was willing to answer any questions on the subject which might be put to him. The main points elicited in relation to this product, from his remarks and replies, may be summed up as follows:

Mr. Browne has had three years' experience in the culture of this plant. He first saw it grow in France in 1854, and had experimented with it in the District of Columbia the two succeeding seasons. It was cultivated in various localities, differing in the character of the soil, its exposure to the sun, its moisture, dryness, degrees of fertility, &c. The seed was planted at different distances apart, and at several periods. He found that it succeeded best when sown in rows or drills, three feet apart, with the plants a foot asunder along the drills, or in hills with a corresponding number of stalks to each. The time of planting varied from the 1st of May to the 20th of June. That sown early in May did not germinate before two or three weeks, but matured its seed somewhat earlier than that planted late; that sown on the 20th June matured some of its seeds nearly as soon as that planted on the 10th of the same month. The seed ripened between the 10th of September and the 15th of October, but unequally in the same fields. In some instances it stood excessive drought, as well as the light frosts of September and October, without injury. When the stalks were cut or eaten off near the ground by animals in July, new shoots sprang up and perfected in their growth. Other plants were suffered to stand after their ripened seeds had been removed, and new panicles put forth in October, at their uppermost joints, but did not mature. He had been informed that plants were left in South Carolina in a similar manner, the stalks of each of which ripened several successive panicles of seed. The seeds will mature from eighty to one hundred days after planting. He also said that five crops of fodder had been cultivated in Florida the past season from the same roots, the last perfecting seeds.

The amount of seeds produced to the acre in the District of Columbia varied from 50 to 60 bushels, yielding in many cases a gill to a stalk. The weight of green matured plants to the acre he estimated to be from 14,000 to 33,000 pounds. He was informed that in one instance, in Kentucky, nine tons of fodder were raised to an acre, as weighed after three months' drying. As a fodder plant, he thought its geographical range would correspond to that of Indian corn, as it had been grown as far north as St. Paul, in Minnesota, and fully ripened its seeds in Massachusetts and Illinois. It grew with the greatest luxuriance in a moist, loamy soil, well manured, with an aspect but partially exposed to the morning and evening sun, having attained a height of seventeen feet, with stalks an inch and a half in diameter. On dry indifferent soils, unmanured, and fully exposed to the sun during the day, the plants did not attain more than half of these dimensions. He remarked that both sirup and sugar had been manufactured from the juice in this country, as well as in France. The sugar which he had seen was both in a crystallizable and uncrystallizable state, the latter technically known as "grape sugar." Sirup of a superior quality had been presented to him from New Hampshire, equally as good as that extracted from perennial cane. By adopting the usual process in this country of making sugar from the maple, by boiling down the juice in a single kettle, one would rarely succeed in making a good article from the West Indian cane. In Cuba and elsewhere it was a common practice, in manufacturing "muscovado" sugar, first to cut the canes near the ground, deprive them of their tops and leaves, convey them immediately to the mill, crush out the juice by means of three cast-iron or wooden rollers, and cause it to flow to a series of boilers of peculiar construction, to which are applied various degrees of heat. In the first boiler the juice is raised to a temperature somewhat above blood heat, and a small quantity of lime water is added to neutralize the acidity. It is then transferred successively into the other boilers, undergoing different degrees of ebullition, tempering and other manipulations, which can only be learned by practice, until it reaches the point of crystallization. From the last boiler it is poured into a receptacle in which, by gradually cooling, it undergoes the process of granulation. It is next scooped out and poured into unglazed earthen pots, with small apertures in their bottoms, and conveyed to the "dripping-floor," where the molasses, or uncrystallizable portion, falls into a gutter below and runs into a receiver, preparatory to pulling it up into casks.

As soon as the dripping is completed, which lasts several days, and the sugar becomes moderately dry, the pots are carried to large wooden platforms, the sugar emptied out, pulverized by beating, and then packed into boxes or casks for shipment or use. He thought that if this or some

similar process were applied to the juice of the Chinese cane in the United States, we might succeed in making from it a crystallized sugar; but, as about one-third part is uncrystallizable, it might be questioned whether the attempt to separate it would be economical. It was stated that, by means of optical instruments, we may clearly distinguish the preponderance of crystallizable sugar of this plant, as well as that of the Indian corn, and that there appears to be some relation between their maturity and the facility with which crystals can be obtained. He was of the opinion that this cane contained the greatest amount of saccharine matter when the seeds are in their milky stage, and that the richness of the juice mainly depended upon a hot sun, a continued summer heat, and a warm, moderately rich soil, but not upon the latitude in which it is cultivated, as had been inferred. From three-fourths to seven-eighths of the stalk consists of juice, which varies in richness according to the size, vigor and healthiness of the plant. That taken from a cane seventeen feet in height and one inch and a half in diameter, grown in the District of Columbia, on the moist loamy land referred to above, yielded only fourteen per cent of dry saccharine matter, while that from a stalk about nine feet in height, an inch in diameter, cultivated on light land in Massachusetts gave twenty-three per cent. Furthermore, it was asserted that alcohol of a superior quality and agreeable taste, resembling nuyau, had been manufactured from it—a bread-saving crop being thus supplied—and that, if redistilled with grape seeds, it would produce an excellent brandy. But a difficulty had been apprehended, both in the manufacture of sugar and alcohol, from the fermentation of the juice in warm weather, owing to the short time left for the manufacture. This, however, he thought might be obviated, in a northern climate, by planting the seed sufficiently late to allow its maturity to occur during the time of the light autumnal frosts. He had observed that the juice did not ferment where the mean temperature of the day was 45° or 50° F.; but at greater heat it soon partook of the nature of cider, and would doubtless eventually make an excellent vinegar, 1500 gallons of which, he thought, might be produced to the acre.

In respect to its nutritive properties he cited instances of cows which had been fed upon this cane exclusively, giving a diminished quantity of milk, but of increased richness of quality. He had seen two stock cows, not giving milk, which had subsisted entirely upon it for six weeks, that were in good condition for the butcher. In another case the seeds were sown broadcast and the crop used for soiling. The animals fed upon it in a green state thrived well, affording excellent milk, without exhibiting any symptoms of "hoven" or flatulency, which are sometimes produced in feeding upon succulent clover or Indian corn. The most serious objection to this plant he conceived to be the woody nature of the covering of the stalk when fully matured, which renders it more difficult to crush for the purpose of obtaining its juice, and its unfitness as fodder for animals without being reduced to fragments by cutting, though, when thus reduced, it is greedily devoured by cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The only insects he had observed to attack it were a species of green plant-lice (aphides), which appeared to do no essential harm. The seeds, he thought, could be raised at about the price of oats, and would prove highly valuable for the purpose of feeding to animals, if not employed for human food. When deprived of their pellicles or covering, they had been used in France in the manufacture of chocolate—the pellicles themselves being employed for dyeing silk, imparting shades varying from a pale-velvet to a rose-carmine.

As to the fact of this plant exhausting the soil, Mr. Browne thought there was no doubt. Judging from its analogy to the perennial cane, he believed that at least half of its ash consists of phosphates, and more than one-fourth of silica. He did not think it advisable to apply to this crop much, if any, stable or other ammoniacal manures, as it would flourish on an indifferent soil, by the addition of a moderate quantity of bonedust, phosphatic guano, wood ashes, or poudrette. If thus cultivated, and the crop fed out to the animals on the farm, and their manure returned to the fields on which the plant grew, it could not fail to be a direct and economical mode of restoring fertility to exhausted lands.

In conclusion, on being asked for his candid opinion as to the adaptation of this species of cane to the wants and economy of the United States, Mr. Browne averred that, as a forage crop and a restorer of exhausted lands, more especially those of the Atlantic and Gulf States, wherever the corn plant would thrive, it cannot be surpassed by any other product. It was also his belief that it would produce sufficient sirup, and perhaps sugar, alcohol and vinegar, to supply the demands of the whole country, in all situations where the plant would develop its seeds to a milky stage. He would not, however, advise the farmers to be too sanguine in adopting his views, and therefore run into undue speculations by excessive cultivation, nor in making unwarrantable expenditures for the purchase of machinery and seeds. He had no hesitation in predicting that its adoption would be general, and that at no distant day it would be ranked among our staple crops.

A gentleman in Connecticut has succeeded in artificially breeding trout in his cellar, through which he has turned a stream of water. A few years ago, it was difficult to procure salmon in Paris for less than two to four shillings (English money) per pound. Now, in consequence of their fast increase through artificial breeding, they have been sold as low, this season, as sixpence per pound. Is there any reason, asks the editor of the Horticulturist, why the people of this country should not "go and do likewise?"

Gas Tar.

We wonder that this article is not more generally used as a paint, in all localities where it can be obtained. Its usefulness for coating the lower ends of fence-posts, and all wooden structures exposed to moisture, is very great. In the preservation of wood from decay, it is necessary that the oxygen of the atmosphere should be excluded from it, and that the albuminous matters of the sap should be coagulated. Precisely in proportion as these two things are effected, will decomposition be retarded. No substance with which we are acquainted, helps to this result so cheaply as gas tar. As an illustration of its effects, it is stated that sleepers which had been saturated with this tar, and used in building a British Railroad, in the year 1838, have recently been taken up and found to be perfectly sound, while others, not so treated, rotted away in five years. We have seen it used for coating the inside of eave-troughs, for painting iron railing and common wooden fences. It can be used to advantage in painting carts, cow-sheds, wagons, plows, gates, and all the iron work on the buildings, and implements of the farm. It will give them a neat appearance, and preserve them from decay. Horses will not gnaw any post or building to which it has been applied. We would not recommend it for painting dwelling-houses, front fences, or for any ornamental work. But for rear buildings, fences, tools, &c., it is just the thing. Its disagreeable odor, of which some complain, is only a temporary evil, and its dark color may be relieved, we should suppose, by mixing with it whitening or yellow ochre.

When used, the material to which it is applied should be dry, and the paint should be hot, though not in a boiling state. In applying it to fence posts, it should be heated in large kettles, and the butt ends of the posts thrust into it. When used as a paint, it may be applied with a brush, in several coats. It can be bought in all cities and large towns, where gas is made from coal, at quite a cheap rate, generally from \$2 to \$3 a barrel.—[American Agriculturist.]

The North American Hemp and Cotton Plant.

A friend of ours has handed us, says the New York Life Illustrated, the following interesting description of this rare and curious plant, for publication; and he has shown us specimens of the produce, which have surprised us, proving (as they do) what a valuable discovery it is.

This singular production of nature was first discovered about three years ago (growing wild in the southwestern part of Wisconsin), by a Mrs. Beaumont, who transplanted it, and has since cultivated it with great success, having now about fifteen to sixteen acres of it growing on her farm. She describes it as follows:

"From a single root that I transplanted, there sprang up about twenty stalks, measuring fifteen to seventeen feet each in height, having upward of three hundred pods containing the cotton, with about fifty to sixty seeds in each pod. It can be planted in the spring, and may be cut in the fall; it bleaches itself almost white as it stands in the field, and yields from three to four tons of good hemp or flax to the acre. The hemp or flax is the produce of the stalk, and the cotton is the head or bulb of the plant; it requires but little labor to cultivate it, for when once planted, it will remain in the ground for several years, throwing out fresh shoots and stalks every year. The hemp (when stripped from the stalk) requires to be dressed, of course, and the flax should be hatched in the usual way; the cotton, too, should be dressed with a cotton gin, the same as they dress cotton grown in the South. I believe that this plant may be cultivated in any part of the world, and I think it will grow and thrive on almost any soil (if it is not too stiff), but rich black loam suits it the best."

The discovery of this valuable plant proves at once that cotton can be grown at the North as well as at the South, and it may produce a great revolution in the cotton trade.

The specimens of the plant that we have seen are as follows: No. 1. A specimen of the coarse hemp, before it is dressed. 2. Specimen of the hemp or flax, dressed, but not bleached. 3. Specimen of the bleached flax, ready for combing and carding. 4. Specimen of the bleached flax, combed and carded. 5. Specimen of the bleached flax, carded with a little wool. 6. Specimen of the bleached flax, spun into coarse and fine thread. 7. Specimen of knitting work from the coarse and fine thread. 8. Specimen of the raw cotton, fine quality and middling. 9. Specimen of half cotton and half wool, carded together.

A POWERFUL PUMPING ENGINE.—One of the most ingenious and powerful machines for submarine operations is the Gwynne Pumping Engine, capable, when driven to its full capacity, of discharging the prodigious quantity of one thousand barrels of water per minute. By means of this wonderful machine, a sunken vessel, even in eighty feet of water, can be pumped out, filled with air, and thus raised without any injury. It is not necessary to attempt to make the sunken vessel perfectly tight; for leaks, admitting one thousand gallons per minute, are of slight consequence where the engine will discharge as many barrels in the same time. In case, however, of vessels being considerably shattered and broken, the application, in addition, of pneumatic and hydrostatic lifting power, will effect the object desired.

TAKING OUT AN EYE TO Mend IT.—The Leipzig Journal of Literature, Science and Art, publishes an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. Graef, of diseases of the eye, and the wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with excruciating pain in the left eye, the cause of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. Graef found in the centre of the ball a little worm which he removed, and restored the poor creature immediately to health and perfect sight. His office is thronged all day by the poor, praying for relief. One is almost reminded of the miracles of the Son of Man, in reading the cures he makes.

SETTLED.—It is settled now that the Great Eastern Steamship, which cost three millions of dollars, is to make her first trial trip to Portland; but she will not be completed in season to make the voyage before April, 1858.

Horticultural Summary.

Gathered from the Philadelphia Monthly Horticulturist.

THE ISABELLA GRAY ROSE.—The English public is greatly excited by the appearance of the Isabella Gray Rose. It is a noble yellow, and the only yellow overblooming rose we have; a noisette climber, of about the hardness of the Cloth of Gold, from which it was raised from seed by Andrew Gray, of Charleston, S. C., who named it. The first public notice of it appeared in the Horticulturist, three or four years ago, having then been exhibited before the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society by James Ritchie. It is extremely valuable, and yet scarce, orders from Europe having been numerous.

A PROPAGATING POT, which may be new to some, was shown lately by Mr. Deans, of Scotland. It is of ordinary form, with a large hole in the bottom; over the latter fits an inverted earthenware funnel, perforated all round to the top, on which is a knob which stands above the material with which the pot is filled. This affords complete drainage, and pulling up the funnel by the knob brings the cuttings and soil with it unbroken, thus affording means of examining the state of the roots, as often as it may be thought desirable to do so. This pot has been used, we believe, with success in Scotland.

The lesson to be learned from diseases which are dependent upon parasites, whether animal or vegetable, is most important. It is simply that, in our treatment of the maladies of vegetables as well as those which affect our own frame, we should not trust to chance or mere empiricism, but, as a first step, we should study as intimately as possible the nature and habits of the organisms which produce the disease. And to this end, science must be the helpmate of practice, to enable the cultivator to observe and distinguish accurately. A knowledge of the cause of disease is a step more than halfway towards its cure, and thus the student in the obscurest branches of science, against which utilitarian objections may most readily be urged, may prove a real benefactor to his fellow-men.

In Xenophon's minor works, will be found some excellent remarks on planting, horticulture, &c., that may still be studied with advantage. In one of his treatises, occurs the following: "Would you merely heap up the earth around the plant, or tread it down hard?" "I would tread it down," said I, "assuredly; for if it were not trodden down, I am well aware that the untrodden earth, if wetted by rain, would be turned into mud, and, if scorched by the sun, would become dry to the very bottom; so that there would be danger lest the roots of the plant, under a prevalence of wet weather, should be rotted by damp, or should be scorched up in hot weather from the roots being heated through the dryness or porosity of the earth."

Calvert Vaux, in his book on Villas and Cottages, remarks truly, that "the constant recurrence of about the same requirements will, of course, lead to much similarity of plan, particularly in small buildings; but the monotony that this would occasion, may be agreeably relieved by variety in color, both in the interior and exterior. Different patterns of paper will make two rooms of the same proportions no longer look alike, and the same result will be obtained on the exterior, by adopting different tints for the walls and the wood-work."

DESTRUCTION OF ANTS.—To an infusion of one ounce and a half of sliced quassia woods, or shavings, in one quart of boiling water, add, when cold, about half a pound of honey or molasses. Place small flat saucers, half filled with the sweetened mixture, with short straws floating upon it, in different parts of the garden or conservatory, under shelter from the rain, and in such position as may facilitate the approach of the ants. These little creatures will soon discover the traps, the contents of which they greedily devour, despite the intense bitterness. The destructive qualities may be increased by the addition of about half an ounce of ferrocyanate of potash. Bee-keepers alone need be cautious of their stocks, for it is equally fatal to this kindred tribe of useful insects; but the danger may be avoided by a gauze or net covering to each saucer, with meshes wide enough to admit the intended victims, or a close sieve may be used to cover the traps. To prevent them climbing trees, nothing is better than a ring of gas tar round the stem, which effectually prevents their mounting.

VEGETABLE GARDEN.—Both science and practice agree in the advantages resulting from a thorough pulverization of soils. Agriculturists are beginning to recognize this fact in their endeavors to discover some more efficient implement than the plow, and rotary diggers (suggested many years ago, by Mr. Hoskyns, in his *Chronicles of a Clay Farm*) are now being experimented upon. In like manner, horticulturists are preferring the digging-fork to the spade in all operations for which the latter is applicable. For all ordinary digging purposes, it is far superior to the spade, requiring less manual exertion; indeed, it can be operated so expeditiously, that it may economically supersede the hoe for destroying weeds, and cultivating between the rows of garden crops. I have used it for many years to stir and loosen the soil during summer, and have found great benefit from the practice. Weeds are kept under, and the soil left in a condition to absorb and contain rains—an important matter, as the sudden and heavy showers of summer run off by the surface, unless the soil is thus prepared.—[W. S., in Horticulturist.]

WINDOW GARDENING.—Parlor Plants.—The greatest difficulty in the management of plants in dwellings is the absence of sufficient moisture in the atmosphere; uniformity of temperature may also be mentioned, and want of fresh air. Large foliaged plants are the least satisfactory. The cactus family are well adapted, so far as constitution, but they have little to recommend as floral ornaments. The epiphyllums and cereus sections, it is true, have magnificent flowers, but the greater proportion of mamillaria, opuntia, melocactus, are more curious in form than flower. Similar in habit and growth are the various aloes; A. nigra, A. humilis, A. variegata, and A. retusa, may be mentioned as well adapted for this mode of cultivation. Sempervivums and mesembryanthemums require similar treatment, and some of them have beautiful flowers. These are eminently cleanly plants, requiring little water, and never making a mess with falling leaves and buds. The cyclamen are most desirable, as also the oxalis; there are many beautiful species of both these tribes. The leaves should be kept clean, by syringing or sponging them individually. As a matter of cleanliness, saucers are set under the pots containing the plants; these should be emptied occasionally of water. Even plants that delight in moisture will not thrive, if it stagnates about their roots.

Our readers must have been struck with the name of the Director of the "Acclimation Society" at Algeria, mentioned in our last Gossip. They are ascertaining which plants can be acclimated, and the Director is Monsieur Hardy.

OUR COUNTRY.

BY A. FERRY SPEARS.

In years gone our fathers stood
Together on the field of blood,
Resolving, let them live or die
To gain their children's liberty.
One common country was their claim,
One undivided fate and name,
One glorious Union glad and free
Without the chains of tyranny.
From North to South, joined hand in hand,
They fought to save one common land,
Our mothers buckled on their swords
And spoke to them high hopeful words,
Bid them God-speed, then knelt to pray
That God would let them gain the day.

From Massachusetts' hills of green
Their glittering battalions were seen,
And Carolina's drowsy plain
Reflected back their light again;
And all hearts chanted forth the strain
Of "Death or Victory."
The North and South together stood
A grand united Brotherhood,
And betheld the plain with holy blood
To gain our liberty.

They gained it,
And when war's dark storm
Was killed upon the land we love,
Then Freedom, like an angel form,
Descended from her courts above,
And here where our forefathers died,
She reared her temple high and wide,
And proudly over it unfurled
The Stars and Stripes to all the world.
The Eagle saw the starry light
And paused upon his onward flight—
Folded his wings and sank to earth
To see what glory gave it birth.
And when he found, 'twas Freedom's ray
No sun could tempt his eyes away,
Thus Freedom's eagle found a nest
Above the flag our souls love best,
And thus our colors will be crown'd
Till impious hands shall tear them down.

Then over earth there went a strain
That Freedom had commenced her reign,
And all the world were bid to come
And worship in her Western home.
'Twas Freedom's song that sweetly hung
On every lip, on every tongue,
Until the hills had caught the strain
And echoed back its tones again.
The zephyrs, as they hastened by
With tones as soft as angel's sigh,
In triumph, bore it to the sky,
And flowers in fragrance breathed the song,
And rivers as they rolled along,
Chanted the music to the sea,
Until its waves in frantic glee
Reached forth their arms to clasp the shore
That should be free forevermore.
'Twas murmured by each crystal rill,
The wild birds sang it from each hill,
'Twas whispered by the stars of even,
And angels caught the strain in heaven,
Fit strain for angel minstrelsy—
The glorious song of Liberty.

But O, a change has come since then,
Across the hearts of many men,
And now with high and hasty words,
They draw our fathers' rusty swords,
And foot to foot, and hand to hand,
The North and South, as former stand
To desecrate their native land.
Savage's rifle becker bids the North,
In this unholy war go forth,
While Greys with a blackened heart
Is acting out a traitor's part.
O, cure'd be the hand that draws
His father's sword in such a cause;
Cure'd until life's latest breath
Shall tremble on the verge of death,
And cure'd through all eternity
Be these fell foes of liberty.

Where are the heroes, that of yore
The stars and stripes to battle wore,
Alas those heroes, pure and brave,
Are sleeping in the silent grave.
Where are the men of later years
Who saved the Union by their tears,
Alas they too have gone to sleep,
And we are left their loss to weep.
Jackson has found an endless rest,
And Clay now sleeps in Ashland's breast,
While under Marshall's quiet shade
Are the cold remains of a Webster laid,
And Calhoun, Carolina's son,
To the silent vale with rest has gone.
They stam'd Lincoln's loathsome flood
And spent their lives for their Country's good,
And never, O, never above that grave,
May the tattered flag of that country wave.

All glorious freedom still thy wing
Upon our now distressed land,
And teach our lips in songs to sing
The memories of that patriot band;
Let every tongue join in the strain,
Link every hand and heart again,
And breathe the spirit of our stars
Again around our household fires,
Pour on our hearts the balm of peace
And let these inward wranglings cease.

Then shall we raise our hearts to thee
And bless thee for our liberty,
Then shall our triumph and hills again
Awaken that triumphant strain,
And rippling rills and flowers and sod,
In hymns of joy give praise to God,
That hymns shall roll from shore to shore,
Till Freedom shall fall to rise no more,
Till Freedom over all the earth
Shall send the children of her birth.
Then Freedom, will thy work be done,
And discord's race on earth be run,
Then shall all wars and tumults cease
And all the world abide in peace.

STEAMBOATS IN 1811.—The year 1811 was an important one in the history of Pittsburgh. In that year was built the first steamboat for navigation of the Western waters. The construction of this boat was the first step to the fulfillment of a prediction made by John Fitch of Philadelphia, who was probably the first inventor of steamboats; he having conceived the design in 1785, and carried it into execution in 1788. He died in the West in 1799, and was buried near the Ohio. Previous to leaving the East, he wrote three volumes, which he deposited in manuscript, sealed up, in the Philadelphia Library, to be opened thirty years after his death. These volumes were opened in 1830, and in them he confidently predicts the success of his plan. He prophesies that in less than a century the Western rivers will be swarming with steamboats, and expresses a desire to be buried on the banks of the Ohio, "where the music of the steam-engine may soothe his spirit, and the song of the boatman enliven the stillness of his resting place."

How full of disappointed hope is this sentiment from his journal: "The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and riches from my invention! but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention."

TO A GINNY-FOWL

THAT COMES AND STAYS UNDER HIS WING PERIODICALLY, AND MAKES HIM MAD EXCEEDINGLY.

You miserable, speckled critter, you! What's that you're squawking about? Does anything hurt you bad? Or do you squawk that way in Genny, where you come from, and so squawk now from educational prejudice? What's mischief do you pull your homely head out from under you wing and squawk for? What's under your wing to make you squawk, you speckled wren of a bird? Something offensive, I reckon, elsewise you'd keep it there, for it looks better hid. What do you get on the fence and squawk for? Do you see anything alarmink, you white-gilled, speckle-feather, squawking fool? How do you s'pose a feller can read or rite, or sleep, or live, you discordant, old, busted, brass, French horn, with all keys open and the mouth-piece cracked? I wish I could pissen you, you everlastin', perpetual squawking machine!

What're you thinking about?—home?—You really epitome of a Ginny war-gone, A Congo tum-tum and cock-shell, And down-east village brass band! Dry up! you speckled parody of a machine shop! Do you think that's music, you outrageous vocal atrocity! You boiler-maker's exacerbated echo! You squawking abstract of Pandemonium, Do you think a feller can afford to furnish boot-jacks, And so forth, to thank you with dally, dog you! May-be you think it's funny, you speckled pagan of African extraction!

Is your squawking sad? or are you 'fear'd of me, say! You brassy-throated, shoot-iron-lunged calamitation Of foul creation? Here's my black'n' brush at you!

K. N. PEPPER.

A Pleading Incident

"When time, which steals our years away,
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay,
And half our joy renew."

There lies upon the table before us a pretty pencil sketch of a fine large ship in a gale at sea. Bravely she buffets the waves; a single reef in her fore and mainsail, her fore, main and mizzen topmasts double-reefed. The waves are dashing high, but she is on her course, fearlessly pressing onward, in spite of the gale that compels many a strong ship to lay to.

As we looked upon this sketch the curtain of Memory lifted, and many familiar friends were recalled again with all the freshness of yesterday. But why has this picture so much power over us? Over the picture upon the margin we find in pencil-mark, the following words:

"SHIP SWEDEN, of Boston, bound to California, May 1, 49. Drawn on board the SHIP MAGNOLIA, while in company, between Cape Horn and Staten-land (a heavy gale at the time)."

When this sketch was laid before us, we were quietly partaking our breakfast; but as we caught a glimpse of the ship and the words above it, like the electric flash, memory awoke and the Sweden and the Magnolia—the wide ocean and the storm—the two hundred souls on the Sweden and the one hundred on the Magnolia—our moonlight meeting, the terrific gale that followed, for which this sketch was made—the voyagers' purpose upon those ships, and the friends upon each that had just met upon the boundless sea—these all came so vividly before us that food, time, business, duties, all the present was forgotten, and the past only was with us—the past was our present enjoyment.

This little sketch was to us a far richer feast than the most sumptuous breakfast that could be spread.

With the consent of our friend who sketched this little treasure, we bore it away to our study; and here we can still see the Sweden before us, and memory brings the mate ship that greeted us on the ocean. That our readers may better understand the why we feel such an interest in this sketch, we will copy from a journal which we kept while on board the Sweden, on our way "round the Horn." Before we make the copy form our journal we would say, the beautiful ship Sweden, of 700 tons, was the "ark" that bore us safely to this country, and no better ship, none better fitted, ever entered San-Francisco Bay during the year forty-nine, and none in better condition than the Sweden. With one hundred and eighty-three passengers, with officers and crew thirty, there were two hundred and thirteen souls on board, and after a passage of one hundred and fifty-three days, we entered the harbor of San Francisco, bringing the same number; one death only occurring (and that of one who came on board an invalid), and one birth (the lady of the commander having given birth to a son a few days before entering port) made the same number as we commenced the voyage with.

The Sweden never made a port or lay to during her passage, but steady onward, through gale or storm, and for her success, the praise is due first to her own excellence, next to her excellent officers and the complete and abundant supply of the very best provisions. It was our lot to be connected with that ship and the owners, and to lead from the ship to the mines a large company of brave seamen, and labor with them many months successfully after the shining ore, which has been the Talismanic cord of attraction to so many thousands.

A few days only in port and we took a part of our company (leaving the balance to discharge the ship) and were on our way up the Sacramento River, on the schooner Joseph Hewitt, Captain Macy (lately deceased at Marysville), and reaching Sacramento, we took mules, with a Spanish muleteer guide, and armed to our teeth (the fashion then), we started on our way to the mines. We remember well the desire of the men under our command to visit Sutter's Fort. We remember too, with what anxiety and reverence they seemed to approach it. As we rode through the then great gateway, it seemed like holy ground, and we felt that to enter Sutter's Fort, the goal of our journey across the ocean had been won.

And as we write these lines there comes a "still small voice," in tones that startle us, asking,

Where are the two hundred active beings that were on board the Sweden? Where the one hundred on the Magnolia? Where the group of hardy men that were with me? Where even the Great Gateway through which we entered the Fort? and where even Sutter's Fort itself?

A few days more than eight years only have passed—and some lay, "in the ocean buried," some have found a grave in the swelling floods of our rivers; the ashes of many are scattered among the hills, valleys and mountains of California; some perished by fire, and many have passed from earth by disease, disappointment, and calamities so frequent in the early years of California history. Were we to recall the dead, they would outnumber the living. Such has been the price of "a thirst for gold." But what of that place that should be sacred to all, Sutter's Fort? That too has passed away!—the ponderous gateway is no more, the high walls are battered down, the hospital for the sick, the storehouse for food, the granary, the place of shelter for the beast and the comfortable "Home for the stranger" and the traveler, are gone—gone—scarcely one stone (adobe) is left upon another, and the stranger now would be wholly unable to find that spot, which but eight years since was as magic a word as *Jerusalem*! For vastly more made a pilgrimage to it. Alas! for the great landmarks, the holy landmarks of this our bright Pacific Coast! How selfishness and the love of gold cankers the noblest faculties of men; they seem to forget that Sutter's Fort, in its associations, should be to them as dear a memento as was the Pillar erected by the Children of Israel after they had "passed over Jordan."

But memory is too busy with us, and recalls more than we can copy, work we ever so fast; suffice it for our present purpose to say, our company passed from the Fort to the old adobe at the Ten-mile House, then the only stopping place, the only building between Sacramento and Mormon Island, a distance of twenty-eight miles. And now whole villages have come into existence. We reached our journey's end in thirty-six hours; erected our tents, made our cradles and went to work, and in seven days we dispatched a messenger to San Francisco by land (for which we paid \$100) to escort the balance of the company back, and at the same time sent a purse of gold of \$712, the result of our little digging, to the then house of Simmons, Hutchinson & Co, to whom our ship was consigned. The money was to be sent to the owners, to be placed to the credit of the company, being just six months from the day we sailed from Boston; thus making a voyage round the Horn, up to the mines, preparing our houses and works, and then forwarding the proceeds in that space of time. If any other company of gold-seekers have done this in six months, we should like to know it!

Our readers will pardon us for thus detaining them. We will now copy from our sea-journal, and thus account for the interest we felt in the little sketch of which we have spoken:

"Although we call this the 2d of May nautically, being past meridian, all the associations of spring-time, and of our early gathering of flowers, our May-day festivals in our own loved New England, come rushing to our hearts with recollection of happy scenes.

We cannot keep down our thoughts. We look up and there the vision presents the bright and beautiful scenery that spring-time ever wears around that queen city of the world, Boston. There, every village sends out her little ones with the early light, and now we see them returning with their baskets of violets and honeysuckles, to deck the little "baby at home" or weave a garland for Mother. How children love flowers! and is it not a glorious thought, that in Heaven we shall find myriads of them there. And children are not the only ones busy on this bright gala day, although they are the ones that enjoy it most purely.

See the riders in the various vehicles! In the saddles, how gay! How merry, how happy, are most of them! And see, too, the many gatherings around the May-day Fairs! Here, too, wealth is poured out freely, for many benevolent purposes. This too, is well. O, let it be so! Let this day always be kept in remembrance! Let all that is bright and beautiful be associated with it, and let it stimulate our highest and holiest aspirations after goodness and benevolence! Let this day be kept in perpetual remembrance, so that man shall ever hail the opening flowers as symbolical of those glorious promises God has given to man, that there shall be seedtime and harvest, and as we are taught this in the great Book of Nature, we shall be led to 'look from Nature up to Nature's God.'

The commencement of this day was more pleasant; the wind and sea had subsided in a degree, and there were indications of calm and pleasant weather. Our breeze was fresh, however, and we were on our course, or nearly so. The ship we had signaled, and that we had passed at early light gained upon us, they having shaken out their reefs. They approached and seemed to desire to speak us. We ran up into the wind, so that she could bear down and speak if she desired; and as both ships manifest this, concessions are made, and now we see a ship from the leeward gradually nearing us.

To say that we see anxiety would be superfluous—there was an intense interest on every face expressed. Every vessel that could be remembered was named as the supposed ship. Conjecture was rife—some had friends on this ship, and some on that, and each would claim the ship of their choice; some knew her by her hull, some by her figure-head, some by the house on deck, some by her sails, and some by her painted ports, and thus, by various means she was made to bear various names.

My own mind had long been assured that the first ship bound to California that we should meet, would be the one that contained friends that I remembered most kindly as bound to me by pleasant recollections of happy bygone hours. That ship must be the *Magnolia*! thus had I assured myself and friends.

We sped on all the early part of that day (the afternoon of May 1st, nautically), our companion ship gradually coming up with us. The evening promised to be one of beauty; the clouds had disappeared; the sea was moderately still; the moon shone bright, and the stars came forth like ten thousand chandeliers suspended in the Heavens, to add brilliancy, as it were, to the

beautiful sight that was to be witnessed upon the ocean—the meeting of two New-England ships, destined to the same port—thousands of miles from home, containing friends on board each that had not met for many months, now soon to have a moonlight and a midnight greeting. At midnight precisely that ship came up with us, and passing under our stern, came forward and brought upon the wind, ready to communicate. Our ship came up also in the wind, and our commander, taking his speaking-trumpet in hand, sprang into the boat that hung on the quarter, and shouted 'ship ahoy!' 'Aye, aye, sir,' was responded from the other ship. Now came the anxious moment—the name of that ship. 'What ship is that?' shouted our commander. The answer came back quickly: 'The *Magnolia* of New Bedford, bound for California, Capt. Simmons.' Here was the ship that contained dear friends; the ship I was so confident I should meet upon the ocean.

'How long are you out?' again hailed our commander. 'Eighty-three days.' 'How many passengers?' 'Ninety-five.' 'Are you well?' 'All well!'

The ship then hailed us: 'What ship is that?' 'The *Sweden* of Boston, Capt. Cutting.' 'When did you leave port?' 'March 1st.' 'How many passengers?' 'One hundred and eighty-three.' 'Have you ladies on board?' 'Yes, two.' 'Are you all well?' 'All well!'

Our commander then hailed the ship and presented the personal compliments of the passengers on the Sweden to those of their friends on the *Magnolia*.

The commander of the *Magnolia* then sent compliments, saying, 'should the weather remain fine in the morning, we will board you to present compliments to all personally.'

The ships then bore off, each in their respective course, for a pleasant night's run, and the passengers retired to their berths for a sweet night's rest; the best we had had for many a day, by reason of a series of gales. We soon left the *Magnolia* in the rear, and retired to our own rest.

Thus closed our 1st of May at sea; and the fairest flower we gathered to-day, gave forth a fragrance of home and friendship—it was the *Magnolia*.

The last part of the day (nautically) we had an exciting time of it; on awakening early, we found that the *Magnolia* had passed us, and that we had again passed her at 7 A. M., and now came a contest for speed, each anxious to outstrip the other. At 9 A. M. the wind increased to a gale, and we saw the *Magnolia* reeling her topsails. Our ship continued to carry all sail, but a little too long, however, for our foresail was torn into ribbons, and in taking down the wreck of it we lost ground; in doing this, our companion gained upon us, and came up handsomely, passing across our stern. She did it most beautifully. Those only who have seen a ship at sea, in a high wind, well managed, can fully appreciate such a sight. While doing this, three cheers, loud, earnest, and hearty, were sent from the gallant *Magnolia*, which were as heartily returned from the noble *Sweden*, most promptly.

Most speedily was a new foresail bent upon the yard; but soon, the gale increasing, we were obliged to reef our fore and main [it was in this condition, that the sketch of our Sweden was taken by our friend, and this sketch was the cause of what we have written]. At this hour the gale blows heavy, the sea often covers our deck, but the Sweden heeds it not, but bears her way proudly, and steadily onward. Thus ends the day—Lat. 53° 57' S., Long. 52° 04' W.; distance made 59 miles—pretty well in a gale!

We trust this sketch may not be wholly uninteresting to all our readers. We know there are some still living, who can recall the scene we have described. To them we hope memory will recall much that is pleasant. We know some must be reminded of the sorrows which have been the lot of many Californians, but

"There are moments of life that we never forget,
Which brighten, and brighten, as time steals away;
They give a new charm to the happiest lot,
And they shine on the gloom of the loneliest day."

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

Rev. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, Principal.
THE SAN FRANCISCO FEMALE INSTITUTE IS in its third year of successful operation. For thoroughness of instruction and a high standard of intellectual training, as well as for the general proficiency of the pupils in Penmanship, this is unquestionably the first school in the State. The Principal and his Lady not only employ the most accomplished instructors; but they devote their whole time to the advancement of the pupils, and they will continually increase the facilities for learning in every department, until its advantages for a highly finished education render this one of the most desirable institutions in the Union.

Circulars will be promptly sent to all who desire them.

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Corner of Clay and Battery streets,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, as follows: on
New York.....payable at American Exchange Bank
Boston.....Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank
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Cincinnati, Ohio.....A. J. Wheeler, Esq.
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Also, Exchange on London,
Frankfort on the Main, Germany,
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at current rates, and transact a General Banking Business.
P. SATHER,
E. W. CHURCH, } San Francisco
v7-24

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
10,000 GALLONS CAMPHENE.
For sale at the old rate.
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Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
3,000 GALLONS SPIRIT OIL.
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Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
1,000 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
500 KEYS of Hazard Blasting Powder;
200 Keys Mass. Mill "
500 cases 1 lb. cans Hazard's "
500 "
200 Keys gun, in 12 lb. 4 lb. "
300 5 lb. cans.
For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.
v7-21

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAATFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front Street, Corner of Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, &c.,
HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving by every Clipper Ship from the East, and by every Steamer via the Isthmus, a complete and extensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE!
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET.
By one of the firm, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Particular attention is called to their select stock of
NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of
Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,
Always on hand, together with a
Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,
A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY,
Comprising
EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED
PATENT SHIRTS.

Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10.
Ravens-Ducks.
Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc.
(For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO,
A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing,
Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts;
together with every article to be found in the
Dry Goods line.

ORDERS
FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

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Front street, corner Sacramento.
At the New York Dry Goods Store!

RICH SILK ROBES,
NEW STYLE OF STELLA SHAWLS,
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French Lawns and Organdies,
FRENCH CAMBRICS
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CROWN, GLASS CLOTH, CORDED AND
EMBROIDERED, LADIES' AND
MISSES' ENGLISH AND
GERMAN HOSE;
Gents' Shirts, Drawers and
HOSIERY;
TOGETHER WITH
A large stock of Carpets, Mattings, Blankets,
Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins,
Towels, Sateens, Cassimeres,
Brown and Bleached
Shirtings and
Sheetings.
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,
53 Montgomery Street,
BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.

BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO. v8-4

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!

The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of

SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISSES' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The Best Assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
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EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
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BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
D. NORCROSS,
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Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

To Farmers and Traders.
THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one be disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal CASH advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.
E. B. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front, San Francisco.

*. Returns to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-23 3m

Hay Baling Rope.
THE undersigned are receiving by every clipper 2, 3 and 4-year Manila Hay Baling Rope, being a superior article to anything of the kind manufactured in this State. We would call the attention of Dealers, Farmers, etc., to our stock.
For sale in lots to suit.
P. H. & P. A. OWENS,
Ship Chandlers, 91 Front street.
v7-23 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famed Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alkaline, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating Medicinal Beverage That is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,

Warranted to be the pure Juice of JUNIPER BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP

Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,

Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger

Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription: "TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every description, manufactured by

M. O. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;
JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and
R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.,
Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum.
v7-23 3m

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S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;

Very Fine Old Cider Brandy-Apple Jack--

From New Jersey; and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;

1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey

and Gin.

Also, all the Choicest Brands of

Fine Old French Brandy;

Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon

OLD PALE SHERRY;

VERY OLD PORT WINE

IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED

CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;

And Sole Importers of

MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S

Very Superior Cabinet Champagne

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

120 Front street, corner of Oregon, San Francisco

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROTHING & CHAS. KOHLER. THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wine, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,

California Angelica,

California White Wine,

California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12-15 cents a Glass. Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,

102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.

THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "People's Premium," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade."

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open track, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

v9-1 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,

106 Jessie street, San Francisco

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,

Importer and Dealer

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington St., San Francisco.

TRIUMPH.

The Mechanics' Fair.

The present week is full of glorious prestige to California—the Celebration of the Birthday of Lafayette, the admission of California into the Union, and the Opening of the Great Fair of the Mechanics of California; these events all occurring in one week, we believe will fully sustain us in calling the present the *Triumphal Week of California*.

To the casual observer of all the beautiful tributes presented in the Exhibition Hall, the result of this display of genius, skill and taste may be little comprehended. The mass of people, the crowd, may gaze and admire, may look with wonder and astonishment at the rapid advance we have made as a State in the few brief years since California enrolled her name upon the scroll of the glorious Union; but to a thinking mind, there will come up before him as he looks at these products, a vision of the future, and he will not fail to see this State, the thirty-first, taking her giant strides, onward and upward, until she shall stand in all her glory, side by side in all that appertains to *Mechanical skill*, in manufactured products and in the products of her soil, equal if not superior to them all.

It is an age of progress. Onward is the watchword. And when the genius of a people foster and encourage the mechanics and the artisans; when not only the people, but those servants of a people, the legislators, act for the people and legislate for the people, then these great interests thrive and prosper, then art and skill and taste will soon triumph and the Homes of such a people be not only prosperous and happy, but they will be embellished with all that is chaste and beautiful, nay even luxurious, for such is the tendency of prosperity, and more especially that prosperity which proceeds from well-directed labor, sustained and encouraged by the government of a people.

We look upon the opening of this great Fair as the epoch from which California can date her prosperity. She has passed the ordeal of adversity; and she will now triumph. "The fires shall not consume thee, nor the waters overflow thee; and though thou fall seven times, yet thou shalt rise again." This promises seem to be literally verified in regard to California. She has indeed been tried, "so as by fire," and has come out of it seven times, purified. Her cities have been burned and her beautiful gardens and fields laid waste by the desolating flood; and yet that iron will of her people has risen up superior to calamity, and she has prospered. Her laws have been tested, and the people fly to the ballot box and remedy the evils under which freemen sometimes suffer by neglect of duty. The trade and commerce of our State have been paralyzed by a wrong direction of the sources of prosperity; but wisdom learned by bitter experience has now called the people out in their strength; and the present Mechanics' Fair will be a bright witness that California will soon be an independent State; for unless the people will unite as one man and encourage home manufactures, it will be in vain that our earth teems with luxuriance, in vain that "our hills and mountains are full of gold and silver." So long as our riches are sent abroad, and our mechanics and workmen suffer for the want of that support which is their just demand, just so long will our State remain a tributary to others, and dependent upon others for support.

But we believe better things—the dawn appears—the day begins to break—light appears! and soon California will stand forth in all her glory, an independent State.

Who can stand within that Hall of Exhibition and not feel that the time is rapidly approaching when all that we need we can procure in our own State. What product of the soil that we cannot raise? What article we need that we cannot manufacture? What branch of mechanic art wherein we have not the best of workmen? If any say nay! yonder Hall will contradict it. But earnest and happy as we feel at the success which now shines upon this great Exhibition, a greater is yet to come. All honor to the Mechanics' Institute, for this their first blow. Twenty millions of dollars will be saved to our State the coming year by this exhibition. Mad indeed must be that merchant or importer who shall not pause and reflect before he shall continue, as he has done, to flood our State with the products and manufactures of other States and countries.

California can manufacture, and here are her proofs; and, unless we greatly mistake her people and the signs of the times, every true Californian will, from the opening of this great Fair, lend a helping hand to our own people and our own laboring men, for by so doing they best help themselves.

The first approach to the Exhibition Hall of the Fair speaks of success—banners flying, music playing, and crowds thronging for an entrance. And well may they throng thither, for they will be richly repaid. No citizen of California that can possibly reach San Francisco should fail in coming hither. It is worth a travel from the East to witness what can be seen here. No stronger word can we use than the one placed at the head of this editorial. It is indeed a triumph! A triumph of labor, and well-directed labor, too. Briefly only can we give the appearance of the hall. As you enter you are struck with as-

tonishment at what you behold; surpassing all your conceptions, you will stand amazed at the extent of the hall, at the myriad of articles that meet your gaze, and at the beauty of the whole scene. The lofty Dome, festooned with living green and supported by columns bearing the names of the proud States that form our Union, you look around you, counting the number—thirty—but find none written California, and wonder her name is not there, but only for one moment; you look again, as you see the proud name of CALIFORNIA emblazoned over the entire hall! California has made her mark and written her name upon all the luscious fruits and the fragrant flowers, upon all the works of industry that fill the hall. Yes, the name of California is there, indeed; it need not be otherwise painted, it is now engraved upon the enduring tablet of the "Mechanics' Institute."

The beautiful collection of Flowers, which add so much to the beauty of the hall, are from the celebrated Garden of W. C. Walker, Esq., of the Golden Gate Nursery, and from Messrs. O'Donnell's United States Nursery; and both splendid collections. The miniature garden in the first, does great credit to Mr. Nelson, the artist of that garden.

The tables of Fruits under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, are covered with Fruit that would do honor to any exhibition in the world, and we doubt very much whether they can be equaled anywhere.

The table of Capt. Macdonald (President of the Horticultural Society), contains fruit of rare and meritorious excellence. The Grapes, rare species, prove correct and scientific culture. This collection is from his San Mateo garden. The table of Mr. Lewelling, of San José, is indeed splendid; many varieties of superb order. That of Mr. Osborn, of Oak Knoll farm, Napa, is a splendid collection, and attracts attention. A. H. Myers, of Alameda, has a large and beautiful collection. Smith's Garden at Sacramento, comes in with beauty and great merit. O. C. Wheeler, of Sacramento, fine specimens. Mr. Sanford, Shell Mound, superb specimens. G. H. Beach, of Marysville, shows exceedingly fine fruit. Wm. M. Lent, L. A. Gould, L. Prevost, and L. Pellin, of Santa Clara, have all very fine fruit. Luscious strawberries, grown in this city, were on the tables, from Mrs. Crotchill, and Henry Schmidt. Some trees, with enormous crops of pears, and of great size were on the tables; but we shall give full details hereafter.

We can but briefly speak of the Agricultural Tools. The collection of D. C. Matteson & Co., of Stockton, deserves great credit, and should be examined for their utility and excellence. The collection of T. Ogg Shaw is beyond all praise, for their beauty of finish, and their very great merit. The Implements from J. W. Osborn, of Oak Knoll, Napa, present many valuable points; they are new and of great utility.

The temple of fruit-boxes, and boxes for the products and manufactures, speak volumes for the future. They are from Messrs. Hobbs & Gilmore.

The wagons of Messrs. Woodside & Brown, and of J. Ottignon are a reproof to those who shall ever think of sending gold abroad for foreign manufacture. We shall give proof of this hereafter.

The Harness, Saddles, &c., from Main & Winchester, and from M. L. Bird & Co.; the Casks and Tubs, from B. T. Chase & Co.; the Brooms, from G. W. Ames & Co.; the Doors of C. L. Taylor & Co., and of S. A. Metcalf; the Copper Work and Leather Hose of Neefus, and of Ayers; the city made Engine; these all speak volumes in praise of Home Industry.

Who can look upon the gorgeous and perfectly finished Furniture of J. G. Clark & Co., and of Geo. O. Whitney & Co., and not feel proud that he or they are Californians? Need we longer import furniture? Look at the Piano of J. Zetch, and the new style Guitar of Joseph Urban; these cannot be excelled in any country. That superb Billiard Table of M. Bach, made entirely, too, of California woods; surely here are triumphs of skill and taste. The Marble work of Grant's, and of Sterling's; the Marble from Suisun Valley—can their beauty be excelled?

Who can look upon the collection of manufactures in the hall and not feel a glow of triumphant pride in witnessing them. The Sugars and Sirups of E. Delessert, they are an honor to him, and are from the best grown on our soil. Millions can be saved to our people. The consumption of these articles (sugar and sirup) in California is immense; and their exhibition in the hall forms a grand feature of the Fair.

The magnificent collection of the Turner Brothers, form one of the great attractions.

The exhibition of the Dairy, Butter and Cheese, is creditable, though small. Soap and Candles highly flattering to this branch of manufactures. The Macaroni and Vermicelli equal to any in the world. The Biscuits and various Hard Breads of Deeth and Star show well. The collections of Confectionery equal any that can be made. The various manufactures of Hats and Caps, the Millinery, Bonnets, Capes, Caps and all the fashionables, are on the most fashionable scale.

The collection of Paintings most superb by many artists. The Daguerrean Artists have done their best, and deserve high praise. Little & Co. and Keith & Co., and many druggists are scattering their perfumes around the hall. Messrs. Boyce & Co., with Coffee and Spices perfume their station. Hudson & Co., with Mustard, Oils &c., do their part; and Messrs. Tubbs & Co. with their machinery were laying their Cordage beautifully. This is an honor to our State. There are many other articles of great value, but we have neither time nor space to speak of them; and we beg our friends at the Fair not to think we intend to

slight any one, for we intend to do all justice in future numbers.

We cannot close our remarks, without urging all who have not visited the Hall, to do so at once. The exhibition is now in its glory, and reflects honor upon all contributors, and to the Institute, under whose auspices it was planned; as also to the Directors, who have so nobly carried out the plans which have thus far resulted, as we say in our opening words, IN A TRIUMPH.

State Fair Grounds at Stockton.

We had an hour, on our return from the mountains, to take a glance at Stockton, and to observe the advance of measures preparatory for the State Fair which will soon be the watchword of the State.

The large building outside of the City-hall is nearly up; its size is 70 by 220 feet, and in it will be held the hall at the close of the Fair. Another building of some 40 by 40 feet, is intended for machinery. These buildings, with the City-hall, will give room for all contributors, and having been in every section of the State almost, we can say we believe there never has been so much true interest manifested before. The exhibition of stock will be large. The show of implements and of mechanical genius will do honor to the State, if the present Mechanics' Fair is any proof, and many articles at the latter will be shown at Stockton.

The President and Executive Board of the Society have done nobly, and the citizens of Stockton and that whole county are alive to duty. The State Fair will show what California can do when she tries.

Great Discovery.

HAVING been absent from our editorial post for some two weeks, in company with our excellent friend Rambler, who gave the glowing description of the Yosemite Valley in our journal, the last season, and which was copied throughout the Eastern States, we have, together with him and some other friends, visited the entire Yosemite Valley, its falls and mountains. We have also visited the mountains, some twenty-five miles around, that we might see the Great Tree, which Rambler said excelled the Mammoth Tree of Calaveras.

In this visit we have been fortunate to be connected with an Exploring party, who have traveled over mountains previously unexplored and uninvestigated, and in searching and finding the great Tree of Rambler's, we have found and examined a forest of Giant Trees, that far exceed the Mammoth Trees of Calaveras. We shall in our next issue give to our readers the full history, the number of trees, the measurement, heights and circumference, and the interesting facts connected with them, together with the names of the Exploring party.

This forest we shall name the *Parent Forest of the World*, believing, as we do, that when we shall present the particulars it will at once be admitted one of the most important discoveries yet made. The forest stands near the center of the Sierra Nevada mountains, where the snow is often ten, twenty and thirty feet deep.

A Visit to Ben Bolt.

DURING our late extended visit through Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, we had many opportunities of visiting our correspondents and friends. Among those on whom we called we had a very pleasant interview with "Ben Bolt." We had been anxious to have a chat with Ben, to try and convince him that Mrs. Ben Bolt was the best farmer of the two.

We found Ben out in the fields, and we looked over the farm. Ben has some very good stock, and we found a pretty lot of a few acres in fallow. We presume this was Mrs. Bolt's system, but did not say so, for we wanted to query Ben a little. We saw the land Ben spoke about, that was shallow plowed; but it had not been harvested—it wouldn't pay—and so it had been fed down. The land that Mrs. Bolt had plowed deep, had been harvested, and a thousand bushels of grain, plump and sound, had been put up in the granary.

After a short stroll over the farm, we went into the house to have a chat with all there, and really, as Ben says, if Mrs. Bolt is the best farmer, every home looks the better for a wife inside, too. Ben and myself had a conversation about farming in New England, the West, Virginia, &c., and were talking on rather tender subjects of our kindred, when, out of the open window near by us, we espied a very large grey squirrel, that had drawn near by and perched himself upon a rock, seemingly to listen to our conversation. "Are you a good shot, Colonel?" says Ben. We saw a fine double-barrel gun stand near by us, and, seizing it, just as we sat, pointing it out of the window—ready, aim, fire, and in one second the poor fellow was kicking among the rocks. Ben sprang to the door-way, and soon returned with as fine and fat a squirrel as has been cooked and dressed this year. Our first work was to save the skin, which was quickly done by the aid of Ben Bolt, [his jack-knife and some salt; and in a few weeks we intend to have this trophy of our second sporting expedition in California, to exhibit to our friends at the Farmer's office, for Ben promised to bring it to us. The sudden report of the gun inside the cottage rather alarmed Mrs. Bolt, who was not looking at us when we fired.

Were we to tell of the luxury of that broiled squirrel and other fixings, and all that was said and done beneath the cottage roof of Ben Bolt, it would take a larger space than we can spare; suffice it to say, Ben Bolt is now a convert to our system of deep plowing, so that Mrs. B., Ben and ourselves all agree, and Ben will tell our readers so very soon.

Great Panoramic View of Yosemite Valley.

This grand painting—as will be seen by the annexed card of the citizens of Mariposa—was exhibited for the first time during the past week. Having been in company with one of the brothers Mann during our trip to the great forest, and to Yosemite Valley, and having given much time to study the features of these grand objects of nature, so we could lay them before our readers for their gratification, we were, on our return, requested by the brothers to be present and explain the painting to the public at its opening. We did so at two exhibitions at Mariposa; and have examined the painting and found it most true to nature, reflecting great credit and honor upon the Messrs. Mann for their untiring labor to secure this great work, and to Mons. Claveau for his skill in painting it.

We can cheerfully indorse all the citizens of Mariposa have said; and, as will be seen by our advertising columns, the pictures are to be exhibited at the Fair at Stockton. We have no doubt that admiring thousands will pronounce it the most splendid achievement of the age. No person having an eye for the sublime and beautiful should fail to witness its representations.

The undersigned, citizens of Mariposa county, having witnessed the First Exhibition of the Great Panoramic View of Yosemite Valley, take great pleasure in recommending the same to the public, as a work of art that most truthfully and beautifully represents these most grand and sublime views in nature.

They also most earnestly commend the Brothers Mann, to those untiring labors and perseverance in this great work has been thus far accomplished, as worthy the support of an appreciating and generous public.

The magnificent views are the work of Mons. A. Claveau, whose pencil has won for him, in this Panorama, a most distinguished honor.

L. A. Holmes,
J. C. Simmons,
Wm. A. Guard,
J. C. Hopper,
J. C. Marsh,
Wm. S. Miller,
Thos. Early,
J. H. Neal,
J. W. Hussey,
A. E. Field,
Thos. W. Long,
J. H. Lawrence,
A. M. Swaine,
John W. Ross,
John N. Moore,
W. Grose,
E. Williams,
J. P. Clark,
Richard J. Vining,
W. D. Hamilton,
John Boling,
George D. Bastable,
T. H. Williams,
P. T. Herbert,
John H. Tatman,
J. D. Crippen,
A. McNeill,
R. B. Lamson,
J. F. McNamara,
R. S. Miller,
A. F. Washburn,
B. B. Harris,
E. C. Bell,
George A. Hayes,
Joseph Blumenthal,
C. J. Newcomb,
G. B. Abel,
N. B. Hubbard,
N. B. Goodman,
A. J. Gregory,
E. Woodbury,
A. F. Shriver,
H. Smith,
E. J. Sagendorf,
J. B. Condon,
H. Dimond,
O. Stratton,
And many others.

Mariposa, September 9, 1857.

APPLE-PIE MELON.—While at San Lorenzo, lately, we were refreshed while at the residence of E. Crane, Esq., with a Pie made from this fruit. We hope it has been cultivated extensively the present year, as it is one of the most valuable articles for family use that can be cultivated. The Apple-Pie Melon is a species of Citron Melon, was introduced here the last year from the Sandwich Islands, and is a solid melon. Pies made from it are like the apple-pie in flavor, and it would be very difficult for any one to distinguish it from them. Another characteristic in this species of melon, is, that it will keep for two years. We have one we intend to show at the Fair, which grew in '56, and now weighs over forty pounds. They are very prolific. We have known of 1000 pounds being raised from one seed.

Messrs. White and Kelsey brought to our office a sample of probably the same production, raised in their garden at Oakland, which they call Mexican Squash, as the seed was obtained last year from Mexico. The specimen was solid throughout, having no seeds, and no cavity for them. The gentlemen informed us that cooked as a squash it was fine eating, and not stringy. Some specimens left on the vine having somewhat different shape, were supposed to contain seeds. Altogether it is a very curious production. It can be seen at the Mechanics' Fair.

OUR ABSENCE.—The editorial notice of our *sub* in our last issue was very *apropos*; not hearing from us for a week it was indeed a true Yankee guess, for it was either cute guessing or spiritualism, surely, as will be seen of our real whereabouts: We were among the Mountains, Big Trees, Yosemite, Grizzlies, Diggers, &c., and our readers shall have some true sketches that shall amply repay them for all lack of editorials when we were climbing mountains, or killing grizzlies and rattlesnakes. We must express our thanks to our typists for doing so well while we were away, having been absent longer than we have previously for four years.

FROM THE SOUTH.—ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS.—By the steamer Senator, we have news from San Diego and Los Angeles to the 3d inst.

The overland mail, says the San Diego Herald, which left San Antonio, Texas, on the 9th and 24th of July, under the contract entered into between the Government and James E. Birch, of Sacramento, arrived at San Diego on the 31st ult., at noon, in charge of Mr. James E. Mason, the party of the 24th having made the trip in the unprecedentedly short time of 34 traveling days,—the entire trip occupying 38 days.

The mail party which left San Diego on the 9th ult., which had been delayed by accident, was met on the Gila, close to the Pimo villages, pushing rapidly ahead, and with every prospect of making schedule time. The out train of the 24th was met near Indian wells, on the Colorado desert, in good spirits, and making good time.

The Wagon Road Commission, with Mr. Leach at its head, were expected daily at San Antonio, Texas, when the mail of the 24th left—the party having been detained at Memphis, waiting for the Paymaster. Mr. Leach had one hundred and forty-one men engaged, with eighty wagons, and would increase his complement of men to four hundred in Texas and adjoining territory.

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALM, a scientific combination of the active principle in the Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, is doing wonders in the way of alleviating all lung diseases. It seems to cure those obstinate cases that nothing else will reach. None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Members of the State Agricultural Society.

We would recommend all who desire to become Members of the State Agricultural Society, that *Tickets of Membership* can be found at our Office, ready signed by the President of the Board. A Ticket admits the Member and family to all the exhibitions, secures to them all the Reports published, and gives them a vote in the election and government of the Society.

THE GREAT FAIR.—It will not be possible for us in our present week's issue to begin to give anything like a fair sketch, or even a brief notice of this glorious exhibition. Having been absent from the mountains, we have been obliged to deprive ourselves of even making up and exhibiting our articles as we had intended for the space kindly reserved for us by the Committee, or of being present at its opening, arriving in the city only on Friday morning, the day we go to press. This will account for the absence of that just description which we intend to give in a series of articles from this time forward until this and the State Fair is over, and for this purpose we are obliged to exclude much other matter.

ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL FAIR.—We were pleased to announce the fact that the Hon. HENRY EXO, of Calaveras county, has accepted the invitation to deliver the Annual Address before the State Agricultural Society, which commences on the 29th inst., at Stockton. We expect a rich and intellectual treat.

PANORAMIC.—On Saturday evening, Messrs. Mann gave their first exhibition of the Panoramic View of Yosemite Valley, and we are happy to state for the credit of our citizens, that they were greeted by an audience larger than usually falls to the lot of the traveling theatrical companies, who draw occasionally upon the pockets of this community. Over three hundred people were present, which taking into consideration the depleted finances of our people, is a very good turn out and speaks well for the liberality of the Mariposa public.

Col. Warren, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, gave an explanation of the painting, which, taking into consideration the short time he had for preparation, was even better than we anticipated. The necessity of being thoroughly acquainted with the local of the scenery as well as the many interesting traditions and reminiscences connected with the history of its former inhabitants and its first discovery by white people, together with incidents founded on the experience of parties who have visited the wonderful place, must be evident to all.

Those who have seen the painting, unite in saying that it is a work highly creditable to the artist, Mr. Claveau, as well as to the proprietors, who have shown a perseverance commensurate with the magnitude and importance of the work. We predict for them a reward for their enterprise, at Stockton, where they intend exhibiting it during the coming State Fair. Some imperfections exist in the machinery, which will be remedied previous to that time.—[Mariposa Gazette, 9th inst.]

THE RESULT.—The result of the election, says the Sacramento Union, may be briefly summed up. Weller's majority over both his competitors will be something like 10,000. Stanley leads Bowie 1,200 votes—several counties to be heard from in full, and a number in part. The entire Democratic State ticket is successful by majorities greater than that of Weller. The members of the Assembly elect, with the exception of those from San Francisco, and a few others scattered over the State, are Democratic. Two of the Senators elect are Independent, and two Republicans. The balance are Democrats. For County officers, the Democrats have also been generally successful, although in a majority of the counties some Independent candidates have been elected to the most important offices. The question of a Convention to revise the Constitution has been lost by a large deficiency in the vote required to carry it, and the payment of the State Debt has been carried by an overwhelming majority.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We hear from different parts of the islands, says the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, that unusual efforts are being made in planting cane for the crop of 1858; and from present appearances, should ordinary success be met with, the quantity of sugar will be double that of any previous year. The weather, thus far, has been very favorable to the young growing cane. A correspondent on East Maui writes concerning the crops on that island: "The cane, though small, owing to the heavy drought last year, is very rich in juice of a superior quality, yielding a very fine quality and large proportion of sugar; consequently, the crop, though rather short in quantity, will be a very remunerative one. Both plantations have planted very largely during the spring, and the future crops, if the season continues as favorable to the growth of the cane, will be very large."

HOTELS FOR THE FAIR.

VISITORS to the Great Fair, those who are not familiar with the best Hotels, may be assured that the ORIENTAL is still in all its glory; and is one of the most fashionable and best furnished Hotels in our State. The

INTERNATIONAL, also, is in full tide of success, and a fashionable and genteel Hotel for families. Mr. and Mrs. Haley make it what it should be. The

RASSETTE will always be full, for it is one of the old Pioneer Hotels and crowds will always go to it. Who has not heard of the Rasette? The

WHAT CHEER HOUSE. This is the house for the million—and there is no other Hotel in this State where so universal gathering can be found. "A thousand are fed every day," and Mr. Woodward and Deputies make all things go like clock-work.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE. This Hotel, under the present administration, has become a fixed favorite; and for a genteel home, has no one that goes before it, as crowds can testify.

RESTAURANTS FOR THE FAIR.—Where shall we eat? Go to DAN'S SALOON, Montgomery street—though you may be an epicure of the first water, Dan's Saloon will convince that you need not hunger. Were you to fall of eating at Dan's, you would fall of one of the great features of the Fair season.

WINN'S SALOON. Every body knows Winn (of Clay street)—Gen. Winn—the man that is bound to win many customers during the Fair time; and we hope will "win a fortune" by-and-by, to pay for years of toil gone by.

NEW YORK BAKERY. By all means, if you are hungry, go and eat at Russell's New York Bakery Restaurant, Kearny street, near Sacramento—and here you can get a good dinner for fifty cents, or a good breakfast for three bits, and enjoy all you eat. This is one of the best and cheapest Restaurants in the city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOFFIN & CO., Publishers and Importers of **EXTRACTS**, Manufacturers and Dealers in **ARTISTS' MATERIALS** of every description, 365 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. **7-20 6m**

Counterfeiters! Counterfeiters!—Having been informed by our friends in some sections of the country, of the great injury done to their hair, by the use of what purported to be the genuine **LYON'S KATHAIRON**, but proved to be worthless counterfeits and imitations; we caution the public against such imposition. Avoid all dealers who attempt to sell the spurious articles, for they are not to be depended upon in any matter. The great excellence and universal popularity of the genuine **LYON'S KATHAIRON** is attested by its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year! all pronounced it the most excellent preparation for the hair ever made. Sold by all respectable dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH WYNNOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
40 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. **8-1m**

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—**"COSTAR'S"** Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR, **"COSTAR'S"** Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR, **"COSTAR'S"** ELECTRIC POWDER, for Aunts, Bed Bugs, Insects, etc., are being everywhere known and acknowledged as the only infallible remedies for the destruction of every species of Vermin, Insects, &c., and are being rapidly introduced on sale in every city, town, village, and neighborhood in the United States, the Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and South America.

"COSTAR'S" Prices are uniform, everywhere. **"COSTAR'S"** Sales are wholly for Cash. **"COSTAR"** makes no commission agents. **"COSTAR"** sends by mail, prepaid, a Sample Box of the Rat, Roach, etc., Extremator, to any address in the United States, on receipt of \$1, or the Electric Powder for 50c. (The Bed Bug Extremator, being a liquid, cannot be sent by mail.) **"COSTAR"** will furnish DRUGGISTS, DEALERS, and STORE-KEEPERS a 100 Sample Package of his various preparations (assorted) with Circulars, Bills, Posters, &c., on receipt of \$5 (having balance of \$5 due when sold), in order that they may test their merits.

See full particulars in Advertisements, Circulars, &c. Address **"COSTAR,"** No. 388 Broadway, New York. **7-20 3m**

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS—Lead Points, Pencil Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Pencils, Black Pencils, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, etc. These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, **Charles F. von Cornelius**, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well to fine and firm outline as to finished drawing. The wood which encloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1874, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits!—The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the name, or have undertaken the sale of counterfeit articles, which, though of a totally different manufacture and of very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, **A. W. Faber**, **A. H. Faber**, **A. K. Faber**, **C. F. Faber**, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person who wishes to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—**"A. W. FABER"**—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, **E. FABER**, 131 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
131 William street, New York.
7-2 3m

Bronchitis and Cough Cure—**Boston, August 15.** Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Co.—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough and Bronchitis, I was induced to try a bottle of **Dr. Hille's Balsam of Wild Cherry**, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say much for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallet & Davis, Piano-Forte Makers, Boston. I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G. BARROWS,
Boston, August 15. Late Practitioner of Medicine. None genuine unless signed **L. BUTTS** on the wrapper.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 136 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORRILL, Cor. Third and E. sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. **8-1m**

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture of pens, it is hoped, is a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufacture. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac-simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York. **7-15 6m**

Scrophulous and Diseased Blood.—**"DR. GUY'S"** Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it." It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all humors from the blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. It is singularly efficacious in the system, takes Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Hordas Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds.

Be careful and buy none but **QUART BOTTLES** sold by Druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and Importers for all valuable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. **7-2 2m**

Union House.—**PROPRIETOR.** On Fifth street, next building to the "Old Fremont" Adels, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, **MILPITAS.** THE undersigned, formerly of the Franklin House, has opened a Hotel under the above name and location. Accommodations for Families, Private Parlors and Rooms, a Good Table and Beds, and the most attentive service for the proprietor and others connected with the business. The Hotel is in a retired and pleasant place, free from the noise, confusion and dust of Main street.

Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to.

FRANK WILLIAMS. **7-2 2m**

MISCELLANEOUS.

Greatest Scenic Painting in the World!

PANORAMA

YOSEMITE VALLEY!

THIS grand Panoramic painting of the great Yosemite Valley, comprising the most striking scenic views ever placed on canvas, and presenting with the most perfect accuracy the entire valley, will be exhibited during the week of the State Fair at Stockton. The views embraced within the design cover

Over 700 Feet of Canvas, 30 Feet High!

And are composed of

TWENTY-TWO ORIGINAL SKETCHES,

By **MONSIEUR CLAYEAU,**

One of the ablest Scenic Artists in our country.

This great work was first contemplated by the Mann Brothers, in August, 1855, and to accomplish their end, a trail and road had to be opened from Mariposa to the Valley, of over forty miles. This preparatory step, together with the work of the Artist, in sketching, painting and obtaining correct measurements of the principal Mountains and Falls, has occupied over two years, and cost many thousands of Dollars.

This grand Picture of one of the most sublime and beautiful valleys in the world, contains within a space of twelve miles, more lofty mountains, more beautiful waterfalls and cascades, more transparent rivers and lakes, together with scenery of richer verdure and more varied landscape, than can be found in any other part of the world. These views will at once be so admitted by all who shall witness their exhibition, for every person who has ever visited this Valley has acknowledged it to be most truthfully as well as beautifully illustrated.

The Paintings will be exhibited a short time in all the prominent cities throughout the State, after which they will be taken to the Eastern States and to Europe. The Panoramic will be fully explained by a gentleman who has made himself familiar with the Valley by personally examining it, together with its history and everything connected with it, so necessary to make a painting of this magnitude interesting.

Further particulars will be given at the Fair in small bills.

MANN BROTHERS. **7-2 2m**

Mariposa, Sept. 8, 1857.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware, Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,

Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco. **7-17**

WOODWORTH & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,

Music Stools and Piano Covers,

No. 18 Montgomery street

(Between Sutter and Post streets), San Francisco.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of

THE STODDART PIANO FORTE

AND

THE PRINCE MELODEON.

Piano Fortes for Hire. **7-3 3m**

BERFORD & CO.,

OCEAN EXPRESS,

Office—Cor. Washington and Battery streets

(Under Nicaragua Steamship Company)

Office, New York—172 Broadway.

Freight, Treasure and Packages of every description

forwarded to and from all parts of the Atlantic

States and Europe, at the lowest rates.

Collections made, and everything pertaining to

Express Business promptly attended to. **7-2 10p**

A CARD.

WE would take this method to

inform our customers and the pub-

lic generally, that we have the

greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and

New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care

One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to

forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any

house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing

your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS.

Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. **7-2 1**

Chinese Sugar Cane Seed.

A PURE and reliable article. For sale in large or small

quantities at moderate prices; with a large assortment of

Flower, Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, of the

choicest qualities, by

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street, New York. **7-5 6c**

Threshing Machines.

HALL & SONS 10 Horse Powers. For sale by

HEWLETT & COLLINS,

Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. **7-2 1**

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.

PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.

San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,

Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.

Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other

kind of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with

dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest

rates.

Samuel Soule. Nath'l Page, Jr.

SOULE & PAGE,

Dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

ALSO,

Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.

Corner of Market and Spear streets, San Francisco, Cal. **7-15 1/2**

A. P. FLINT,

Importer and Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware

Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.

Especially attention paid to furnishing complete

sets of Ware for Families, Hotels,

Public Parties, &c., &c.

ALSO,

AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.

Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at

Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS,

of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the

CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,

Mariposa. **7-15 3m**

A liberal discount to the trade.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &c.,

PURCHASED BY

RUD STEINBACH,

No. 87 Front street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY

E. C. FOGG.

Near the Gas Works (on the Level),

SACRAMENTO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,

NOS. 4 AND 6

Court Block, Clay street,

SAN FRANCISCO. **7-17**

G. P. LOUCKS,

Produce Commission Merchant,

No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,

San Francisco. **7-19 3m**

Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first

class Warehouse.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to enter into con-

tract with parties for the erection of public buildings

of any kind—using all the materials—or contracting

for the superintendence and erection of the same. The

work has been completed at Mare Island, where the

large and spacious grain warehouse just recently

completed at Napa City, and numerous other buildings, are proof of

his ability and skill as a contractor.

Any references needed can be given to parties wish-

ing to contract. All orders addressed to the undersigned at

Napa City will receive immediate attention.

J. M. WARNER. **7-1 3m**

Napa City, July 1, 1857.

HOTELS, &c.

"Saloon of the Fair."

THE undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Stockton that she has opened a Saloon on Main street, between Centre and El Dorado streets, expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families, where every effort will be made to offer them the most attentive and comfortable service, such as place about as desired. It will be the intention of the subscriber to offer

Ice Creams, Cakes, Jellies and Confectionaries

And such other luxuries as is usual in such a Saloon.

Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sandwiches, &c.,

And other luxuries of the season, will be prepared during the week of the Fair.

Cakes and Confectionaries will be made to order, and for Ice Creams, Cakes, &c., furnished for parties at short notice.

MRS. E. KENNEDY. **7-5 3m**

Stockton, August 26, 1857.

Webber House.

THE proprietor desires to call the particular attention of the public to his large and spacious Hotel. He has been long established in this, the largest Hotel in this section of the country, and he is confident that he can furnish as good accommodations as any hotel in the country.

Extra accommodations will be provided for the patrons of the Webber House during the Great Fair and every effort will be made by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those that visit the Webber House.

ROBERT MANNING. **7-5 3m**

Stockton, August 27, 1857.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE),

IS UP TO THE GRADE!

SIXTH STREET.

Opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the

American (late Wilson's) Exchange, begs leave to in-

form the traveling community that he has undertaken

the personal charge of that House. He has made ex-

tensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the

House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific

coast. There has been added to the house a fine Sitting Room

and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all

the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping has rendered

essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The

best talent has been employed in the various departments, and

the proprietor will see the best table the market affords. Prices

to suit the times.

The American Exchange COACH is always

ready to receive passengers to and from the

House to the landings or to any part of the city, for \$1—

Barage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach.

All orders left for him at the Office will be promptly attended to.

7-2 3 1/2m

DAWSON HOUSE,

SACRAMENTO CITY,

LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,

Corner of J and Fourth streets.

Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.

Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?
If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street--119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies' Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, \$8. BOARD, per Day, \$1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

Single Rooms, furnished complete. 75 cents per Night.
Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.
The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

BATHS FREE!
By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOPAS,

BUREAUS,

OTTOMANS,

SIDEBOARDS,

LOUNGES AND

WHATNOTS,

EASY CHAIRS;

MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

IRON WORKS, &c.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.
HINGLEY, HYDE & CO.
v7-19

COFFEY & RISDON'S

BOILER AND STEAMBOAT

BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,

Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal supervision of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON.

v7-19



PHENIX WORKS,

JONA KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

Orders from the country attended to promptly.

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices.

v7-19

Donahue's

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST

Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE.

v7-19

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

(v7-3 6m)

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak

Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established

in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find

every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods

(on the one price system), necessary to com-

plete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle,

the drawing room, or the church. The stock is

daily replenished with goods manufactured for

the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great

inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,

BOSTON, Mass. v7-14ly

LINDSEY'S

Double Acting Rotary Force Pump.

THIS is a new Pump, patented in America and Eng-

land in 1855; and for Cisterns, Wells, Mines, Engines, Rail-

roads, &c., has no rival: in that it works easier at great

depths, discharges water at different heights, can be used

for a hose, is made entirely of wrought and cast iron, without

section or packing, simple in construction, easily not in, not

likely to get out of order, will last for an age, and is cheaper

than any other Pump. It has a wrought iron pipe, side gear-

ing and balance wheels, with everything complete to raise

water by hand, from one to one hundred feet; and costs,

boxed and shipped, from \$15 to \$50.

It must stand in the water, and will not rust.

Drawings and a full description sent to all parts of the world, free of postage, by ad-

ressing the general agent.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

56 John street, New York City.

Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Circulars mailed to any address, by sending to the Ed-

itors of the FARMER.

v7-23 1y cop

Illustration of a pump.

VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND the following FACTS:
THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

v7-4

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER.

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

J.L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since

the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with

you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live

among you with my family during the term of my natural

life, if not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks

for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has

enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar

through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you

a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induce-

ments to new patrons like-wise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate

Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there

is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-

GIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and

rather more so between those who have picked up the

Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole

life to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,

having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and

been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people

wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled

with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE

BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW,

OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to

make it the most extensive depot for every valuable

Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pro-

prietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send

them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof

Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with

MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two

or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS

ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-

ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in

the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable

articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particu-

larly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other

article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Eucalypt, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numer-

ous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know

how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the

public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a

call, and WE WILL TRY.

v7-12

J. L. POLHEMUS.

Brush Manufactory.

NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds

of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacra-

mento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse,

Shoe, Sledge, Scrubbing, Tanners', Carriers', Whitewash,

and all other kinds of Brushes of California manu-

facture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices.

Flue, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to

order.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

74 Battery street,

one door from Sacramento street

N. B.—Cash paid for Bristles.

v7-23 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany,

covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and

Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut

and Painted Wood;

Centennial Anniversary of Lafayette's Birthday—Monday, Sept. 7, 1857.

Our space will not permit such a notice of this interesting celebration as we would desire, but we cannot pass it by without reverting to it as one of the most joyful and brilliant displays ever seen in San Francisco. Everybody, not participating in the procession, seemed to be determined to make this glorious occasion a memorable holiday; business was generally suspended, and all united in making this day second only to our glorious Fourth. The procession numbered nearly all the military, fire companies and civic associations of our city, together with large bodies of our citizens of all nations. Along the whole route the streets were filled with spectators, and the windows of the stores and dwellings were bright with ladies and children.

After moving over its prescribed route the procession formed in a solid body in front of the Oriental Hotel, and the ceremonies of the day were opened by "Hail Columbia," and the "Marseillaise Hymn," by the California Band, followed by a salute of thirty-one guns from the First California Guard. After another piece of music by the Band, Judge McAllister, the President of the day, offered an eloquent tribute to the memory of Lafayette, and then introduced the Hon. M. S. Latham, who gave a beautiful and graphic sketch of the life of Lafayette, interspersing it with such ennobling and patriotic sentiments as the contemplation of the subject could not fail to inspire. It was a most happy effort.

The exercises concluded with an admirable poem, given by the Hon. Frank Soule, which was listened to with marked attention, and frequent applause. The procession was then dismissed by the Grand Marshal, Mr. Haven.

Thus concluded one of the most cheerful as well as grand displays ever made in San Francisco, and Monday, Sept. 7, 1857, will ever be remembered as a bright day amid the holiday recollections of San Francisco.

The Seventh Anniversary of the Admission of California.

The anniversary of this occasion was appropriately celebrated on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, by the San Francisco Society of California Pioneers, but, owing to the near occurrence of the Centennial Anniversary of the Birthday of Lafayette, many bodies were not represented in the procession, which would otherwise have appeared. It was, however, a fine display, and the exercises at the Theater were of a very gratifying character. The music, the oration by Judge T. W. Freeman, and the poem by Mr. Edward Pollock, were admirable. Appropriate salutes were fired during the day, and all the flags in the city, and on the shipping, merrily floated, to remind the citizens of San Francisco of the glorious event which took place seven years ago.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The renowned remedy famed throughout the globe. The Indian of the back-woods in his wigwag, and the savage aborigines of Australia in the desert, are alike familiar with this all-powerful Unguent. It will cure any old standing wound or sore.

Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 50c., and \$1 per pot or box.

The head quarters of the dragoon force in the Gadsden Purchase has been changed from Calabasa Ranch to Agua Caliente, and it will hereafter be denominated Fort Buchanan.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE;
" WILSON G. HUNT;
" HELEN HENRI, Capt. E. C. Chadwick;
" J. BRADGON, Capt. T. D. Seely;
" ULLIDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. C. Coddin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Corner Broadway and Davis streets.
ON and after AUGUST 28, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boat will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
At 10 A. M. At 7 1/2 A. M. At 10 A. M.
At 12 P. M. At 9 A. M. At 12 P. M.
At 4 P. M. At 1 P. M. At 4 P. M.
San Francisco, August 25th, 1857.
CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets),
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.

First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made.

E. J. LOOMIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.

Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny
Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice
Produce, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Farmers in the Country are solicited to call on us.

R. H. BENNETT & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
& TOILE SHIP.

Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and
Grain in Store.

"Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Store or
Bore Ship."

C. O. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Cholera, or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered
Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Headache, Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Burred and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Delirium in the Head, Delicacy of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

ARK & WHITE,
Washington street, San Francisco,
Wholesale Agents for California.

NOISY CARRIER'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,
122 Long Wharf,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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VOLUME VIII.

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NUMBER 10.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

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[For the California Farmer.]

Subsoiling and Deep Plowing.

(CONTINUED.)

EDITORS FARMER: After the Reports of those wealthy and enterprising pioneers of Subsoiling which I last week brought before the notice of your readers, I now propose to point out the practice as followed among common farmers, and as it has come under my own observation. The county of Aberdeen is well known as one of the greatest agricultural counties of Scotland; and among the districts of that county more deserving of notice, and with which I am more particularly acquainted, are those of Ellon, Garioch, and Turiff. The system of cropping which has there for some time been adopted is a seven-course rotation, in which one-seventh of the whole farm is devoted to turnips or other green crop, for winter feeding—by which means a large quantity of excellent manure is produced on the farm. Since the introduction of bone-dust, guano, and other extraneous manures, this rotation has gradually been giving place to a five-shift course, in which one-fifth of the whole farm is devoted to the raising of turnips and similar crops. This seems to be the ultimatum of good farming in the North of Scotland, according to our present attainments in agricultural knowledge. Let us therefore suppose a farm cultivated accordingly—namely, 1st year, Turnips—2nd year, Oats or Barley—3rd year, Hay—4th year, Pasture—5th year, Oats. Let us now suppose, although this farm has been superficially cultivated according to the most approved system of cropping, and the manure well cared for and properly applied, that no attempt has hitherto been made, by artificial means, to create by Deep Plowing and Thorough Draining a superior soil to that which Nature would seem to have given it. We shall now suppose, that although the land has been susceptible of growing the above crops, the farmer has all along been aware that one half of his land was too wet, and the other too shallow in the cultivable mold, to do so to that perfection which his strict attention to having the labor performed in the best manner, and at the proper season, would otherwise have warranted him to expect—and that in consequence, having taken a new lease for nineteen years, with a special agreement included that the landlord should pay a large proportion of the money expended for improvements, and being himself no poor man, he has concluded to bring the farm into the highest state of cultivation, according to Smith of Deanston.

Let us begin with that portion of the land which is too wet, and which, although its improvement may require a greater outlay in the first instance, from having more dormant fertility is more capable of yielding a rich return. Formerly the draining of land in Scotland was confined to cutting drains between the wet land and the dry, so as to cut off the water where it evidently sprang, and a good deal of practical experience was required to ascertain the exact location in which those drains should be cut. To effect the purpose for which they were wanted, it was necessary to cut down to a gravelly subsoil; but this was generally not far off. In fact, the natural appearance of springs was an indication of this. It seldom exceeded four feet; where a large quantity of water was frequently found, which in many cases might be seen running briskly along the bottom of the drains. It would not do for the spirited farmers, there, to allow unsightly drains, crooked and curved in every direction, to run through their cultivated fields; and therefore, except between fields, those drains were invariably covered; care being taken in the first place to build with stones a regular "eye" for the water to run in, say about eight or nine inches wide, and ten to twelve inches high, with a flat stone as a cover laid on the top, and the whole for a foot or eighteen inches covered up with small stones, properly packed around and above the "eye," so that it might remain a permanent drain as first excavated and built. After which, the earth east from the drain was thrown into it again.

It may be thought that this system of draining was expensive; but that which I am now about to describe is much more so. The land so drained, where it lies flat, is not sufficiently dry to admit of all the benefits of subsoiling and

deep-plowing being realized; and consequently a more complete though more expensive system is now adopted. It is as follows: Before the field which has been in pasture in the 4th year year of the rotation is broken up for Oats (or other grain crop) in the 5th and last year, the ground is regularly measured off in lands of from twenty to thirty feet wide, according to the nature of the soil, and small narrow drains, from thirty to thirty-six inches deep, cut at every such distance the whole length of field, in such a way that the drain is left very narrow at the bottom, generally about seven or eight inches; great care being taken to have the work done in the neatest manner. Along this drain are laid well-burnt drain-tiles, about twelve inches long, and having an opening of from three to four inches each way. They are laid on separate bottom tiles, fitting exactly the bottom of the drain; or an inch board of the proper width is sometimes used instead; or, where the ground is naturally firm and hard, bottoming of every kind is dispensed with. The drain tiles, so laid, are covered over to a depth of a foot or upwards with small stones, broken with a hammer for that purpose to a size of not more than two inches each way, and the earth again covered in, so that the land may be plowed and farmed without interruption as before.

This, let us keep in mind, is done when the land is in pasture, in the fall of the year, after the grass has been eaten off, and before or during the season of plowing. The plowing generally proceeds as usual, as if no draining had been performed; for it is not the proper time for subsoiling, as will be seen. To plow land from the lea, so that the greatest amount of grain may be grown on the smallest quantity of land (which is the universal rule in that country) it is material that the furrow-slice be not too broad, so that the crop may grow to a certain extent by the furrows. Consequently, to commence subsoiling or trench-plowing at this time, when a greater breadth of furrow would have to be taken, would be at variance with good farming; and it is seldom done until the following year, when the land is plowed over preparatory for the turnip crop.

The land, even when thus drained, is not yet placed in that state which is most conducive to its improvement by chemical action. The atmosphere has little influence below the six or seven inches where the plow has been going; and besides, the under-stratum is too compact in its unbroken state to allow the water which falls in rain to permeate freely in it. Subsoiling (or Deep-Plowing) and Thorough Draining are mutual aids to each other; and it is by their conjunction in Mr. Smith's system, that seemingly magical effects have been produced.

The proper time to subsoil is after the drained land has grown a crop of grain; and Mr. Smith's description which I quoted last week is in exact accordance with common practice; with the exception of yoking the horses three abreast, which for the purpose of subsoiling is seldom resorted to.

A great proportion of the arable land in Aberdeenshire, and in Scotland generally, from its being hilly does not require much draining; its character being that of thin dry uplands, with a hard subsoil below the usual depth of six or seven inches which the plow loosens in ordinary plowing. This subsoil from its compact nature is partially impervious to air and water, and in consequence is invariably of a different color from the upper soil. After such land has been properly subsoiled, the subsoil gets gradually of the same color as the soil on the surface; and the general effect is, that the increase in the produce is nearly in proportion to the depth of the loosened land, after it has been subsoiled and in its former state. Though in several respects, owing to the difference of climate and other circumstances, there is a considerable difference between these soils and ours in California, they bear a considerably greater resemblance than either of them do to those which require draining; but the great recommendation of Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing is, that by such means, all soils are brought to a closer resemblance, as a natural consequence of their being thus reduced, no matter what their original character, to an almost perfect state of mechanical consistency.

How far chemical agency operates in producing such changes in their character we shall see as we proceed.

AGRICOLA.

MILLENTOX, Sept. 8th, 1857.

SUNFLOWERS.—Near Edith, S. C., a crop is about to be gathered of four acres of sunflowers. The seed will be used for oil and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the south of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fiber of the stalk for paper making. If the cultivation succeeds, it is expected to supply abundant materials for fine writing and printing paper, as well as fine and coarse for paper-hanging.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

Each season has its glory.
First, Spring appears, and gentle showers
Soon robe the earth with fragrant flowers;
The Summer's heat brings forth the grain,
That covers mountain, hill, and plain;
Then Autumn, from her bounteous fields,
The richest fruits full harvest yields;
And our mild Winter gently comes,
When we are happy in our homes.

We shall proceed to present the full Exhibition of the Hall in a series of numbers, each department by itself, and we commence this week by giving the Exhibition of Fruits under the appropriate head.

Exhibition of Fruits.

The collection of Fruits in the Hall of the Fair must now convince all who have ever before doubted the success of fruit culture in California, that their disbelief arose from a want of knowledge and experience in the capacity of our soil, and climate alone. All judicious cultivation, or every careful cultivator has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation. The growing of fruit is no longer a doubt; the problem has been solved, and the future is bright with hope.

Now is the time for the horticulturist to take a high stand. The nurserymen of California, the orchardists, and the amateur cultivators, should all come together, and unite upon those measures, that, based upon science, and a knowledge of our soils, seasons, and climate, added to a practical knowledge in their departments, shall secure for them those advantages now within their reach, that, if rightly improved, will place them in advance of all other parts of the world in the quantity, quality, and perfection of their Fruits and Flowers. Magnificent as is the present Exhibition of Fruits, yet it is far short of what it could have been, had there been a more extended interest and a higher enthusiasm in the cause.

To be successful in fruit-culture—to make a show of fruits that shall do the most good—appear the best on the tables, and finally advance the cause of Pomology—the object, really, for which such exhibitions are made—men must love the science more than their own pocket; love the science more than their own opinion, than personal fame, or their own personal aggrandizement. The science of Pomology can make but slow progress, when exhibitors all strive for the first premiums; so that their own trees may sell the best in the market. Pomology will only hobble on, where exhibitors are ignorant of the names and synonyms of the fruits they exhibit, or permit such an exhibition of fruits to pass without correcting the errors already existing in the fruits now cultivated, and take efficient measures to establish beyond doubt or cavil a nomenclature for the future, and we know we shall be supported by the records of the future, whoever shall make them, of grievous errors and losses arising from neglecting present opportunities. Our experience of years gives us the means of detecting these errors, and we, as faithful journalists, shall speak faithfully and fearlessly, and rebuke, while we lament the golden opportunities lost at the present day, in relation to this subject. But until men can put away this miserable selfishness, and be willing to accord even-handed justice to their neighbor, though it may leave them in the background, we cannot hope for better things. We introduce these remarks here, with the hope they may do good for the future.

The following are the contributions to the Fruit department, and we shall speak of each, as we believe they merit, and point out such errors as we think should be corrected. Those fruits, in each collection, that we think incorrectly named, we shall mark with a note of interrogation, as we question their correctness. We do this, holding it of the highest importance to establish the true name.

The collection of Capt. F. W. Macdonay, the President of the Horticultural Society, from his garden at San Mateo, attracted universal attention; his collection of Fruits was according to that rule which should govern every exhibition—there were no second-rate specimens shown, so as to make a great list—they were all A. 1. His collection of foreign Grapes deserves all praise. They were truly superb, and reminded us of the exhibitions in which we had been engaged in former years, in the good old Bay State (Massachusetts), and it was then our friend Capt. Macdonay was also in the habit of showing, as he has done here, splendid Fruits. We shall place his collection of Grapes first on the list, as follows:

Syrion, splendid clusters of large berries; Cannon Hall Muscat, magnificent berries; Victoria Hamburg, large and well-filled bunches; Black Hamburg, well-colored full berries; Black Lombardy, very fine clusters; Muscat of Alexandria, beautiful; Zinfandel, finely formed clusters; Grizzly Frontignan, large; Malaga, full berries; Chasselas du Turbille, superb; White Nice, splendid clusters.

The collections of Apples and Pears were like the Grapes, A. 1., consisting of many of the very best varieties, now under cultivation in this State. Several varieties of Peaches and other fruits added

to the display, which was handsomely arranged in a glass case. The Grapes are suspended upon branches, giving them a natural appearance.

The collection is worthy a President, and we hope members may imitate it. They can do so with profit.

J. Lewelling of San Lorenzo, made a very handsome exhibition—the largest collection of apples upon the tables, and many of them fine. His collection consisted of thirty-four varieties of Apples, six varieties of Pears, two of Plums, and one of Peaches. His Apples are as follows: Blue Pearmain? Red Pearmain? Esopus Spitzenburg, Virginia Greening, Roxbury Russet, Roman Stem, Golden Russet, Michael Henry Pippin, Frazier Apples, Yellow Newtown Pippin, Gloria Mundi, White Bellflower? Flushing Spitzenburg, Red Cannon Pearmain, Holland Pippin, White Winter Pearmain? Fall Beauty, Milen? Pound Pippin, Melon? Romanite, Smith's Cider, Tolpahoeking, Yellow Bellflower, Wine Sap, Maiden's Blush, Rambo, and others unnamed. The Gloria Mundi, Holland Pippin, Yellow Bellflower, and Smith's Cider, were extra specimens. Of Pears—White Doyenne (Virgallieu of New York), and Orange Bergamotte?—the Doyenne splendid specimens. The Plums were: Coe's Golden Drop, splendid; and German Prune. Mr. Lewelling's collection was very creditable to him, and received many compliments.

J. W. Osborn, of Oak-Knoll Farm, Napa, made a very fine display of fruits, fully proving that a brief time only is needed, by persevering attention, to secure a handsome reward. Mr. O. made the largest display of Pears at the show. His whole collection of fruits was very handsome. We regret, however, to notice so many without names, and so many that were not true. Mr. Osborn exhibited thirty-two varieties of Pears, twenty-seven of Apples, fifteen of Grapes. Of Apples were Fameuse?, Stephens Minister?, Heathcote?, Northern Spy? Gloria Mundi, Yellow Bellflower, Baldwin?, Spitzenburg, Roxbury Russet, R. I. Greening. Of Pears: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Buffum?, Bezi de la Motte, Flemish Beauty? Orange Bergamotte? Beurre Bosc, St. Michael, Maria Louise, Beurre Diel, Louise Bonne de Jersey. Among these were fine specimens of the Duchesse, Louise Bonne, and Bezi de la Motte. Of Grapes, many of which were very fine, there were as follows: Golden Chasselas?, Chasselas of Fontainebleau, Muscat of Alexandria, Reine de Nice, Flame Today, Daken's Superb?, Black Hamburg, Zinfandel, Changer Henley?, Isabella, Catawba, Diana, White Nice, Purple Damascus, White Frontignan?, North Californian (native). We cannot otherwise than regret that Mr. Osborn, who has shown so fine fruit, should not now make special effort to have his fruit correctly named.

A. H. Myers, of Alameda, exhibited eighteen varieties of Apples, nine of Pears, hard-shell Almonds, and two Fruit Pieces. The collection of Mr. Myers looked well, as a whole, and was very creditable to him as a nurseryman; although we wish that every nurseryman would take a stand not to exhibit any but No. 1 specimens. The effort to outnumber each other, without regard to the quality of the specimens, must work an injury to all. Of Apples Mr. M. had Smith's Cider Apple, White Bellflower, Tolpahoeking, William's Favorite?, Reinette du Canada, Yellow Bellflower, Gravenstein. Of Pears: Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Orange Bergamotte?. We regret to find so few of Mr. Myers' collection named. No nurseryman should offer a collection of fruits for exhibition that he cannot name: especially when the varieties are those in general cultivation. If the fruit is of a new kind, he should not rest satisfied until he has obtained the true name; and certainly, if he wishes to be relied upon as a correct nurseryman, every dish of fruit raised in his nursery should bear a name. Better not exhibit, than exhibit and not name. It certainly is no credit to any nurseryman to be unable to tell the variety of fruit of which he is to furnish trees.

Our only object in making such remarks at the present time, is to advance the cause of pomology, by insisting upon rules being adopted that shall advance the cause. We shall always censure remissions of duty as freely as we give praise.

From Smith's Gardens, Sacramento: as Sacramento fruits ripen early, Mr. Smith's best fruits had mostly ripened and gone, yet his garden made a very handsome display. Mr. Smith had seventeen varieties of Peaches, one of Apples, fourteen of Grapes, two of Peaches, and thirteen jars of his fruits preserved in their own juice. These especially were very beautiful. The fruit piece of the first fruits of his garden, and which obtained the first premium at Sacramento in '55, is worthy special notice, and the plate number California fruit is worthy to grace the parlor of every house in our land.

The varieties of Pears from Mr. Smith, were as follows, and were very fine; one of the best collection in the hall. Louise Bonne de Jersey, Fall Bergamotte, Vicomte de Spoelberg, Moon, very large; Beurre Zephir, Fondante de Au-

tomne, Duchesse d'Angouleme, several from 18 to 25 ounces, very fine; Glout Moreau, true; Virgallieu (St. Michael), Easter Beurre, Beurre Caplaumont, Stevens' Genesee, Winter Nellis, Bartlett, Seckel, Beurre d'Arenberg, Padre. This collection was nearly the only one we found fully and correctly named, and this should be the pride of Nurserymen.

Of the Grapes Mr. Smith presented: White Syrian, Muscat of Alexandria, Black Hamburg, White Raisin, Royal Muscadine, Early White Malvoisin, Grizzly Frontignan, Black St. Peters, Cannon Hall Muscat, Brown Frontignan, White Sweet Water, Chasselas of Fontainebleau, Cashmere Seedling, and Catawba—all of open culture and all remarkable specimens, when we remember it is the first large collection ever shown in California of open culture.

Of Peaches, there were: Druid Hill, and White Heath. We regret that the season had passed for the magnificent Peaches from this garden, of which none larger have been grown in the country.

Shell Mound Ranch, by J. L. Sanford, Esq.: This garden sent nine fine varieties of Pears, six varieties of Apples, and five varieties Strawberries. Of Pears: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel (very large), Virgallieu, Tyson, Golden Beurre of Balboa, Glout Moreau, Oswego Beurre, and Louis Bonne de Jersey. These specimens were just what we should expect of Mr. Sanford, all A. 1. Of Apples: Rhode Island Greening, Wagener, Reinette du Canada, Reinette d'Angleterre, Fall Beauty, and Mattieson's Scarlet Crab Apple. The Apples were all fair, indeed. Of Strawberries: Burr's New Pine, Boston Pine, British Queen, Hoveys Seedling, and Large Early Scarlet; these, too, were very fine. To Mr. Sanford also belongs the credit of having every dish of his fruits full and correctly named. Let every Nurseryman strive for this, and then we shall avoid confusion of names.

Wm. O'Donnell, of San Jose, exhibited a fine collection of Apples: Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, and Bellflower; also the 20 ounce Pippin, weighing 244 ounces, and Gloria Mundi, weighing 26 ounces; a splendid specimen. Mr. O'D. exhibited a few dishes of Pears and Peaches.

N. W. Palmer, of Alameda, had of Apples: Fall Pippin, Rambo, and Maiden's Blush. Of Pears: Duchesse d'Angouleme, Seckel, and Beurre d'Anjou. These were fine specimens, but we regret the specimens we saw growing at his gardens, could not have been preserved for exhibition.

G. H. Beach, of the New England Nursery at Marysville, presented his fruits in preserved form, consisting of 18 cans of Peaches, 6 cans Tomatoes, and one dish of Soft-shelled Almonds.

The Marysville nurseries and orchards, like those of Sacramento, are in advance of the season in this section, and consequently the best of the fruit has come and gone; hence the necessity of County Fairs in California. Every County must hold her own Fair, and these all be auxiliary to, and come forward to aid the Annual State Fair; the one would greatly promote the success of the other, and our State Legislature should encourage both by liberal donations.

The nursery and orchards of Beach & Shepard have sent out largely their very splendid fruits, during the early part of the season, and we esteem their nursery one of the first in the State.

O. H. Bliss, of Heathdale, Brooklyn, exhibited, of Pear, Duchesse d'Angouleme; of Apples, Fall Pippin, and Roxbury Russet. All fine specimens. Also, Almonds.

Thomas Fallon, San Jose, sent in a branch of pear tree containing ten Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, all very large, two of them weighing 23 ounces each; also, four specimens of Beurre Diel, Seckel, Vicar of Winkfield, and Easter Beurre.

Meek & Eddy, of Oregon, exhibited four varieties of Pears and three of Apples.

Geo. Delineth had a dish of ten Peaches from the Lagoon.

From A. Ennes Ranch Grass Valley, one specimen Gloria Mundi apple, 26 ounces, very fine.

From a Barnes Ranch Grass Valley, one Gloria Mundi apple, 26 ounces, very fine.

W. S. Jacks, Esq., Napa: one dish superb Rambo apples, best in the hall; one dish Green Newtown Pippins, very fine; one dish Ground Cherries, new fruit here; one dish very large hardshell Almonds.

H. J. Clayton, Sonoma: one dish splendid Blue Pearmain, true; one dish Heath's Late White peach; one dish apple, unnamed. These were all very fine samples.

G. B. Cook, of Alameda, had three varieties of Apples and three of Pears. They were fine specimens.

A dish of English Walnuts, from Mr. Freeman.

L. Worthington, Grass Valley: one dish Catawba Grapes.

Mrs. Woodworth, San Francisco: one Fig tree in full bearing.

James Lick, Esq., Santa Clara: three varieties Pears, three of Apples, one of Quince.

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.)

ADDRESS OF HENRY F. WILLIAMS,
Monday Evening, Sept. 7.Preliminary to the Opening of the Mechanics' Fair,
Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have assembled to inaugurate the First Industrial Exhibition under the direction of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco. To-morrow, the spacious Pavilion erected for the purpose will be thrown open to the public, and an opportunity offered to all to come and witness the fine display of natural and artificial productions therein collected.

This, like all other great enterprises, has been attended with many difficulties and much labor and expense; but these, I am pleased to state, have been promptly met and successfully overcome by the zeal, industry, and determination of the members of the Institute. It is now confidently hoped and believed by its projectors that this Exhibition will prove the commencement of a system of Fairs, which will bring together annually the scientific and practical men of our country, with the results of their invention, skill, and industry, in the various occupations of real life, and thereby excite a spirit of emulation and generous rivalry, which cannot fail to redound, not only to their own advantage, but to that of every class of the community, by its tendency to develop and illustrate the rich and varied resources of our State.

The benefits to be anticipated from the frequent assembling of the manufacturers and producers of our country, with the monuments of their skill and industry to exemplify the advantages of manual labor when directed by intelligence, are incalculable. Each stimulates the others to further developments in the physical sciences, thereby extending the dominion of mind over matter, by reducing the various products of nature to forms and conditions best suited to the wants and wishes of man; which, after all, fill up the great measure of difference between civilized and savage life.

It is not my purpose to dwell at length upon the fact that Industrial Exhibitions have everywhere been attended with like results, and been found highly beneficial in their tendencies—that is an old-told tale with which you are all, no doubt, familiar. It is my aim, however, to endeavor to set forth some plain truths of a local character, based upon reliable data, with (as I hope) correct and logical deductions, to show our ability to supply our home demands, and the needlessness of further reliance upon distant lands for the greater portion of our present wants. That, I conceive to be the great truth to be set forth in an address at this time, and to be demonstrated by the articles presented at this exhibition. That we have the necessary materials with which to manufacture almost every article, whether of necessity or luxury, is now a well-established fact, and the new developments that are daily being made serve to show that they are almost limitless. That we have among us the necessary talent, ingenuity and industry to manufacture them, no one can doubt, who is at all familiar with the character of our population, a large proportion of which is composed of skillful artisans from every quarter of the globe.

At an early day, when the resources of our country were imperfectly understood, the most erroneous impressions were entertained by us all, and were soon disseminated far and wide to the utmost confines of civilization—which entirely over-estimated its mineral wealth, and underrated its agricultural and mechanical resources. The fabulous stories of our mineral wealth, fixing the gains of the miner at ten, twenty, fifty, or a hundred dollars per day, seemed conclusive evidence that no mechanical pursuit could ever be followed with success. The supposed barrenness of our soil, and the high valuation placed on labor, as regulated by the produce of the mines, seemed to preclude the idea of success in agricultural pursuits. These supposed facts, led to the conviction that other countries would have to supply us with tools to work with—with food to subsist upon—with raiment wherewith to be clothed—and indeed with every necessary and luxury of life.

What were the consequences growing out of these false impressions? The workshops, the granaries, and the storehouses of the Christian, the Jew, the Mahomedan, and the Pagan, were thrown open in the ports of the world. Ships, large and small, new and old, were freighted with every conceivable thing which bounteous nature could produce, or the cunning art of man devise, and with a greater diversity of tongues than was heard at the tower of Babel, the cry arose, away! away! for the Dorado of the world. What followed? To say that our country was deluged with every article which the real or imaginary wants of man or beast could require, gives but a faint idea of the immensity of the importations. Those old foggy notions of the relations which should exist between supply and demand, were, for the time being, entirely disregarded. Those eager gold-seekers, by forced traffic, must have supposed (if indeed their heated imaginations suffered them to think at all upon the subject) that, our one or two hundred thousand souls, possessed the capacity for consumption equal to one or two millions in a land of steady habits.

The system of excessive importation thus begun has been pursued to a greater or less extent ever since. It was inaugurated at a time when but little was known of our wants and less of our resources; and to check it, has been, is, and will be our most difficult task. To this cause chiefly may we attribute our present impoverished condition as a people. Millions of our gold have been given annually in exchange for useless articles, many of which now lie valueless in our warehouses, or have been long since cast out as worthless. A number of persons, whom I know to have had great facilities for obtaining correct information on these subjects, have assured me, that at least one hundred millions of gold have been exported from our shores to pay for useless merchandise—articles entirely unsuited to our wants and consequently valueless—an amount greater than the assessed value of the real and personal property of our State, as taken from the assessment rolls for last year. The startling realities which this naked truth suggests to the reflecting mind are truly astounding, and still the picture is incomplete, till we lay bare, in all its deformities, the galling truth that we are largely in debt, and are actually paying usurious rates of interest to foreign capitalists for the privilege of doing business in our storehouses and workshops, and for permission to occupy the tenements which we call our homes.

This is the anomalous condition of affairs which surround us, after an experience of nine years. The seven or eight hundred millions of dollars which we have exported, have gone we know not where, and for we know not what. They have left no trace behind, except the record of our folly in receiving and paying for the world's surplus in a ten-fold ratio to our actual wants. Had the reckless policy which prevailed for several years after the discovery of our gold been pursued up to the present time, we would to-day present a picture of the most hopelessly bankrupt people the world ever saw. To the efforts of our

agriculturists and mechanics are we chiefly indebted for whatever of prosperity we may now lay claim to; and to their efforts are we to look for the future growth and prosperity of our State. Our experience has demonstrated, conclusively, what was before inculcated by political economists, "that gold alone cannot make a country rich and prosperous." Let us then profit by experience, and, regarding our mineral wealth as a matter of secondary consideration, direct our energies to the cultivation of the earth, and the conversion of its various products to our uses, thereby becoming an agricultural and mechanical people. In order to arrive at a proper understanding of what may be anticipated from such a change in our policy, let us briefly review what has already resulted from the efforts of the pioneers in those pursuits, and draw our deductions of what may be accomplished in time by directing our energies to the development of nature's bounteous treasures.

The productiveness of our soil, once supposed so barren—the salubrity of our incomparable climate, and the general facilities for agricultural purposes, have enabled our farmers to accomplish wonders in a brief space of time. They have already demonstrated their ability to supply home demands with almost every product which bounteous nature will put forth to the toiling sons of Adam, and at less cost than similar articles can be imported. They have not only stopped the importation of the staple products of the soil, but have furnished our merchants with a surplus for exportation to some of those very marts whence we had formerly drawn our own supplies. These are facts which have already gone abroad in the reliable reports of the State Agricultural Fairs, and the most beneficial results have already ensued. Importations in breadstuffs have almost ceased—home products take their place—domestic industry is encouraged, and our rural districts are assuming a character for permanency and prosperity before unknown. When we reflect that these are the results from the cultivation of less than half a million of acres of our soil, while we have over forty millions equally productive, our agricultural resources swell to almost boundless dimensions, and no gift of prophecy is needed to foretell our future immensity of production.

The uncertainty of land titles is now the most serious obstacle to the filling up of our country with an industrious, happy, and prosperous population. Thousands of our miners who have made their one, two, or ten thousand dollars by mining operations, would have purchased farms and become permanent residents but for this uncertainty. Many such have come under my own observation, who have sought homes on the western prairies sooner than hazard the conflict of titles here. How long we as a people are to be cursed with this uncertainty is difficult to determine; but it is a fact as apparent as the noonday sun, that it is now retarding the progress of our State more than all other causes combined. Yet, even this drawback would not exist, were our resources better understood. From the Surveyor General's report, it appears that we have within our limits an immense domain belonging to the Government which is subject to pre-emption, and only awaits occupation. The amount will probably include twenty millions of acres, and with this magnificent extent of public lands still open to the actual settler, there is every reason to believe that our fertile soil, our equable climate, our immunity from the dangers which ever threaten harvests on the eastern slope, will ere long fix the attention of the western emigrant, and make California not only the mint but the granary of the occidental world.

The task of the mechanic is more difficult than was that of the farmer. Though our State abounds in resources of a character so varied as to offer facilities for manufacturing almost every article of merchandise, time and capital are required to develop them. Much has already been accomplished, as this Exhibition will show. Almost every branch of industry will here be represented, but the great work is hardly begun. "We only see the beginning of the end." It is believed by its projectors that this Fair will clearly demonstrate the fact that almost every industrial pursuit may now be carried on in this country profitably; and this is the leading idea and the all-important truth intended to be established by this Exhibition, because a different impression has taken deep root abroad, which must be removed before we can check the abuses of trade under which we are suffering. We must demonstrate to the world our ability and willingness to manufacture for ourselves, and that we ask no better protection to home industry than nature herself has given us in our remoteness from the workshops and busy marts of the world, whence we have hitherto drawn our supplies. We must show that we ask no higher tariff than the risk, cost, damage, and other charges necessarily attending importations. Could so effectual a tariff have been created by legislative enactment?

Experience proves that but few articles can be imported from the Atlantic States and sold profitably, at less than fifty per cent advance. Some may possibly be sold at an advance of only twenty-five per cent, others at not less than one hundred, so that fifty per cent may be regarded as a fair general average. But this advance goes not into the hands of the Eastern producer; it is swallowed up by ship-owners, commission merchants, draymen, wharfingers, port charges, and many other charges to which goods are subject. Thus it becomes apparent that the California manufacturer may set his prices at forty per cent higher than those of his competitor in the Atlantic States, and then undersell him in our market. Now let us inquire if this advance of forty per cent is not simply sufficient to cover the additional costs to which we are subjected. The fact is patent, that our raw materials will cost us less, for we are exporting many articles to the Eastern market profitably; but, for the sake of argument, we will admit that the general average foots up about the same. The advance on labor, then, is the only impediment, and it is less than double; but for the sake of the illustration, we will admit that the California manufacturer pays for his materials the same that his Eastern competitor does—for his labor double, and then it will be found that his actual expense is only about twenty-five per cent advance, as the general average will show that labor in the Atlantic States does not exceed one quarter of the cost on manufactures. For example, an article which costs in the city of Boston one hundred dollars, the material used will amount to seventy-five and the labor to twenty-five dollars. For a similar article in San Francisco, the materials would cost seventy-five dollars, as in Boston, and the labor fifty dollars—swelling the amount to one hundred and twenty-five dollars; yet experience shows that the Boston manufacturer must realize one hundred and fifty dollars for his production when placed in our market.

These are fair general deductions, if they do not apply in every case. If true, what do they demonstrate? That when we erect the proper facilities for manufacturing purposes, and open the way to the varied resources adapted thereto,

by a judicious investment of the requisite amount of capital, we may consume our own materials at the valuation placed upon them (and which, unless so applied, would remain almost valueless). We may give employment to our own people at an advance of one hundred per cent over the amount paid for Eastern labor, and still produce articles at only about twenty-five per cent above the cost in New England, and at an average of twenty-five per cent less than their cost delivered here.

These conclusions, it will be observed, are arrived at without reference to one of our most decided advantages. I allude to the invigorating and healthful climate of our State, in which she soars pre-eminently above any other in the Union. Her people are neither parched with heat nor chilled with cold, except in some of the very elevated mountain regions; the cold is never too severe for out-door labor in the depths of winter, nor is the heat of the meridian sun ever too oppressive for man's endurance in the midst of summer. Our nights are ever pleasantly and refreshingly cool, and thus "nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is enabled to re-invigorate the wasted energies of the sons of toil, and send them forth reinvigorated and strengthened for the labors of each succeeding morn. We have among us men from every section of our land, of many latitudes, who can testify to the results of their experience, that a man may in California perform more manual labor, in a given time, than in any other State in our wide-spread Union. This important fact must in time tell with amazing effect in our favor; and when to this is added the singular productiveness of our soil, and the peculiar security of our harvest seasons, it needs no spirit of prophecy to foretell, that the day will come when our agricultural wealth will far exceed the riches of our mineral deposits.

"Coming events cast their shadows before;" and the present aspect of things forebodes great results in store for us, as the agricultural and mechanical resources of our State are developed. A few brief statistics, gleaned from various reliable sources, will serve to show what individual enterprise has done towards raising us up from a condition of dependence:

In the year 1850, the entire area of land under cultivation within the limits of our State, did not, probably, exceed five thousand acres; but in 1856, this had increased to over five hundred thousand. In 1850, the entire product of our wheat crop amounted to only seventeen thousand bushels; but in 1856, over four millions of bushels had been raised, about one-fourth more than was actually required to supply our entire population with flour. The barley crop of 1850 amounted to nine or ten thousand bushels; in 1856 this amount had increased to over four and a half millions. The cultivation of oats had not been commenced as early as 1850, but reliable statistics show that the product of this important cereal amounted in 1856 to one and a quarter millions of bushels. It may therefore be safely stated, that our grain crop of 1856 saved to our State, at the lowest estimate, ten or twelve millions of dollars, when reckoned at the prices which prevailed during that year; but if estimated at the prices which obtained while we relied on foreign markets for supplies, fifteen or twenty millions would not be an over estimate.

The number of live stock in 1850 amounted to three hundred thousand; in 1856 it had increased to over a million.

I have not been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, the number of fruit trees and vines for the year 1850, further, than that it was very inconsiderable when compared with the number in 1856; at which time it had increased to over three millions—about half a dozen for each man, woman and child in the State. In 1850 the wine product of the State, amounted to fifty-eight thousand gallons; in 1856 over one hundred thousand gallons were manufactured in the city of Los Angeles alone. The grape crop of this year is supposed to be sufficient, if it were entirely appropriated in that way, to manufacture two millions of gallons of wine. The fruits and vegetables raised by our horticulturists and agriculturists during the year 1856, when reckoned together with the butter and cheese of our dairymen, have been computed (by parties fully competent to make the estimate) to have saved our State, in round numbers, ten millions of dollars.

These facts and figures certainly show gratifying results, and speak volumes for the agricultural capacity of our State. Let us now briefly review, by reference to statistics, what has been, and what is being done mechanically.

In 1850 our State could not boast over twenty-five mills of all descriptions, with an exceedingly limited capacity. In 1856 the number, exclusive of quartz mills, had increased to over five hundred—more than one hundred and thirty grist-mills, and of saw-mills over three hundred and seventy. The aggregate capacity of the grist-mills, is sufficient to grind two millions of barrels of flour annually, an amount sufficient for four or five times our present population. The aggregate capacity of our saw-mills is sufficient to saw five hundred millions of feet of lumber annually, one-fourth of the amount being sufficient for our home demands.

In 1850, and for several years after, the imports of flour and lumber into our State amounted to from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. In 1856 our exports of those articles exceeded a million of dollars, and this year it will be greatly increased. I am credibly informed that one saw-mill alone is furnishing an order of three millions of feet to be exported to Valparaiso.

Our importations of sugars and sirups have amounted annually to several millions of dollars, and until recently no effort was made to check this heavy drain upon us. During the past year, through the efforts of a few of our most enterprising citizens, an extensive sugar refinery was erected in this city, with sufficient capacity to supply the wants of our people with those articles; and I am pleased to be able to state, upon authority, that their facilities for obtaining the raw material from the Islands of the Pacific, enables them to undersell importers and make handsome profits upon their investments. The successful experiments which have been made in the culture of the sugar-cane in this State, induce the supposition that the day is not far distant when our own productive soil will be made to furnish materials to keep this extensive establishment in operation.

Like results were demonstrated during the past year in many other branches of business, which had not before been tested. A cordage manufactory was established, with sufficient capacity to supply our wants in that line, which are much larger than may generally be imagined. The rope consumed in this State has cost us heretofore from three to four hundred thousand dollars annually. But now the facilities which this company have for procuring their supplies of raw materials direct from Manila enables them to undersell their Eastern competitors, whose expenses for transportation are so much greater; and thus it will be seen that this important leakage has been effectually stopped.

The importations of fancy soaps and perfumes have cost our State at least three hundred thousand dollars annually, without an effort on our part to check it till last year, when a company of practical men, who thoroughly understood what they were engaging in, commenced operations, to show what might be accomplished in that line in this city. Ask the importers as to the result. They will tell you that this company now furnish them with better articles, pure and fresh, at a large per centage below the cost of those with which we have heretofore been furnished. "The operations of this company were limited at first, but are daily increasing and it is plain to be seen that the day is not far distant when the importation of these things will no longer be a drain upon our treasury. Another important feature to be considered in connection with this enterprise is, the consumption of those raw materials which would be comparatively valueless unless so used.

The first iron foundry in this State commenced operations in this city in the year 1850, on a very limited scale. We now have, in all, fourteen, some of them on quite an extensive scale; besides a large number of machine shops, all of which are busily and successfully occupied in manufacturing machinery. The knowledge which our machinists have gained by experience of our peculiar wants, and the heavy expense and damage attending the importation of the articles they produce, are sufficient protection to foster this branch of industry, and cover the additional cost of labor. Steam-engines, boilers, quartz machinery, &c. are now manufactured in this State profitably, which solves the problem of our ability to supply home demands in this line.

The day was when the export trade in raw hides constituted the chief source of wealth to California, and though this trade became a matter of minor importance after the immense exportations of gold commenced, still it may be regarded as one of her many sources of wealth; and now that a new era is beginning to dawn upon us, it is well to inquire how far we are pursuing a wise policy by continuing to export this article, while we really need it at home to encourage mechanical industry. We have now about thirty tanneries in successful operation, with sufficient capacity, I learn, to supply the present demand for leather—that is to say, a sufficiency for the consumption of those now engaged in manufacturing it into harness, and a few other forms into which it is wrought; yet the shipping lists show that we are exporting several hundred thousand hides annually to the Eastern States, to be there tanned into leather and manufactured into boots and shoes, and shipped back to us. This should stop. The time has already arrived when a different policy may be pursued to advantage. The experience of those engaged in the business shows conclusively that our hides may be tanned at home as cheaply as they can be transported to the East and there tanned. That, then, will place the manufacturer of boots and shoes in California on a par with his Eastern competitor, so far as his leather is concerned. Then give him similar facilities in the way of machinery, by which such a work is now chiefly done, and it will be found that the small additional cost to which he will be subjected in procuring the requisite amount of manual labor, will not be equal to the heavy costs and damage attending the long sea voyage requisite to place his competitor's goods in our market. As this branch of trade now stands, we realize only about four dollars per hide, and buy them back again at about twenty dollars each, when converted into boots and shoes—the total summing up against us, in this article alone, amounting to three or four millions of dollars annually. Have we not among us capitalists who will consider this matter, and undertake to develop this important branch of industry?

Permit me to mention one other branch of the mechanic arts which is being rapidly developed: I allude to the manufacture of furniture, which is now being carried on in this city profitably. The statistics furnished me by several of our largest dealers go to show that they are now able to manufacture almost every article of furniture cheaper than they can import the same. Their operations have as yet been limited for want of workmen and the requisite facilities in the way of machinery, but their efforts thus far have been attended with marked success, so much so that they assure me that their chief profits for a number of months past have been upon articles of their own manufacture. That being true, it is quite obvious that the days of importing furniture into California are nearly numbered. Our coast abounds in woods well suited for the purpose, which can be furnished to our manufacturers at the same figures or less than the prevailing rates in the Eastern cities, and the additional cost of labor does not equal the cost of freight and charges from Boston or New York. When we reflect that our furniture has cost us several millions of dollars annually, the advantages in prospect from the development of this branch of industry swell to magnificent proportions.

Similar references might be made to almost every branch of industry, to show what has been and is still being done; but I fear that your patience is already well nigh exhausted, and I will only refer you to the Exposition, where you can examine for yourselves and at your leisure. Before concluding, however, it may not be out of place to allude briefly to a few of our principal inventions, to show that the inventive genius of California has not been sleeping.

The Overton steam wagon (a California invention) is pronounced by most of the practical and scientific men who have examined it, to be an invention of superior excellence, and one which promises ere long to take the place of all other wagons for heavy transportation, and may perchance be applied to farming purposes of every description. If so, who will attempt to estimate its value? With its iron tread and untiring step it will become the advance guard of civilization and refinement, by removing the heavy burdens from the limbs of men, which have ever been so heavily taxed in the cultivation of the soil. If this invention possesses the qualities claimed for it by the inventor and those enlightened and unprejudiced persons who have examined it, the day is not far distant when it will be seen moving majestically over our broad fields with only one or two skillful hands to direct its course, followed first by a gang of plows to upturn the sod, then by broad harrows to crumble and pulverize the soil, to be followed in turn by a sowing machine, scattering the seed for a future harvest, with another harrow and ponderous roller to bring up the rear, thereby performing at one and the same time, all the varied processes now in use by the usual methods of manual and animal labor, in the cultivation of the soil. Then, when the harvest season shall come around, this mighty cultivator will again appear with a new train just suited to the times; to reap, to thrash, to clean and to bag the waving fields of golden grain, thereby completing at its second advent the multifarious duties which are now connected with the toilsome periods of the seed time and the harvest. How

far these glowing results are to be realized, time has yet to determine. But there are other inventions of our citizens which have been more thoroughly tested.

The Matteson Reaping and Mowing Machine is a reality, its qualities have been fully and satisfactorily tested, and they were not found wanting. It has been pronounced by all who have examined it, to be an invention of superior merit. Such are the peculiar advantages of its construction that with two small horses or mules, it can be made to do as much work in a given time as can be accomplished with any other reaper now in use with four heavy horses. Such at least are the advantages claimed for it by the inventor and those who have witnessed its practical operations.

The Barrel Machine, invented by our fellow townsman, Messrs. Chase & Co., is purely a California invention, and essentially different from all others now in use. If what is claimed for it be true, it must soon supersede all similar machines. Its cost is far less, and it will in a given time, turn out the same number of barrels with one third less manual labor. This machine is extremely simple in its construction and not at all liable to get out of order, which I am credibly informed is not true of any other now in use. As Californians, we have cause to congratulate ourselves upon this triumph of art, apart from its intrinsic merit; because before it was put into operation it was supposed that our State was very deficient in timber suited to the manufacture of barrels, while now it is conceded that we have a superabundance.

The inventions in quartz-crushing machinery have been numerous, and in many cases very valuable. Machines are now erected at a cost of two or three thousand dollars, which are in every particular superior to some that were imported at a cost of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Reference might be made to many other inventions, if the limits of this address would permit. After these references to facts and figures showing what has been accomplished pecuniarily, let us briefly inquire how far we are indebted to the agriculturists and mechanics of our State for our present improved condition morally and socially.

From time immemorial, the world over, men have been distinguished for their laxity of morals. The very nature of their pursuits seems ever to have fostered a gambling spirit, and our population (though perhaps vastly superior to any other of that class in the world's history) does not present an exception. It is a matter of history with us, that during the first two or three years after the discovery of gold, while mining engaged the attention of almost our entire population, dissipation ran riot. To drink deeply of spirituous liquors, to engage recklessly in games of chance, were so common, that he who did not indulge was an exception to the general rule, and was not unfrequently an object of ridicule for his singularity in this respect. Our population was then composed chiefly of men, who were drawn hither by the glittering gold, and whose only desire apparently was to amass a fortune in the shortest possible time, and leave our shores for distant lands, never again to return. The idea of making this country their future home, was not dreamed of for a moment. The thought of bringing their wives and daughters, and sisters, to such a heathen land, was never seriously entertained. What cared they then for erecting churches, for building school-houses and colleges, for establishing and fostering libraries and literary associations, and the many other great levers by which society is morally and socially elevated? They then felt no interest in common with us, their hopes and affections were seated elsewhere.

But how different the aspect, when our fertile valleys began to fill up with farmers and their families, when our cities, towns and villages began to assume a character for stability, by the permanent location there of artisans and tradesmen with their household gods, and all they held most dear. With this change the necessity arose for churches, and the want was scarcely felt before it was supplied. Eminent divines were found ready too, to preach from the pulpits the word of the ever living and true God. School-houses were built and teachers came forward in every way competent to train the youthful mind. Literary associations sprang into existence, with their libraries, lecture rooms, and other beneficial appendages for elevating and improving the masses; and among such I may be pardoned for mentioning with pride the Mechanics' Institute of the city of San Francisco. A few words to its members and I am done.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the success of your noble efforts thus far, and take the occasion to urge upon you the importance of renewed exertions, as the future of California is full of promise. Ever bear in mind that the mechanic's duty is not something more than mere drudgery—that he must combine science and art with labor and capital, to meet the exigencies of the times. Remember that to be a master mechanic at the present day, implies an ability to wander from the beaten track laid down by others; and from an intimate acquaintance with scientific principles, be ever ready to combine theory with practice, and to apply them both to suit any emergency that may arise.

The ancients considered only those branches of art becoming freemen whose practice required more particularly the exercise of the intellectual faculties, and accounted those which we now designate useful as merely servile and deserving only the attention of slaves. These ridiculous absurd notions have lost their force in our day and generation. To be a skillful mechanic, has now become honorable instead of discredit. A pursuit in itself useful is no longer regarded as necessarily servile.

On this point and in conclusion, I will borrow the language used on a similar occasion to the present, by George R. Russell, one of New England's most gifted sons:

"The distinction of fine and mechanical arts is a great measure done away. There was once a broad line between them, and one disdained an alliance with the other. It was supposed that genius could not descend from her etherealized habitation and mingle with her plebeian brother. She is now no longer a resident of the clouds, but dwells upon the solid earth. She stands by the forge and the anvil; she loves the clatter of the factory; she enters the workshops and presides over the combinations which give soul to matter, fingers in diggy corners where the pale mechanic thinks out the problems which revolutionize art, hovers round the swarthy brow, and clings to the calloused hand of labor. She has become democratic, wears homespun, and keeps company with paper caps and leather aprons, as though she were a candidate for office and wanted votes. There was a time when she lived in lordly halls and moved among the mighty of the earth, but her taste and manners have been improved, and she has become at last a useful member of society."

The foregoing address was listened to by the large audience in Musical Hall, with earnest attention, and well repaid those present, as it will those who peruse it. After the address, Mr. Pollock delivered the following poem written by himself for the occasion:

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

THE GREAT FOREST.

In our last week's issue we mentioned the discovery, survey and measurement of a new grove of trees that were of greater extent and magnitude than the groves of Calaveras; and we then stated that we were fortunate in being associated with a group of friends that had visited and measured them. We shall now give a brief sketch of that visit of the trees, and leave our readers and future travelers to judge as to the value and importance of such another forest to our State, already honored by the noblest trees in the world.

Our correspondent "Rambler," in our journal of last summer, mentioned the discovery of one mighty tree, and the belief that others existed; and with his glowing description of Yosemite Valley continually before us we had resolved another year should not pass without our enjoying a view of that scenery, which his pen and that of Dr. Scott and others had so felicitously described, of the great valley, and the pen of Dr. Winslow, his own and others has shown us was presented by those mighty trees which existed not only in Calaveras but in Mariposa. That while their roots rested in the earth, their branches kissed the clouds and played among stars in the blue dome above, and whose towering tops were often swept off by the lightnings and storms that pass over but were scarcely felt in the deep glade below, unless by falling branches as the signals that a storm was passing by.

The journey to these gigantic trees we shall give separate and distinct from that to the Yosemite, although it was in connection with that interesting trip; but the survey of this stupendous forest we esteem of too great importance to connect with other matters just now, although their greatness is in perfect keeping with the sublimity and grandeur of the mightiest valley in the world.

We had commenced our trip from Lagrange with our esteemed friend "Rambler," and proceeded to Mariposa to be joined by the Mann brothers, the proprietors of the great painting of the Yosemite, and the same gentlemen that had originated and completed the great trail from Mariposa to the valley. One of the brothers only joined us at Mariposa, and other friends we had hoped for could not unite, and we then proceeded on. We left Mariposa late on the afternoon of Saturday, August 29th, and taking the trail we put our nags in easy lope, intending to reach Chicken Ranch, or rather Potato Ranch, before dusk, a distance of ten miles from Mariposa. This Ranch originally was called Potato Ranch on account of the proprietors raising the first crop of potatoes (which was a good one) in that section; it afterward was called Chicken Ranch by reason of the fine broiled chickens which were always ready for parties of ladies and gentlemen on their way to the Yosemite. Messrs. Burehard and Magoon are proprietors, and will always give visitors something good to eat, although it is customary for all who go to visit those wonders of nature to lay in a good stock of eatables before leaving Mariposa. Our trip party took a couple of extra saddle-bags, with all the fixings, resolving if we ran short to run down a deer, or if we grew scarce to kill a grizzly, and thus equipped we arrived in the early eve at Chicken Ranch. We refreshed our horses and ourselves and waited the moon which was to gladden the earth at 9 o'clock p. m., and resolved to brave all dangers, wolves, grizzlies and mountain passes, and reach our next stopping place, fifteen miles distant, ere we slept.

Our route along the trail, was one of interest. From Mariposa to Chicken Ranch, and a few miles beyond, the march of industries civilization was evident. A wagon-road had been made, and a saw-mill erected, as the herald of the progress that was soon to be made into those lofty and grand mountains that shall echo with the hum of busy workmen. Portions of this road lay along almost perpendicular mountains, yet the mountain streams must be used, the gigantic trees must fall, and homes be reared even up here, half way to Heaven; for here, too, was gold, and those products that would bring gold, and thither man would come.

The moon now shone out lustreously and gleamed through the lofty trees and upon the sides of the mountains with softened rays, yet almost with the brightness of day. At this season of the year the heat had dried up the flowers, the herbage, and the little streams that at other seasons make beauty and song; for Nature is ever harmonious, and the blooming flowers and the babbling brook always join in concert at one season; and when they have passed away, the trees breathe a requiem song for their absence, and thus there is always a melody in the hills and the mountains at all seasons of the year. On our ride—up and up, higher up the Chowchilla, and the higher we ascended the loftier the trees and the brighter shone the moon: as we progressed into the Sierras, the imagination would awake, it was now near midnight, the trees cast their shadows—we were in the region of the Grizzlies, and unarmed yet felt no danger, for it seemed as if there could be none in scenes of beauty like this. We often wished it were day that we might look forth upon the world below, for we were now very high up, and yet, that moonlight was too beautiful to lose, and the surrounding associations too inspiring to forego; yet on we sped, now alighting for a walk up a

steep and difficult ascent, then mounting and on again, now alighting again to descend, then up and on—here every moment new beauty was revealed as we rose upon some lofty peak, the light flashing from some mountain on fire in the distance would gleam through the lofty trees and look like trailing comets with their streaming tails in the skies; the scenery around, far and near, was grand beyond the power of description. The tall, stately, mast-like trees, gave us a conception of some giant ship, upon whose decks we stood, while the branches high over us were her spars and rigging. We hurried on as rapidly as we could, fearing the moon would leave us in darkness ere we had passed the roughest portion of our night's journey; sometimes we were upon a good trail and easy path, and again upon some steep ascent or diving down some dark and fearful ravine where might lurk all manner of beasts and reptiles, which the brain would, every now and then, conjure up as ready to spring upon and devour us in our unprotected plight. Yet as there was no real danger, we were as 'brave as a lion,' and thus rode on. We reached the highest point of the Chowchilla ere the moon descended below the tops of the trees, and midnight as it was, moonlight and midnight too, it was a scene which we shall not easily forget, so grand and beautiful, that our friends often rallied us upon our silence—but we were too full for utterance.

We had now passed over the north fork of the Chowchilla, and had ascended yet higher up the Sierras, and soon the moon would be lost to us and we were in a dense forest, after midnight, and some dozen more miles to travel; yet our friend Rambler was a good companion, and our guide one of the Mann Brothers, the original explorer, and maker of the trail, and so used to it, whether in darkness or light, that we were as contented and happy, even more so, than away down in cities, where trials and cares await all without relaxation. Thus for an hour more we sped on until the moon went down in her glory, and left us to grope our way as best we might to our journey's end.

Thus two hours more we traveled on, but not all in darkness, although the moon had left us, for, after a half hour's ride more we came near the mountains that were on fire, and which we had seen high above us on the other side, in the earlier part of our journey. Here was a grand sight! the raging flames as they swept before the blast created by their own intensity, and winding up the lofty trees, went up like forked lightnings into the air above, gave light to our path, and pointed out, clear as the moon we had lost, our way among the wood and tangled underbrush, that now occasionally intercepted us, during the hour we were thus lighted on. We would often see some of these gigantic trees of 150 to 200 feet in height, whose dry trunk and decayed branches would be one mass of living flame. Often they were in groups—trees that perhaps the lightning had blasted; here they stood, giant torches for a midnight oratorio to these grand old trees, whose branches, waving in the upper heavens, were chanting their choruses for the great display of all this glory. We could not resist this beauty, and often would tarry behind our guides, rest in our saddle, and gaze in wonder and admiration at these manifestations of the power of the elements, linked as was the fire with the winds, the trees, and the lofty mountains.

As all who have traveled this trail know there are steep passes and deep declivities, although safe by reason of the excellent trail of the Mann Brothers for which the public are greatly indebted; yet it is well for those who visit the valley to procure well-broke horses or mules, for it gives confidence to the rider as they go up, up, up, or down, down, down, or wind around the cliffs that sometimes look a little *skeery*. We were very fortunate in our own pet filly, Kate, the gift of our generous friend Col. H. M. Harbin of Green Valley. We gave her free rein, and whether up or down, easy or dangerous, her sure foot carried us safely. We often, in gratitude, prayed for prosperity upon that friend, for his liberality to us, for during our whole journey we tested the value of our pet Kate. While we speak of this trail, as we passed it after midnight in the dark, we cannot refrain from mentioning a little incident that occurred while we were slowly winding our way along one of the narrow passes. Our guide, and friend Rambler, were some way ahead, when, coming to quite a narrow trail, as our stirrup struck the rock on the right, and we could not peer into the depths below, we called to Rambler ahead, and inquired if we were on the right trail; if so, why should our stirrups jingle music in the pathway? The answer came, "All right, Colonel. You are now correct. Your right stirrup should touch the rock, while your left hangs over a precipice of 300 feet." Here was a pretty nerve-tester in the dark, but we gave Kate the rein, and, trusting to Providence, went on singing the "Midnight Hour," and safely passed all such nice places.

We pressed on till the small hours had numbered three, when, with somewhat wearied limbs, but cheerful spirits, we found we were going down the last steep, that soon brought us into the beautiful valley, where, gently rippling over its stony bed, the Merced was singing its midnight lullaby. Although darkness covered the earth, still we felt the place must be beautiful, for the very air that touched our brow gave us a recognition of it. But our horses must kiss the waters of that river, and then be tethered out for the night, where the tall, sweet grass would repay them for their night's journey, and we needed the couch, where Nature's sweet restorer would carry us to the "land of dreams," and this we found at the cabin of friend Clark, who, in this valley, is lord of all he surveys, and whose urbanity and

kindness is only equaled by his intelligence and skill as a pioneer, and who we shall hereafter call by the worthy name of Daniel Boone—the Boon of the great Yosemite Valley. To his cabin we returned, and found sweet repose.

After a good night's rest we awoke early, took a bath in the Merced, opened our saddle-bags, and as the sun was rising, though over behind the mountains, we partook of our morning's meal; and having seen to our bonnie steeds we left them to feed, and commenced our journey up the mountains to the new grove to which our aspirations led. It was a clear and beautiful morning, the sky above us was tinged with the golden rays of the rising sun, the air clear and balmy, and the scenery around and above us was of the most enchanting character.

This valley, the residence of the "Boon" of this section of country, is about half the distance from Mariposa to the Yosemite Valley; it is about one mile and a half long and half a mile wide. A deep rich rich alluvial deposit, bearing a fine long grass. It is situated between lofty mountains, from whose sides rise majestic trees, and this spot of living green, with the transparent river running through it, displays one of those scenes of beauty that thrill one and awakens the love of the beautiful. Our number was here increased by our friend Clark and Mr. May, both familiar with the place, and with a mountaineer's life. Preferring to walk up the steep mountain, we commenced our tour to the Great Forest of which Rambler and another of our correspondents had spoken, and of which other visitors to Yosemite has mentioned as about five miles to the east of this valley, and approached by continued upward ascent. Each of us then disrobed ourselves of our coats, and leaving ourselves as lightly garmented as convenient for a long up-hill walk, and taking each lunch in hand, we started for the Grove.

The whole route was one of interest, the lofty trees growing more and more lofty as you ascend, and their various shades and the constant break in the scenery, now a view upward to still higher ranges, now a glance into the vales below, and such an atmosphere, and the trees that were around us festooned with their branches so beautifully trimmed with golden moss, many of them with their pendant limbs looking like fountains of flowing, colored water. After some two hours ascent we began to meet the varied kinds of Pines, and their huge cones lay in our pathway, many of twelve and eighteen inches long, and some longer; those of the Sugar-pines. We have seen some beautiful picture-frames made of these cones, and quite a taste in this fancy work is shown by the ladies of La Grange and Mariposa, who have visited the valley. Fatiguing as an ascent of five or six miles must be, all up hill, yet the air and scenery are such that one forgets fatigue; for as the mind is superior to the body, so the enjoyment of the former outweighs the trivial suffering of the latter.

After about three hours of up hill work we reached the slope where we found Rambler's tree, near a bubbling spring of water. We halted at the spring to refresh ourselves with a cup of its cooling waters.

There is a tree just above the spring that, like many others, has suffered by the fires built by the Indians of former years, and standing near the spring was the point of rendezvous, and thus used, it had been burnt out hollow some twenty feet high, fifteen feet in circumference and formed quite a nice place for a refreshment room. Here sportsmen and hunters meet, and here will be found the names of Mons. Claveau and family engraved upon a sardine box and nailed inside of the tree. It did it while sketching the group round the spring recently that it may form one of the grand tableaux to represent the Yosemite country. These magnificent works will be on exhibition at the State Fair at Stockton.

After refreshing ourselves at the spring we commenced, as we had designed when starting on this enterprise, the survey and measurement of what we believed from report must be a group or forest of trees greater than the Calaveras, and we had come prepared with measuring lines for that purpose.

The first tree we measured was "Rambler," and measuring it three and a half feet from the ground, found it eighty feet in circumference, close at the ground 102 feet, and carefully surveyed 250 feet high. Tree No. 2, nearly fifty feet in circumference. No. 3, at the spring, ninety feet, three and a half feet from the ground, and 102 at the ground, and 300 feet high. Nos. 4 and 5 we call the sisters, measuring eighty-two and eighty-seven feet in circumference and 225 feet high. Many of the trees had lost portions of their tops by the storms that had swept over them. After measuring the first five trees we divided our company, two taking the south-east direction and two with myself the northerly, and keeping record of each tree measured, which resulted as follows:

The whole number measured was 155, and these comprise but about half the group, which we estimate cover about two to three hundred acres, and lie in a triangular form. Some of the trees first meet your view in the vale of the mountain, thence rise south-easterly and north-westerly till you find yourself gazing upon the neighboring points, some ten miles from you, whose tops are still covered with their winter snows. It is estimated to be some six or ten miles from the dividing line, and the eye can gaze upon a world upon either side of the ridge. The following are the numbers and measurement of the trees. Our party measured none less than forty feet, and Rambler measured as ourselves only those of beauty of symmetry less than forty

feet, and a few only. Those measured by his party are as follows:

Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.	Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.
1 tree - - - 102		1 tree - - - 53	
1 tree - - - 97		1 tree - - - 51	
1 tree - - - 92		4 trees each 50	
3 trees each 76		6 trees each 49	
1 tree - - - 72		5 trees each 48	
3 trees each 70		2 trees each 47	
1 tree - - - 68		3 trees each 46	
1 tree - - - 66		2 trees each 45	
1 tree - - - 63		1 tree - - - 44	
3 trees each 62		2 trees each 43	
2 trees each 60		2 trees each 42	
1 tree - - - 59		1 tree - - - 40	
1 tree - - - 58		1 tree - - - 35	
3 trees each 57		1 tree - - - 36	
1 tree - - - 56		2 trees each 32	
3 trees each 55		1 tree - - - 28	
2 trees each 54			

The aim was to see if we could not find one hundred trees over fifty feet in circumference; which was more than accomplished, by both parties, as will be seen. Our party measured as follows (none less than forty feet):

Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.	Number of trees.	Circumference in feet.
2 trees each 100		3 trees each 59	
1 tree - - - 82		1 tree each firm 58	
1 tree - - - 80		down to - 52	
2 trees each 77		2 trees each 51	
1 tree - - - 76		6 trees each 50	
3 trees each 75		1 tree - - - 49	
1 tree - - - 72		1 tree - - - 47	
2 trees each 69		1 tree - - - 46	
3 trees each 67		2 trees each 45	
1 tree - - - 64		1 tree - - - 43	
4 trees each 65		7 trees each 44	
2 trees each 63		4 trees each 42	
1 tree - - - 61		3 trees each 41	
10 trees each 60		8 trees each 40	

Some of these were in groups of three, four, and even five, seeming to spring from the seeds of one cone.

Several of these glorious trees we have, in association with our friend, named. The one near the spring we call the Fountain Tree, as it is used as the source of the refreshment. Two trees, measuring ninety and ninety-seven feet in circumference, were named the Two Friends.

The groups of trees which we measured consisted of many of peculiar beauty and interest. One of those which measured one hundred feet in circumference, was of exceeding gigantic proportions, and towering up three hundred feet, and yet a portion of its top, where it apparently measured ten feet in diameter, had been swept off by storms. While we were measuring this tree, a large eagle came and perched upon it, emblematical of the grandeur of this forest as well as that of our country. The cones that lay in masses beneath this tree were twelve and eighteen inches long, and some of them longer. Near by it stood a smaller tree that seemed a child to it, yet it measured forty-seven feet in circumference. Not far from it was a group of four splendid trees, 250 feet high, which we named the Four Pillars, each over fifty feet in circumference. Two gigantic trees, measuring seventy-five and seventy-seven feet were named Washington and Lafayette; these were noble trees. Another group of these we called The Graces, from their peculiar beauty. One mighty tree that had fallen by fire and burned out, and into which we walked for a long distance, we found to be the abode of the grizzly; there he had made his nest, and it excited the nerves to enter so dark an abode. Yet it was a fitting place for the grizzly. Another tree, measuring eighty feet, and standing aloof, was called the Lone Giant; it went heavenward some three hundred feet. Another monster tree that had fallen and been burned out hollow has been recently tried, by a party of our friends, just riding, as they fashionably do in the saddle, through the tunnel of the tree. These friends rode through this tree, in the saddle, a distance of 153 feet, and the same feat can be done now. The tree has been long fallen, and measured, ere its bark was gone, and its sides charred, over a hundred feet in circumference, and probably 350 feet in height.

The mightiest tree that has yet been found, now lies upon the ground, and fallen as it lies, it is a wonder still; it is charred, and time has stripped it of its heavy bark, and yet as we measured it across the butt of the tree as it lay upturned, it measured thirty-three feet without its bark, and there can be no question that in its vigor with its bark on and upright, it measured forty feet in diameter, or one hundred and twenty feet in circumference. Only about one hundred and fifty feet of the trunk remains, yet the cavity where it fell is still a large hollow beyond the portion burnt off; and upon pacing it, measuring from the root 120 paces, and estimating the branches, this tree must have been four hundred feet high. This we believe to be the largest tree yet discovered, and this Forest we claim as the Parent Forest of the World.

No description we can give could convey to our readers the wonder and awe with which one is impressed, when standing beneath these giant trees; a feeling creeps upon you of inexpressible reverence for these trees, and one does not wish to speak aloud, but rather be silent and think. Man here feels his own nothingness, and his soul, unbidden, breathes that hymn—"Be thou O God exalted high,"—and praise rises from the heart to the lips spontaneously. No one, it seems to us, can enter this grove and not acknowledge the Deity and do him reverence. Would we had time and space to speak more of this wonderful Forest. We do not wish to take ought from our Calaveras friends, but if they will go and see this, they will cheerfully yield the palm, both in size and numbers.

We design to have a perfect sketch and an Electrotype view of this Forest at an early day, and to speak further, but this must suffice now. Our party having finished the day, having measured only one half the forest, we partook of the balance of our lunch, and returned to our

camping ground at about 74 P.M., in the valley below.

Our party consisted of Hon. C. W. Cook, of La Grange (Rambler), Galen Clark (our Daniel Boone), James D. May (a mountaineer), A. J. Mann (the proprietor of the trail), and ourselves. Many items which we have omitted we shall give in our further journey to the Yosemite, but never forgetting the glory of the views and scenes we have just left. All who love Forest grandeur, should by all means go and visit this place.

Yosemite vs. Yo-Hamity.

The True Name of the Great Valley.

As it is important to establish names to all the remarkable places in our wonderful State, we have taken great pains, while in the mountains and among the Indians and persons acquainted with the early history of that section, to come at all those facts so important in fixing the true name, and we have no hesitation now in stating our opinion, supported as we are by indisputable facts, that Yosemite is the true name of the great valley that shall yet have more fame and notoriety than any other valley in the world.

We give a few brief facts, as follows: The name Yosemite is derived from a nick-name given the Ah-wah-nicha tribe inhabiting the valley at the time of its discovery. This name was given them by Indians of other tribes, from the fact of their living in a country abounding in bears, and hence the confusion of the names; as a grizzly is called by different tribes Yosemite, Yo-ami-tah-el, Yo-hamity, and O-soma-tah.

Our cotemporary of Hutchings' Magazine calls this valley Yo-hamity. This he will find is incorrect, and we hope he will, upon further inquiry, make the correction, for it is important to him to do so. We have conversed with parties who first discovered the valley (in 1850), and with many persons who have been settlers since that date, and we have Indian tradition and authority to support us, and therefore we are confident we are correct.

That all the history of this great valley may be established, no original names should be changed. Those Indian names, so long identified with the valley, its mountains and waterfalls should be perpetuated; and all future names should be so appropriate, so identified—either with the discoverers of the valley, or with the people of that county and our State—that these names shall remain by consent.

A recent writer in the Mariposa Gazette makes the following remarks, which we quote:

"There's the Giant's Pillar, too, which some individual of a military turn has named 'El Capitan' or (Anglicized) 'The Captain.' What a name for a perpendicular cliff three thousand feet in height! Why not follow out the simile and name some of the lesser cliffs lieutenants, and so on down to fourth corporals?"

The writer of the above must be deficient in the history of the valley and the causes that led to the name of this towering column. This cliff was named, as it is stated, To-ta-ca-nu-lah, meaning chieftain, and if the writer had known this he would have known the "red men" have no lieutenants or corporals. Another cause which led to the name is, the figure of a man is distinctly visible, standing prominently upon the face of the rock. This and its towering height led the Indians of this tribe to call it by its present name, Chieftain, which, in Spanish, is El Capitan. Many of the prominent places have beautiful names in the red man's dialect, which we hope will still be retained.

GREAT YIELD OF EGYPTIAN WHEAT—AND A GREAT FAMILY.—Mr. Kinney Pool, called Father Pool, residing about one mile from Homitas (Mariposa county), received five heads of this species of grain three years ago, and planted it; that product he planted two years ago, on two rods of ground; the accumulated product was again planted the last year on one and a quarter acres, and the yield was over one hundred bushels. The Wheat was over eight feet high, very coarse straw, and clear, fine grain. Mr. K. has sold the most of the product, at \$10 per bushel. We saw the straw, the heads of grain and the grain field, and can attest to the statement.

Mr. Pool is now sixty-two years of age; came to his present residence September 22d, '53, with his wife, nine sons and daughters. These are all now married, and some have children; and until very lately (some of his children and their families having removed to the Russian river country) he could call all his children and grand-children round his table in half an hour. Mr. Kinney's mother is now living in Iowa, over one hundred years of age, and yet active, and receives a pension as a widow of one of our good old Revolutionary soldiers. We had the pleasure of a ride in the saddle with Mr. K. over the mountains some dozen miles, with a call at his house, and found both him and his good lady as active as many persons twenty years younger. Well may such a settler be called Father Pool. These are the settlers we want, to build up our State—they are working men.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—During our trip, the last two weeks, we have been under many obligations to friends for samples of grain, grasses, specimens, curiosities, &c., for all of which we are very grateful. We shall register all, and they will bear the names of the generous givers.

From Dr. L. M. Booth of Lagrange, we received a fine specimen of vegetable ivory; also Cedrela, a specific for the poison of serpents, and a cure for hydrophobia.

From Messrs. Clark and Vanderwater, of the Merced Mining Company, some fine quartz specimens. From Messrs. Goodman and Deitz of Sherlock Mines, some very rich specimens. Some valuable ones from J. J. Marshall, Esq., from his tunnel—some very handsome specimens, also.

Quartz Mill at Sherlock

The mill of Messrs. Goodman, Deitz & Co., is about six or seven miles from Mariposa, but little is doing now, by way of crushing, owing to the low state of water. They have out, ready for crushing, some 800 tons of rich quartz, that will yield them \$40 and \$50 per ton. They have several very rich leads. We visited their tunnels and saw the gold gleaming in the rock. They have leads that will pay \$1000 to the ton; and these leads will last a century. The water-wheel to their works is 138 feet in circumference.

They have invented a new machine to take the sulphate of iron which is in the quartz, and have it passed through the process, and they get sixty per cent gold from it. After the sulphate is passed, it is ground by means of the old Mexican arastas. Their invention will be presented at the State Fair by a model machine.

Messrs. G. & D. have one vein of quartz 1750 feet long, four feet thick, and one to eight feet wide, that will yield \$50 per ton. They have several rich leads for sale. From our examination of their region, we should think there was gold enough to supply the world. We were indebted to them for rich specimens.

Quartz Companies.

The Merced Mining Company, some six miles from Mariposa, has probably expended more money than any other quartz company in our State. Some \$200,000 had been expended by the original company, when it was leased to an English company, who, after various trials and bad management, gave it up. They expended over \$800,000. The present company, few in number, now carry it on. They have large works. They pump water and move their machinery by steam. They have twelve stamps in operation, and are about to erect twenty-four more. They use the Hungarian Bowl as their amalgamator, and it works well. Rock, formerly rejected, is now paying well by reason of their machinery. This company crush for several parties other than their own. They have quartz yielding from \$20 to \$100 per ton.

From the East.

The mail steamer Golden Age, Commander J. T. Watkins, arrived at this port on Monday night, from Panama, bringing New York and New Orleans dates to August 20th. The Golden Age brings 474 passengers, of which 289 are males, 122 females and 63 children, all in good health. Have had no sickness or deaths since leaving New York.

The late Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, died at Fauverville, on the 4th ult.

The contract for the semi-monthly mail, by steamship, from San Francisco to Olympia (Oregon), has been closed with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at \$122,500 per annum, from 10th October, 1857, for four years. The steamers are to connect with the Aspinwall, or Panama line, and touch at all the principal points. The harvest in France had been much beyond what was expected.

The cholera was prevailing at St. Petersburg, on the 21st of July.

The American horses Prior and Prior were badly beaten at the race for the Goodwood cup, on the 30th of July. The French horse Monarque, won the Goodwood cup.

Money was in increased demand at London, at 5 1/2 a 6 per cent.

In Mexico, President Comonfort has been almost unanimously re-elected.

Satisfactory accounts have been received at Washington, from all the Wagonroad Expeditions, excepting that of Col. Noble, who has explained satisfactorily his delay.

The dispute between Costa Rica, it is stated, has been settled. It is asserted that Morgan & Sons will open the transit route in a few weeks, under the guarantee of the Central American States.

Charles Lindley, of California, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Marysville.

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Origin, Varieties, Culture and Uses; their value
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A COMPLETE TREATISE UPON THEIR
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Sugar, Molasses, Alcohol, Sparkling and still
Wines, Beer, Cider, Vinegar, Paper, Starch and Dyestuffs.

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The Celebrated "Boston Steel Clipper,"
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"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS."

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These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in the United States, and defy competition in price, and compare in material and workmanship.

Being made at tide water, and on expense of transportation from the Western States, we are enabled to offer Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less money than any other in market.

CAST PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),
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PERHAPS no class of articles or utensils for family use has so manifest an improvement been attained as in machines for paring and slicing apples. Five years have hardly elapsed since a patent was granted for the same for a machine for paring apples. Such has been its popularity that many hundred thousand have already been manufactured and sold. The introduction of the parer enables one person, or even a child, to accomplish as much labor as eight or ten persons could do by the old process of paring by hand.

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It is particularly adapted to those who prepare dried fruit for market, as the slices produced by this machine retain their flavor to a surprising degree, and are dried in about half the time usually required.

For sale at all the principal Hardware and Agricultural Warehouses.

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A. M. COLLINS & CO.,
506 Minor street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, April 23d, 1857. v7-4 3m cop

Collegiate Institute at Benicia.

THE Vacation at this Institute will close on the 12th of July, the Semi-Annual Session commencing again on the 13th. Parents are requested, if convenient, to send their sons so that they may be present at the opening of the term.

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Pupils will be fitted for the University, or will be trained with a view to the completion of their education in this School, as may be requested by the parents.

A daily account of regulations and department will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location of the School is easy of access from all parts of the State; the buildings are excellent; and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place on the Pacific.

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AT THE Agricultural State Fair
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Gold, Brass, and Iron Boxes, and all other
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Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest
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Dealers in all kinds of
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Special attention paid to furnishing complete
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AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at
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A liberal discount to the trade.

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Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny
Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice
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Farmers in the Country are solicited to call on us.

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YOSEMITE VALLEY!

THIS grand Panoramic painting of the great Yosemite
Valley, comprising the most striking scenic views
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ing the week of the State Fair at Stockton. The views
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Over 700 Feet of Canvas, 20 Feet High!

And are

Ladies' Department.

Letter from Grace Greenwood—No. 3.

MANCHESTER (Conn.), August 18, 1857.

Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: It is three weeks since we made our escape from the sweltering Philadelphia atmosphere, to this dear old valley of the Connecticut, with its beautiful outlines of hills, and its incorrigible, stony soil, where my ancestry dwelt, and from whence I trust my letters will bring the spice of "wooden nutmegs," at least.

Nothing could be more dissimilar, than the English Manchester and the place from which I write. The one a noisy, bustling, manufacturing city, thronged with wealthy capitalists and grim laborers, and canopied with smoke,—the other, a quiet country township, more picturesque than productive, dotted with pretty little villages and veined by clear pebbly streams. This, the central village of the town, has the most venerable and staid appearance of all; there is an air of dignified retirement, of peace and repose—an eternal Sunday-ness about it, peculiarly soothing and delicious, after the endless noise and bustle of the city. All is rural and restful; even in the streets your footsteps are hushed in velvet turf, and you walk under the languid away and sweet whisper of pendant elms and the lulling murmur of pines. There is a factory in this village, I believe, but the smoke of it floats away among the clouds and darkens nobody's sunlight, and the noise of it is not heard above the breadth of a square. There is nothing to remind one of the city except by contrast—for the dull heat of red brick, the intolerable glare of white marble, for the dusty, blistering pavement, the hot stifling air through which the very fountains seem to hiss, we have the shadow of stately rows of venerable trees, the soft light and glory of flowers, sandy roads and grassy road-sides kept moist with frequent showers, and an air kept fresh and moving by cool breezes, that seem to have brushed their wings over mountain tops, or dipped them in the sea. The village beauties wear hoops of a moderate size, and bonnets of what our milliners would call an immoderate size—quite concealing the back hair, in fact. They would never suggest our Chestnut street belles. Yet the other day a little incident occurred, which, had I been homesick, would have been a touching reminder of the city I had left so far behind me. A peripatetic musician came to the pretty cottage of my friends, and performed for our delectation upon a cracked, complaining organ, a select assortment of stilted opera airs. Accompanying him was a small monkey, dressed in a most caudal style, and bearing himself with a decided air of *lon*. There was little fun, or frolic about him; he did not dance "with a vulgar appearance of enjoyment," not he, but "hopped" with an air of solemn indifference, and touched his hat to the ladies with graceful nonchalance. Had he been able to shuffle off the mortal coil of his tail (a sad tell-tale), had his mustache been waxed and his hair parted down behind—had he carried an eye-glass, he would have been the melancholy miniature, "the counterfeit presentment" of a Broadway Exquisite. I fancied that he eyed with contempt the rural scenes around him, and his small crowd of youthful villagers—sighing for the grandeur of the town and a metropolitan audience.

As has been said of Germany, that in its introverted geographical position, being almost surrounded by mountains, is chiefly to be found the secret of the philosophical and metaphysical character of the minds of her people, so in this immediate region, starting with the intensely practical, money-making spirit of this age of our nation as a basis, it seems to me that in the bleak, unsusceptible nature of their physical surroundings, is to be found the wherefore in a considerable degree, of the fact that an immense proportion of "Yankee invention" dates from within the bounds of this little State of Connecticut. Not only are all the little streams (and the country is full of them), strung with factories, like beads on rosaries, but in every little factory, almost, you will find half a dozen special and individual features—idiosyncrasies, as it were, of machinery—which not only save labor, but give at once a striking superiority to the various fabrics; and they are usually put into operation in the most matter-of-course way, without any appeal to the Patent Office for protection.

I have met a dozen men since I have been in this region, sons and grandsons of farmers, and themselves brought up to be farmers, who with no theoretical knowledge of Engineering or Mechanics, have dug a race, set a flood-gate, and tacked up a little shed beside a wee stream, that from time immemorial had done nothing but sing its idle way through the tender verdure of homestead meadows, making the summer glad with buttercups and daisies, and giving drink to generation after generation of cattle, and gone earnestly to work at one branch or another of manufactures, till the little shed has expanded into a towering palace of industry, and become the central life, the sustaining heart of a hundred households.

The most remarkable instance of this kind I have met with, is that of the Cheney Brothers, sewing-silk manufacturers. Twenty years ago one of the brothers made the first crude beginning, in a rough little building, such as I have described above. Year after year with the indomitable energy of a Fate, he fought and strove against the endless complexities of this most delicate and difficult branch of industry, till waxing success became a magnet, and one after another of the brothers who had wandered

away with the four winds in quest of fortune, was drawn back to the old home, and now, at this writing, the firm comprises six brothers, and the manufactory is one of the most successful in the world, giving employment to nearly a thousand hands.

At the invitation of one of the brothers, I visited the works, a few days ago. They are situated in a charming little valley, through which winds the little stream that furnishes the power, while all about the vicinity, peeping out from the unfolding shade of elms and maples, are numberless little picturesque, sober-colored cottages, built by the Messrs. Cheney for themselves and their operatives, and comprising a greater part of the village of South Manchester. The manufactory itself was a perfect revelation to me, so different was it from all my ideas and experiences of "factories." There seemed to be no ponderousness anywhere; no huge masses of machinery with slow, solemn, elephantine movement. Everything was airy light and graceful; often weird and fantastic in form, and swift and subtle in movement. There was a vivid impression of superhuman agencies, of fairy-work and fairy-folk upon me throughout, from the dainty gossamer texture of the crude floss, through all the multiplex phases of carding, spinning and twisting (even the fingers of the female operatives seemed to possess a preternatural dexterity), down to the closing process of dyeing, which I was almost persuaded nothing short of veritable rainbows could accomplish, so varied were the colors and so exquisitely graduated the tints. In short, Pack might be the presiding genius of the whole establishment, with mustard-seed and pea-blossom for auxiliaries.

I was last shown into the Packing Room, where the silk receives the final touch which completes its preparation for the market. Here lay great masses of the beautiful material, like banks of gorgeous sunset clouds. It was while passing through this room that Mr. Cheney said: "I do not understand where all this silk can go,—we make a hundred and fifty thousand skeins, or three millions, seven hundred and fifty thousand yards a day." I cannot describe the utter and instantaneous revulsion of feeling this little accidental statement produced in me. From this small, sequestered community—from this one building, went out to every town and village, to almost every household the nation over, an essential article of daily domestic use, and in how many thousands of cases a means of daily bread; the fairy atmosphere was dissipated, and an intensely human association brooded over the place instead,—the whirling maze of machinery no longer wore a preterhuman semblance; it was the panting, palpitating forces of infinite human life; it held the delicate, subtle clue to millions of human hearts, pulsing high with aspiration and hope, or prone in despair and desolation.

The late steamers bring heavy news for the lovers of music and poetry. Lablache, the stentorian *basso profundo*, and Beranger, the brave poet of the people of France, are dead. Both have left a memory green and fragrant with honor and sweet affections.

I saw Lablache in London, a few years ago. I shall never forget the lyric Falstaff's first entrance upon the stage—his rolling gait, his ponderous, but not ungainly figure—the belt that encircled, not confined, his waist, reminding one of the equator, or a ring of Saturn—the face brightened by a whole sunrise of mirth and humor; and then his voice! a torrent, a cataract, a surging, swelling flood of melody. It seemed to me that the fountains of the great deep of sound were broken up, and we should be overwhelmed and swept away. There was no effort visible; that gigantic chest scarcely heaved—the flood-gates of song were opened, and the bounteous voice broke forth of itself, and came pouring over the lips in continuous, invisible waves, which widened and deepened, till the vast house was brimmed to the dome. And he seemed to stand there listening in a titanic ecstasy to the shock and reverberation of those billows and breakers of liberated melody, knowing that there was an ocean behind them.

And that stupendous form shall stride across the bending boards no more—shall "shake with its mountain mirth" and move the multitude to laughter never again! How strange it seems that the marvelous voice on which the great world hung with wonder and delight, is as silent now, as irretrievably lost to earth as the carol of the wild robin brought down by the sportsman yesterday! The voice of Lablache has already become a grand lyrical tradition, and with the passing of this generation, its faintest echoes will die out of human hearts. Not so the voice of Beranger, which was heard in his noble poems; that will sound on and on, while love of liberty, reverence for man, and the language of his country endure. The grave cannot silence it—death but gives it new sweetness, new authority and power. It is the voice of a great soul—it has spoken for all time—it cannot know decay—it sounds above the tumultuous march of nations, in prophecy, in warning, in exultation and triumph. Adieu, GRACE GREENWOOD.

"HARRY" said a young lady at the theatre, "how I should like to be an actress." "An actress, Henrietta, why?" "Oh! it must be so nice to be made love to in such pretty words every evening."

"Wonderful things are done now-a-days," said Mr. Timmins; "the doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip from his cheek." "Ah," said his lady, many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

Madam de Genlin, says somebody, reproved her librarian for putting books written by female authors upon the same shelf. "Never do it," said she "without putting a prayer book between them."

STOCK, &c.

French Merino Sheep.
HAYING been engaged in importing and breeding French Merino Sheep, for several years past, I can now furnish either Rams or Ewes equal to any that can be found in this country of Europe.
Circulars, giving a full description of my stock, sent by mail to all applicants. Information can also be obtained of Hon. R. P. Johnson, Sacramento, California.
JOHN D. PATTERSON,
Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.
v8-4 3m

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!
Imported and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep,
Imported and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep.
Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for California, will be promptly attended to, and Sheep carefully boxed and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.
REFERENCES:
Chamberlain & Robertson, 103 Front street, New York.
Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.; or
EDITORS OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. v8-3 1y

Farmers of California.
I AM Breeding, and have for sale, the following kinds of Stock, which I am ready to sell to those wishing such stock, and can suit, as to quality and price.

North Devon Cattle at \$75 to \$150 each.
French Sheep (some imported)..... 30 " 75 "
Spanish Sheep 10 " 15 "
Sheslan Sheep (imported)..... 20 " 30 "
South Down 20 " 30 "
Suffolk Pigs (per pair) 12 " 15 "

My Stock took 22 prizes at our last State Fair—\$135 of which was on Sheep. Try me.
Address E. G. COOK,
v8-3 2m Rural Hill, Jefferson Co. N. Y.

Splendid Merino Stock.
THE value of MERINO SHEEP, and all fine wool-producing Sheep, is beginning to be appreciated, and from the experiments already made, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Sheep raising will prove one of the most important branches of domestic industry on our coast, as well as the most profitable. The finest grades of Sheep are easiest cared for; the most productive, and pay the best, as fleeces of the common breed of Mexican Sheep produce 2, 2½ or 3 pounds, and sell at from 12½ to 15¢ per pound; while the finer Sheep yield 4, 5, 6 and 10 pounds each, and often more, if clean washed, which sell more readily and command 40¢, 45¢ and 50¢, thus far outstripping, in value and productiveness, all other kinds, and all idea of raising hereafter the common breeds of Sheep.

The undersigned having fully tried the experiment and proved the above, and having a few very fine Merino Sheep for sale, now offer some fine Bucks and Ewes from the flock that have verified the above facts, as the increased character of the Sheep and Wool produced the past year will prove.
Persons wishing to purchase of this kind of Sheep, can learn all the particulars and price, by addressing the undersigned either at Sacramento (where the Sheep can be seen), or at San Francisco.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
115 and 117 California street, San Francisco;
Corner K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.
P. S.—Reference for the above important facts may be made to the EDITOR OF THE FARMER. v7-23 3m

Short Horns,
AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale their Prize Bull "LORD VANE TEMPEST 2d," 609 A. H. B.; and a few bull and heifer calves, the get of the prize bulls "Asteria," 221 A. H. B., and "Lord Vane Tempest 2d," together with a number of Cows and Heifers. We have also a few choice Suffolk and Berkshire Pigs. We would call attention to the Short Horns we recently sent to George H. Howard, Esq., of San Francisco.
Illustrated Catalogues of our Stock may be obtained from Warren & Co., or of the subscribers, who will give any information concerning their Stock, and give their personal attention to shipping, &c.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabeth, New Jersey.
v8-1 3m

French Merino Sheep.
I SHALL sell a few rare specimens of French Merino Sheep, from imported stock. They can be ordered to any section of the United States, and every man gets what he orders.
Prices from \$100 to \$300. Address
A. L. BINGHAM,
v8-1 3m West Cornwall, Vt.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.
ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately.
WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco

Cochin China Hens, Rabbits, &c.
THE subscriber would desire to call the attention of the public to his stock of very fine Cochin China Hens, which he believes cannot be surpassed in the country, and it is very doubtful if they can be equalled. He devotes his whole time to the raising of this one variety of fowls, and believes he has accomplished a desired object by securing perpetual layers. Certain it is he has the largest and finest fowls in the country.
The varieties of Rabbits are unsurpassed, and for size and beauty, cannot be unchallenged in the State.
The undersigned can now offer 300 Fowls for sale, and 1500 Rabbits, all of the best stock.
Purchasers are invited to call at his Ranch on the San Pablo Road, about two miles from Oakland.
v7-23 F. S. SMITH.

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL,
SKINS AND FURS.
OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S
Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS.
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 3d and M streets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
PORTER & NICHOLS, Petaluma.
W. M. ARAM, San Jose.
L. C. EVERELL, Gilroy.
R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v8-1 3m

BLACKIE & SON,
117 Fulton street, New York,
PUBLISHERS
THE ENGINEER AND MACHINIST'S
DRAWING-BOOK; A complete Course of Instruction for the Practical Engineer; comprising Linear Drawing, Projections, Eccentric Curves, the various forms of Gearing, Repeating Machine, Shaving and Drawing from the Machine, Projection of Shadows, Tinting, and Coloring, and Perspective.

THE MECHANIC'S CALCULATOR—by Wm. Grier—comprehending Principles, Rules and Tables in the various Departments of Mathematics and Mechanics.
THE MECHANIC'S POCKET DICTIONARY—by Wm. Grier—being a complete Note-Book of Technical Terms, Rules and Tables, useful to the Mechanical Arts. Illustrated by Engravings of Machinery, and nearly 200 cuts and diagrams on wood.

THE BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS; A series of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Italian, Gothic, Moorish, French, Flemish and Elizabethan Ornaments, suitable for Art-workmen and Decorators. Containing 40 plates, folio size.

REID'S TREATISE ON CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING, Theoretical and Practical. Illustrated with 20 Folding Plates. Royal 8vo, cloth.
HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW. A description of all the Marks by which the Milking Qualities of Cows may be ascertained. Illustrated with engraving, cloth. v8-4 3m

Notice to Family Grocers.
WE would call particular attention to our stock of POLAR OIL, as being
Pure and Unadulterated.
Some 50,000 gallons of Coast Oil have arrived here within two months, being now being sold by parties for Polar Oil. We warrant all our goods to be what we represent them. We have Coast Oil, and can sell it at corresponding low rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphine Works.
STANFORD BROTHERS,
v8-2 40 Front street, corner California.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front Street, Corner of Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, &c.,
HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving by every Clipper Ship from the East, and by every Steamer via the Isthmus, a complete and extensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE!
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET.
By one of the firm, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Particular attention is called to their select stock of
NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of
Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,
Always on hand, together with a
Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,
A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY,
Comprising
EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED
PATENT SHIRTS.

Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10.
Ravens'-Ducks.
Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc.
(For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO,
A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing,
Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts;
together with every article to be found in the
Dry Goods line.

ORDERS
FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
v8-1 3m Front street, corner Sacramento.

At the New York Dry Goods Store!

RICH SILK ROBES,
NEW STYLE OF STELLA SHAWLS,
RICH CASHMERE SCARFS,
French Lawns and Organdies,
FRENCH CAMBRICS
AND JACONETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' SHIRTS—Hooped Skeleton;
CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND
EMBROIDERED LADIES' AND
MISSES' ENGLISH AND
GERMAN HOSE;

Gents' Shirts, Drawers and
HOSIERY;
TOGETHER WITH
A large stock of Carpetings, Mattings, Blankets, Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins,
Towels, Satinets, Cashmeres,
Brown and Bleached
Shirtings and
Sheetings.

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,
53 Montgomery Street,
BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.

BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO. v8-4

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!
The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISSSES' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The Best Assortment in San Francisco.

LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.
U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
v8-7 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
AT this popular place of amusement there is the LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited on this Coast.

Among them may be seen the Grizzly Bear called "Samson," weighing over 1,500 pounds; one Russian Brown Bear, weighing about 1,100 pounds; another Grizzly, weighing 1,000; a Black Hyena Bear; two Rocky Mountain White Bears; the Red Bear of California; three Black Cubs; two Cinnamon Cubs; one Mammoth Pig; also, a great variety of other Wild Animals, together with the California Lion and Tiger, Elk, Deer, Sea Leopard, Catamount, Ant Eater, Prairie Wolf, Eagles, and other large Birds. Besides a collection of Stuffed Birds, a full Open Band is in attendance every evening.
v8-6

Every Day and Evening (Sunday excepted),
Admission, 50 cents.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
TURNER'S
GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famous Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating medicinal beverage that is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States
The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the
Most Extensive Manufactories in the World
For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;
And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE
Is now so well known that no similar beverage can be consumed where it is in the market.

TURNER'S
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,
Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,
Warranted to be the pure Juice of Jenever Beans
TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP
Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,
Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitten
Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated as acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters
Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs can deny is "first rate!"

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger
Cannot be equalled by any preparation in the world, as the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portrait in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription "TURNER'S GINGER WINE," prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every description, manufactured by
M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City
JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and
R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.
Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum
v7-23 3m

WINE AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famous Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating medicinal beverage that is known to and recommended by

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Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum
v7-23 3m

WINE AND LIQUORS!
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of Domestic Liquors, and we particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey,
Very Fine Old Cider Brandy—Apple Jack—
From New Jersey; and
Old Virginia Peach Brandy;
1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey and Gin.

Also, all the Choicest Brands of
Fine Old French Brandy;
Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordons
OLD PALE SHERBERRY;
VERY OLD PORT WINE
IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of
N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED
CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;
And Sole Importers of
MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S
Very Superior Cabinet Champagne
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
120 Front street, corner of Oregon, San Francisco.
v8-1 3m

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine,
In order to give everybody a chance to try these kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass. Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v8-1 3m 102 Market street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.

THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we are the "PEOPLE'S PALE ALE," and as we feel that we are awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or our petticoat—

"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

v8-1
LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
106 Jessie street, San Francisco

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND
PURE VINEGAR,
No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front
v8-2 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Sliced Apples.
50 HALF BBLs. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to fresh.
v8-1
Cor. California and Sanson streets

Exhibition of Fruits.
(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)
Wm. M. Lent, Santa Clara: three varieties Grapes, three of Pears, and five Apples.
L. Prévost's Garden, San Jose: twelve Duchesse d'Angouleme pears, extra, and one dish Orange Bergamotte. Mons. Prévost has one of the best gardens in the State, and we were surprised not to see a finer collection from his place; but suppose, as the Santa Clara County Show comes off this week, that he has reserved his big guns to fire nearer home.

Rev. W. J. Nevins, Alameda, exhibited a basket of handsomely assorted fruit.
J. B. Bontemps, San Jose, exhibited a tree of the Duchesse d'Angouleme, bearing twenty-three Pears; the tree was only 34 feet high, and yet the pears averaged 28 ounces each. Who can beat this?

L. A. Gould, of Santa Clara, exhibited Grapes. L. Balmegre: a vine bearing Grapes.

Dr. Haile, of Alameda: one basket of Apples, one of Pears, one of Peaches, and a splendid cluster of Hops. Although Hops do not belong to fruit, they will figure in now. The cluster was of remarkable growth and the Hops enormous.

John Bascus: one dish of Pears, and one dish of Peaches.

Geo. C. Young, Esq., of Napa, exhibited 6 Pears and 8 Apples, of handsome variety and quality.

C. Thie and Charles Le France, San Francisco, exhibited dishes of Grapes.

Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of Sacramento: 2 dishes of Pears, and 2 of Peaches. All excellent specimens.

J. L. Ingolsby of Crescent Valley, Eldorado county: 2 varieties of Peaches, 1 dish of Orange Cling, most truly superb; the largest and finest in the hall, weighing 114 ounces and measuring 12 inches in circumference.

James Hutchinson of Alameda, exhibit 2 varieties of Strawberries, 1 variety of Peach, 1 White Ischia Fig, and Grapes growing on the vine.

From A. Barnes' Ranch, Green Valley, Sonoma county: a magnificent Gloria Mundi, weighing 304 ounces. This is the crowning specimen in the hall.

Richards & McCracken, of San Francisco, presented a dish of Apples from E. Walker, Savaria Island, O. T., of the Blue Pearmain—very superb.

Mrs. Weaver had a very fine show of fruits, consisting of 8 baskets, very large, of all the choicest fruits in the market. Also 1 dish Nectarines, 12 jars fruits in preserve, 2 plates Pictures (fruit pieces), a jar of Catawba Grapes. But as these were samples of fruits grown by different persons, many of them already exhibited, they were classed as beautiful for an exhibition, but not shown as grown by the exhibitor, although they added to the appearance of the hall.

A large Melon, of the Island species, called Apple-Pie Melon, exhibited from the Farmer office, as the growth of '66, weighing over 40 pounds, and grown by James Lick of Santa Clara.

A splendid collection of Preserved Fruits, etc., was sent from the manufactory of Francois Genard, who received the premium at San Jose, in '66, consisting of the following: 2 boxes 2 dozen jars each preserved Peaches, 1 box 1 dozen jars do; 1 box of large Pears, 2 pounds each; 1 case 1 dozen each, of preserved Peas, Beans, Milk, Tomatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Parsnips and String-beans; also 1 case containing a whole salmon, one of a whole Turkey of 14 pounds, and 1 case of Oysters. These Preserves were in most excellent order and style. The Salmon weighed 15 pounds. Mr. G. has sent some to France, and they have been sold for 50 francs each.

Take the exhibition as a whole, it never has been equaled, and we may expect from this effort each succeeding year, more and more splendor to this department.

Sustaining Public Schools.

PLEASANT-VALLEY RANCH, Sept. 1, 1857.

Editors FARMER: In looking at California as she is, and contemplating her in the future, occupying the high position that she should in the great compact, one thing is of great and vital importance to her and those that dwell within her glorious bounds. A glorious State do I say? Yes, I will say so; a State unlike all the balance of the Union; in these fertile valleys west of the Sierras, no snow, no winter, one perpetual spring and summer. And notwithstanding all the beauties of this Golden State, we find many within our borders that are not permanently located; they came here in the early days of the gold excitement, to make their pile and go back to the Old States and live amongst their old friends again. Many of this class are on Ranchoes, as well as in the mines; while those that have settled and desire to make this country their home, wish to have good schools, but cannot, without great inconvenience, on account of their peculiar location. Up in the hill-regions, we are thinly settled, and when all work as one man, we have none too much strength to sustain good schools.

Yet we find many that are not disposed to lend a helping hand in the way of a good district-school. And here let me say, to the shame and disgrace of some that are parents, that they are neglecting altogether the education of their children. Perhaps they send their sons or daughters for a few days, and the teacher, desirous to see them make good proficiency in their studies, urges them to the necessity of close attention. This does not suit their taste; hence they find fault with the teacher, or they are so sensitive that they do not like some of the balance of the school; then they go to their parents and make a pitiful complaint, and ask *Pa or Ma* to let them quit the school, and their prayer is readily granted. The father or mother hastily comes to the conclusion that the teacher is not competent, the son or daughter is permitted to quit the school. Then father and mother, son and daughter, are soon proclaiming that the school is not good, the teacher is not competent. Then you can see these

children at some little dance, or romping over the plains and about the streets.

Now until parents will go and visit their schools, and stay up the hands of him or her that teaches, and make one general effort to sustain public schools, California will be on the back ground. I well remember the effort that it took in the Western States to enlist the people on the subject of schools and education. Now if I had not seen something of this in the States east of the great mountains, as well as in California, I would not allude to it. I repeat, that many parents here are guilty of grossly neglecting the education of their children, and I need not go far to see it. In this vicinity we have had a good school for the last six months, and yet some are too far advanced to be taught in a district-school, and some will not send because they do not like the teacher; and they do not like the teacher because they are not acquainted with him. Let us have good schools, and in every neighborhood be resolved to like them and support them, and then you will soon see California what she ought to be, having a people possessing knowledge, which is power.

P. S.—Let me assure you, that many of the people in this part of the State are making all necessary calculations to attend the State Fair at Stockton, on 29th inst. We say, let all attend and be benefited; let us have a good time. Come one, come all.

I. D. M.

NEW CEREAL.—The new Cereal of which much has been said, first by the San Joaquin Republican, then by the Town Talk and other papers of this city, and of which we have a notice of the same grown by Mr. Pool, near Hornitas, Mariposa county, is simply that called *Egyptian Wheat*, and has been grown here several years. Samples are in the case shown by us in the hall.

I. D. M.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 14, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour:

ANTHONY, Capt. E. A. Poole;

CONFIDENCE,

WILSON G. HUNT,

HELEN HENSLY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;

J. BRADY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;

UNION, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;

CORNELIA, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton.

Connecting with the line of steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

CONTRA COSTA FERRY NOTICE.

From Corner of Broadway and Davis streets.

THE new and splendid Steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. M. MINTURN, will frequently ply between this point and the wharf at the corner of Broadway and Davis streets, for the convenience of passengers, and so arranged that horses and carriages can drive on and off as now placed upon the route, and will run regularly as follows:—

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.

At 9 A. M. At 7 P. M. At 11 A. M.

At 1 P. M. At 5 P. M. At 9 P. M.

At 11 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 7 P. M.

At 11 P. M. At 3 P. M. At 7 P. M.

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And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1857.

NUMBER 11.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

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(For the California Farmer.)

Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing.

(Continued.)

EDITORS FARMER: The plant of the tropical regions, or of the far North, may grow vigorously in its native clime, but it may be with difficulty that either of them can be made to thrive in temperate latitudes. So it does not follow, though the processes of Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing with their concomitants are highly advantageous under the humid skies of Great Britain, that they would be so under so great a disparity of circumstances as we have in California. Before proceeding, therefore, to investigate the changes which are produced in deeply-plowed soil by chemical action, it may not be improper to ascertain whether there are not objections which prevent them from being adopted here? and if they can be profitably adopted, whether in our case it would not be necessary to use certain modifications of the practice of British farmers, to make them equally successful?

I believe on inquiry it will appear evident that the advantages are greatly in our favor, and that the only difference would be, that we would not require to be at one-half of the expense that they are at. In the first place, in many cases they have to be at the formidable expense of having the best portions of their land thoroughly-drained, at a cost which nothing but the unusual profits resulting from having properly subsoiled land would warrant, and where the land does not require draining, there is naturally a poor, barren soil, crying out for manure; whereas ours is naturally rich, and only requires to be stirred up to a proper depth, to produce much greater crops than they can possibly raise, no matter how they farm.

In taking a merely cursory view of the subject, and supposing for the moment that no chemical changes, capable of improving the present fertility of the soil, could be produced, there are reasons for the general adoption of Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing in California which do not prevail in Britain; or in the Atlantic and Western States. The loosened soil may be compared to a sponge, drinking up and retaining the water which falls in rain, for future use. There, frequent showers during the summer months make a comparatively shallow soil all that is needed for ordinary crops. The seasons in that respect are in their favor. They have regular rains; and the thermometer shows no 120°, as it sometimes does in some portions of this State. If it is of importance to them, notwithstanding such advantages, to have their land properly subsoiled, so as to preserve at all seasons an equable rate of moisture, the same reason would seem to make some such practice, here, indispensable.

We all know that the great desideratum in this State, with the farmer as well as the miner, is water. Now let us suppose that under a system of merely surface-plowing, three-fourths of the water which falls in rain runs off again; or, if it does not, lies stagnant on the surface till evaporated by the sun, souring and cementing the soil, and preventing it from being cultivated at the proper season. If a few drains were cut, only here and there, and the land subsoiled, say to a depth of twenty inches, no such bad effects would follow from want of draining; and instead of the rain water running off, three-fourths of it would be absorbed in the loosened soil, and retained for future use.

In an interesting chapter of Hutton's Mathematical and Philosophical Recreations (a work of Montoia's, as translated and re-revised by him), the writer describes a method of making an artificial spring; and makes calculations of the quantity of water which might thus be supplied for daily use, for a family living in the country, without being at an extravagant cost. The method which he proposes is this:—Let a piece of ground, say one-fourth of an acre, be turned over to a depth of three or four feet; picking out the small stones, breaking the larger

ones, and throwing them into the bottom of the trench again (first rendered approximately impervious to water by a plentiful use of well-worked clay), and carting an additional quantity so as to have about twenty inches of small stones in the bottom; then covering these stones with tough sod, cut for that purpose, to prevent the earth from finding its way among them; and afterwards turning in the soil—a proper place being selected where, from the nature of the ground, the bottom of the whole would slope gradually towards one corner. It follows, that as a quarter of an acre contains nearly 11,000 square feet, if the quantity of rain which falls in a year were twenty-seven inches, if there were no loss by evaporation, and absorption by the contiguous soil, the number of cubic feet of water which would be furnished by such means would be over 24,000 annually, or 66 per day; and proportionately in drier climates like ours, where the quantity of rain is generally very much less.

The philosophy of the above project, and of Subsoiling, as artificial means of procuring a constant supply of water, are identical. The soil in either case, as in that of natural springs, parts with its water slowly, and thus affords at all seasons, or at least for a much longer period than otherwise, the means of accomplishing the desired object in a simple way. "Nature is the best preceptress still!"

Having satisfied ourselves that Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing would be highly advantageous in this State, apart from such considerations as have specially recommended them to the notice of the farmer in other places, let us next examine the modifications in performing the work which our different circumstances require, or admit of. In this respect, as I remarked, everything seems in our favor. The land which we propose to subsoil requires little if any draining; there are seldom any fast stones to interrupt the work; nor have we the iron-bound subsoil which is met with in many of the uplands of Great Britain. If, therefore, it would be proper to plow fully as deep (to secure as much good from our work) as they do there, we can at all events do so with the same amount of animal strength which they use, and with greater facility. The plan adopted by Mr. Smith of Deaton, as we have seen by his Report, was to open a large furrow in the first place, by means of a common plow drawn by two horses; after which followed the subsoil plow, drawn by four good horses; or in cases where the ground was very stiff or stony, six horses, yoked three and three abreast. This, as I stated, is the common practice, with the exception of yoking the horses in threes; and I might have added, that in very few cases are four horses able to hold out in doing such heavy work; and that very seldom fewer than six horses are used. To enable farmers to yoke horses three abreast, Mr. Smith has invented a very simple and ingenious jointed iron yoke, of which I shall make a model, some idle day, for your Museum. It is an excellent contrivance. I have used it myself extensively; and I consider that by such means, in certain soils, three horses so yoked can do as much work as four yoked two-and-two. But even its good qualities—namely, allowing the horses to work easily, so that though a horse fall a little behind, or be a little ahead, it neither practically increases nor diminishes his draught, or the others—render it unsuitable in stony ground, and where interruptions are taking place; as when one horse finding the plow strike a stone means to stop, and the other two being more spirited mean to go on, a sort of wriggling takes place; and the horses get off that steady, even draught, which is so essential in deep-plowing. Recollect I do not mean to depreciate Mr. Smith's ideas. (It is likely he was not in such constant attendance during such operations as I have been.) It would be ill my part to do so. He has been my special patron; and has been pleased to estimate my humble capabilities, in a manner which I had little reason to expect. As a scientific and practical farmer, I consider that he has not his equal in Europe. I merely state facts; and it is satisfactory to me to say, that in our soils in California where such interruptions would seldom occur, in my opinion no better system of yoking animals could be adopted.

In carrying out Subsoiling here, I would therefore propose, instead of opening a tolerably large furrow with two horses and a common plow, to use a trench-plow, with three horses (or oxen) yoked abreast; by which means a deep, square furrow—say ten inches deep, and eleven or twelve inches broad, may be taken. In doing this portion of the work we must be careful not to make our furrows so broad as to prevent the subsoil-plow, as it follows after, from thoroughly entering and breaking up every inch and half-inch of the width taken on the surface. To do otherwise would

only be make-believe subsoiling; and Nature will not be imposed upon.

Along the bottom of the furrow so made let the subsoil-plow follow, drawn by six horses (or oxen), as Mr. Smith proposes. The oxen, if used, should be harnessed like horses, and not in that old-fashioned, half-heathenish way, which my forefathers used in Scotland, by means of yokes across their necks. These six animals, whether horses or oxen, will have no difficulty in plowing the subsoil to a further depth of twelve inches; which, with the ten inches plowed before, would make a depth in reality of fully two feet, the loosened soil not laying so compactly as before plowing. Only think of it—a good mellow soil two feet deep, produced with comparative facility!

The land, thus thoroughly broken up, would not only be more suitable for growing all kinds of crops from its increased capability of absorbing and retaining moisture, and the facilities thus afforded to plants of extending their roots, but Nature would also be afforded an unusual opportunity of exhibiting her chemical attainments, as I intend to show in my next communication. AGRICOLA.

MILLERTON, Sept. 15th, 1857.

Chance for Improvement.

PLEASANT VALLEY RANCH, Sept. 14, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: It having fallen to my lot to have the privilege of wandering over the most of this and Merced counties of late, I have taken great pains to look carefully about and try to see how the farmers were managing their crops on hand, and what effort was being made in regard to the next crop; and here I am sorry to say, but few, very few, have any fallows plowed, preparatory to the next crop of Wheat and Barley, and perhaps when harvest comes you may hear many complaints of short crops, poor seasons, and that this is a poor country to farm in. Here let me make a broad assertion, and it is this: I have never lived in any one of the States east of the Sierras, so well adapted to farming as this newest State of the Great Compact. And here permit me to make one more truthful remark in regard to the character of those attempting to farm, and if you permit the assertion I will proceed, and say in a friendly way, that I have never lived or traveled in any one of the Atlantic States, where so many indolent and lazy farmers attempted to farm.

In this country, farmers attempt to farm on too large a scale. After harvest is over they are unable to find any work to do on their farms until winter, and then when the rain falls, early it may be and often late in the season (at least in sufficient quantity to enable the farmer to plow sufficiently deep to make a good crop), often his plowing is not commenced until near January, and then the work is performed in a rudemanner, and often on lands that have no fence about them; after which are wars and rumors of wars; powder and lead are in request, dogs command a high price, a goodly number of horses have to constantly be kept on hand, ready to do active service in the way of driving some neighbor's cattle a distance of from five to fifteen miles; and then, at harvest-time, you can hear that kind of people complain that farming will not pay. Here let me say that I concur; that kind of farming will never pay in any State.

But let us operate on a different plan. For instance, let us make a good fence around a suitable sized farm; let us plow in the spring, plow deep, plow fifty acres, and use the subsoil at the time of plowing; sow in the fall, say September or October; cover the grain with the cultivator, then roll with a heavy roller, and I am fully satisfied that more grain will be grown than on 150 acres in the old way of shallow plowing, and no fences; at least, more can be saved, and much less expense incurred. Who will try it?

I. D. MORLEY.

THE HONEY-BEE IN OREGON.—The Portland Times speaks of the success of the Honey-Bee in Oregon, and cites the case of P. A. Marquam. From one swarm, purchased of Mr. Buck of San José, the last autumn, he had a swarm May 1st, and from this he had a swarm on the 8th of August, and these all made abundance of Honey, so that some twenty pounds were taken from the hive, and a winter stock left, and from every source in Oregon, and in our own State we learn of success. Apianists are traveling over the State, peddling hives of Bees. They sell from \$100 to \$150 each—a sweet morsel, and a sweet business.

LADIES' FAIR AT VALLEJO.—Col. Frisbee of Vallejo having generously donated a handsome lot of ground to establish a Cemetery, the ladies of Benicia and Vallejo have united for the sacred purpose of carrying on the work, and have made arrangements to hold a Fair in Vallejo, on Friday evening, 23rd inst., to raise funds to embellish their grounds. In so laudable a work, we hope every citizen of both cities will cordially unite to aid the work.

The Lattice Plant.



The new and curious aquatic plant from Madagascar, called the Lattice Plant (*Ouvirandra fenestralis*), must be placed among the most remarkable of our recent botanical acquisitions. Its existence had been for some time known to botanists through a few dried leaves sent from Madagascar by a traveler, who was unable to transmit living specimens of the curiosity he had discovered; and it was not until the last few months that this desirable object could be attained, when several living plants were brought over to England from the above-mentioned country, by the Rev. Mr. Ellis, a missionary. This gentleman shortly transferred the whole stock to Messrs. Veitch of the Exotic Nursery, King's-road, Chelsea, by whose kind permission the accompanying sketch was made from the specimens in their possession. The plants under their hands are thriving extremely well, and will be found worthy of a visit from the curious in these matters.

The interest of this plant lies in the extraordinary structure of the leaves, which, unlike those of any other known plant, are made up of the ribs and cross-veins only; the interstices, which in other leaves are filled up with cellular tissue, being here left almost entirely open, so as to give the leaf the appearance of a piece of curious net or lattice-work, from which is derived its common name—the Lattice Plant.

That the beauty of this unique vegetable curiosity may be thoroughly appreciated, it must be seen growing in its natural situation—submerged in water, with every motion of which the lace-like leaves take the most graceful, undulating curves. The plants at Chelsea Nursery are placed in broad glass pans, which allow the structure and movement of the leaves to be perfectly visible by the light transmitted through the sides. The temperature required is about 75°.

As far as can be judged from so short an acquaintance with its habits, little difficulty is to be anticipated in the cultivation of this plant, which will probably be, ere long, as extensively distributed among the collections of this country as, from its great interest and beauty, it fully deserves to be.—[Illustrated News.]

A Mammoth Squash.

We copy the following description from the card on the monster squash, received yesterday in the Exhibition Hall: "Entered by D. S. Campbell. Weight 264 pounds; circumference, long way, eight feet; circumference, short way, seven feet. Was raised by Mr. Asa Vestal, on his farm, one mile from San José. The Committee of the Santa Clara Fair, held at San José last week, decided that there were sixteen hundred pounds of squash growing upon the same vine that bore this. The seed is known as the Camanche variety, native of Northern Mexico; was planted in April, and pulled 17th September. Soil, sandy loam, fourteen feet deep to subsoil, and watered by irrigation."

Mr. Samuel Allen, of Lake Mills (Wis.), had a whole orchard of young fruit trees, 300 in number, destroyed, by applying lamp oil to prevent their being gnawed by rabbits and mice. So much for doctoring.—[Ex.]

The Mechanics' Fair.

FOR near three weeks this noble Exhibition has been open to the public, and the interest in it does not seem to abate, but rather to increase; and were it not that the STATE FAIR is so soon to require many articles, on exhibition here, and previously engaged to be removed, we should rejoice to see the same enthusiasm evinced, and the same attendance for a month to come.

We repeat what we have before said—we believe this exhibition of the genius, skill, and industry of the mechanics, manufacturers, and artists, as well as all other exhibitors at this Fair, will have the tendency to keep back TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, the coming year; for it must have an influence to check the importation of every class of goods that can be made or produced here. We say, then, all honor to the Mechanics' Institute, and to its Executive Board of Managers, and to its members who have thus toiled and labored, day and night, for many weeks, for the GRAND RESULTS which will flow from their well-directed efforts.

We must bear witness to one most excellent feature of this Exhibition, and we can do so with propriety, having been present at more than two hundred exhibitions in various parts of our Union and abroad, and that is, we have never seen an Exhibition where more decorum, or better order, was everywhere manifested, or where a more perfect system of admission or egress has been carried out, and all without hurry, bustle, confusion or noise; and never have we seen an Exhibition of fruits where such a universal and honorable propriety was observed—scarcely a single specimen on the table bearing the marks of handling. This surely speaks well for the large audiences, daily and nightly in attendance, and it is a credit to the Directors, and to the keepers and attendants whose constant attendance, careful and courteous deportment have made the Exhibition Room a place of genteel, fashionable, agreeable and instructive place of resort, and we hope and trust the final result will be a noble reward to this most worthy institution for whose building up it was intended.

Our Report of the Flowers appears next week, and those of our friends in other departments shall all have full reports from us. We pray them not to think we omit or neglect them; we have seen their efforts, and their works praise them. We shall hereafter speak of each and all in their several departments. Our duties are large, numerous, and wearing, but we shall hope to have a kindly word for all, each in their fitting turn; if not now, it may be better for them, when the great excitement lulls, then revive the merits of their work and labor, and keep them alive. This is our province; with great gratification we have been lookers on, avoiding being so placed, or acting on committees, that we might give, through this journal, our opinion, fully and freely, which we shall do in all cases, as we have in the Fruit Report, and thus try to do justice to all. We rejoice at results—results tell on the future!

Stockton Mechanics.

We have always taken pleasure in urging attention to the value of the mechanical interests of our State, and always placed them side by side, hand in hand with the interests of agriculture. Both these great interests are synonymous with manufactures, for they are both manufacturers of the products of our mother earth; and from the earth all good proceeds, for "the earth is full of His glory." And as we have so often spoken of the genius, skill and ability of the mechanics of San Francisco, so now we would speak of the same high qualities of the mechanics of Stockton, and we feel sure they can, by the exhibition of their work, each of them, say as did the mother the Gracchi, "behold my jewels;" and their works will praise them.

We can particularly speak of the large and valuable collection of Agricultural Implements of Messrs. D. O. Matteson & Co., who have won great credit at the State Fair; of the Windmills of Mills & Doll, of Hart & Derriek, of the Wagons of Miller, and the various works of industry of Stockton. We particularly speak of these, and there are many other manufactures which we shall notice with pleasure hereafter, and hope our agricultural friends will examine them.

FISH TAKEN AND CURED BY INDIANS.—Col. T. J. Henley, our Indian Agent, sent to our office a fine sample of Fish from the Reservation at Mendocino, caught and cured by the Indians. Col. H. informed us that the Indians go off to sea in skiffs several miles, and their manner of fishing is to take hoops and fasten to them short lines with hooks well baited, and let them down. So ravenous are the fish that the Indians often draw up a hoop full, nearly all the lines having a fish. In this way they catch a thousand and fifteen hundred pounds per day. These fish they clean and cure, and the sample given us is equal to any we get from the East. It is a species of Codfish, and called Ling.

The Lombard Mill.

This splendid Mill, at Sacramento, is owned by Gen. Redington and Mr. Hubbard, and we have taken pleasure in examining it, and to speak of it as one worthy of being taken as an example by those who may hereafter build.

Recently this Mill has been thoroughly rebuilt and remodeled. It stands upon a solid granite foundation, and the bed foundation is built upon six feet of solid masonry; the supporting pillars are cast iron, with white oak caps; the great wheel is of iron, weighing 3200 pounds, 32 feet in circumference, with mortice work for wooden cogs, as they work the most perfectly. We examined carefully the movement—there was no jarring, but all the gearing run smooth and solid as one rock. The engine is of eighty-horse power, made by the Sacramento Iron Works. This engine is made with the Link Motion, like those used on railroads. This motion is applied so as to adjust the "cut-off" to the valve. Thus perfect control is had by the workman, when the engine is in motion. This is the first and only engine of this kind yet made in this country, for milling purposes. The ordinary engine has to be stopped when a cut-off is adjusted. We examined this engine fully in its operation, and believe it the most perfect in operation in California.

With forty pounds steam the mill can turn out one hundred barrels flour, in twenty-four hours, to each stone. The engine made sixty-three revolutions per minute; the stone made ninety-nine revolutions per minute, and ground five bushels wheat in thirteen minutes. This was on the trial of the stones and engine.

This Link Motion will make a great saving to every miller. It is in action like the shoulder, elbow, wrist, &c.

The manner of receiving, storing and preparing the wheat is on an approved plan. The wheat is unloaded outside the mill; emptied from the bags through troughs into the mill, upon box weighing platform scales. This is done to see the quality of the wheat, and at the same time to record weights. The wheat is then carried below, into screens, where the loose heads and straws are separated from it; then it is raised into the wheat garners over the stones; it then receives a blast from the winnower, to clean off the chaff; from thence to the smelters, and is perfectly cleaned; the wheat then passes to the dampening room; from thence to the garner again, and thence down to the stones for grinding. After grinding, the flour is conducted up to the drying-rooms; afterwards back again to the bagging-rooms. All the plans of labor and working of the machinery are like clockwork. We need not speak of the quality of the flour made at this mill, for it has won a name that will compare with any flour made in this State.

Of this mill we can say, it is one of the most solid in its construction, the most wise and practical, and the most utilitarian of all the mills we have seen erected. It is three stories high; has two rows of stones, exclusive for wheat, and grinds 200 barrels per day.

The Lombard Mill may be classed as one of the mills, if not the mill of California. A. L. Williams, Esq., General Superintendent; Edward Connelly, Miller.

Industry around Mariposa.

We found a good brick kiln, near Mariposa, just under way, by Mr. Shadrac Jones, who built the first brick house in that town. There is one more kiln near by, and we hope they will increase, and brick buildings take the place of the wooden ones now in Mariposa; for if they should have a fire there, the streets are so narrow, their chance of escape from the fate of the town of Columbia is very small. We are glad to see some parties preparing to build of brick; but their main street should be widened before this is done.

Saw-Mills.—We saw the large teams with lumber, roll into Mariposa; some of them were from a large mill about ten miles into the mountains, southeast of Mariposa. The proprietor having cut a road into the mountains at his own expense, and this was large, to bring his lumber to market. The Saxton Creek Mill is now doing a thriving business, even sending lumber to Stockton.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We visited a miner at Sherlock, with whom we were much pleased, and from whom we learned some facts that would be valuable for thousands of our miners to learn. Mr. Weston, to whom we allude, had been mining at that place since '53, and, upon inquiry, he replied: "Sometimes I did well; at others not so well, but I found that to continue steady at work at one place, and not keep moving about was best. I have found it so, and have struck some good leads." We thought so too, for his neat home and comfortable cottage told he was not a bachelor, but was happy, contented and prosperous.

SILK, COTTON AND WOOL.—The three great articles of manufacture, silk, cotton and wool, are rapidly rising in price in Europe, and doubts are entertained whether the supply of any one of them will be found equal to the demand. Wool is selling at from 42s. to 45s. the tod of twenty-eight pounds; and the greater part of the clip, which was on the sheep's back a month ago, has already, it is stated, passed into the hands of the speculator or the manufacturer.—[Ex.]

Let Californians look to these important facts.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We learn from a source which we suppose may be relied upon, that the directors of the company owning this ship, are proposing to reduce the price of tourist tickets from \$100 to \$50, and intend also to issue tickets on this side of the Atlantic for a European trip. The route for tourists in this country will be such as to embrace everything worthy of attention between Portland and Chicago, Washington and Quebec.

Let Land Alone, or Else Give it Away.

There is an interesting anecdote sometimes given in the English journals of the well known Mr. Bakewell, whose reputation as the founder of the Leicester sheep, will long be handed down to intelligent stock-growers, and we might add, to such mutton consumers as ought to be ashamed to look a sheep straight in the face.

A certain acquaintance of Mr. Bakewell, who was the owner of a thousand acres of land, came to him for advice, stating that he was in much trouble. He had daughters who were likely soon to be married, and as each would expect a fortune, and that as he had not capital enough to work his farm, he hardly knew what was best for him to do. In obedience to the advice of Mr. B., he gave each of his three children 250 acres, which left him a balance of like quantity, as well as his original capital. It is hardly necessary to add that the daughters were soon furnished with suitors; and as the efforts of the gentleman referred to were entirely confined to a quarter of his usual amount of land, the conditions brought about by a rational system of culture constituted a sound basis for the production of maximum crops. It is a fact beyond dispute, that it is much better to let land alone, if not properly cultivated; nor can it be denied that if the largest crops are desired, the conditions for such growth must be presented. Who would think of reaping a large crop of wheat, if he did not plow the soil before casting the seed? And if plowing constitutes one of the necessary preparations, then may it not be reasonable to ask, "Why do we plow?" To what depth should we plow? and all other questions connected therewith; if our minds begin to understand the causes, they will undergo both persuasion and conviction, which will not only have a tendency to do away with the many almost endless disputes in the treatment of agricultural topics, but lay a foundation of fixed principles on which to found our reasoning, the consequence of which will be, increased production of raw material, the great basis of national wealth.

To use the language of a writer in the London Farmer's Magazine, referring to the practice of our agricultural friend who had disposed of his fair daughters, with his fair acres:

"He then rose with the lark in the long days, and went to bed with the lamb. He got much more work done for his money, for instead of saying to his men 'Go, and do it,' he said 'Come, my boys, let us go and do it.' He found a great difference between 'come' and 'go.' He made his servants, laborers and horses, move faster—he broke them from their snail's pace; and found the eye of the master quickened the pace of the servant. He grabbed up every bit of force on the farm, and converted a great deal of corn into meat. He preserved the black water, the essence of the manure, and conveyed it upon the land. He cut down all high hedges, straightened his zigzag fences, cut his serpentine water-courses straight, and gained much land by so doing; made dams and sluices, and irrigated all the land he could. Some of his hedges and borders were covered with bushes from ten to fourteen yards in width, and some of his closes were no wider than streets; and there he grubbed the hedges and borders, and threw several little closes into one. He found that, instead of growing whitethorn hedges and haws, to feed foreign migratory birds in the winter, he ought to grow food for man. 'I sold him longhorned bulls, and let him rams,' said Mr. Bakewell, 'and told him the value of labor, and what ought to be performed by a certain number of men, working oxen, or horses, within a given time. I taught him to sow less, and plow deeper and better, and that there were limits and measures to all things; but, above all, the husbandman ought to be stronger than the farm. I taught him how to make hot land colder, and cold land hotter; light land stiff, and stiff land lighter. I advised him to breed no inferior cattle, sheep, or horses, but the best of each kind, as the best consumed no more food than the worst. Size has nothing to do with profit. It is not what an animal makes, so much as what it costs making.'—[N. Y. Working Farmer.]

Another kind of Fence.

EDITORS FARMER: I have been exceedingly gratified whilst reading your valuable paper, in observing so much interesting matter; so many gifted authors writing on different subjects, I was at a loss to know whether there was one left for me.

I observed, in reading the "Practical Farmer," and "Ben Bolt," on fencing materials, such as plank, brush, watch, and dog fence, that of the latter there was a deficiency, according to Ben's calculation, and I thought of proposing a few lengths of Gun Fence to fill up the gap; for if the gun-poles are properly used, the cattle will not try the fence a second time. It has been proved in our section of pole, on one fine steer; for only one end of the pole happened to get a fair range at one of his hind limbs, which paralyzed it. I have made no close calculation how many poles of that description it would require to fence 160 acres; but there is one thing easily told: it will require but few, for a good one will fence from 150 to 300 yards.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you think this worth a place in your excellent volume, or any part of it, I shall be well rewarded, besides being your obedient servant.

Twelve River, August 31, 1857.

VELLUM PAPER.—A new method has been discovered of investing ordinary paper with many of the most useful properties of parchment. The effect is attained by merely drawing a piece of common unsized paper through a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid with one part of water, and then immediately thoroughly washing it in water. If the acid either exceeds or falls below the above named strength, then the quality of the parchment paper is deteriorated. Paper thus prepared is so strong that a ring of it seven-eighths of an inch in width, will sustain from 63 to 100 pounds. This paper, from its strength and durability is suitable for legal deeds, policies of insurance, etc.; having the appearance of vellum, it is likely to supersede the use of that article in book binding; it will receive oil colors, and will answer perfectly for maps and engravings.—[Ex.]

The use of a philosophical discovery is often slow to get some of its most useful applications. The invention of a double-walled pitcher, is an instance. Ice put in a pitcher of this kind with water, remains ice all the hottest day, to the great convenience of the family. We made double walls for ice-houses, and then brought the ice up, for fifty years, to be melted in an hour. Every one who has used the new ice-pitcher, will commend it to his neighbors.

Sclator Science.

We hope some of our Literary Institutions will establish a degree which shall be conferred upon those editors whose clippings shall be considered the wisest and best, and tend most to advance the best interests of society; and the honorary degree shall be conferred only upon those who are always ready to give credit where it belongs, for what they clip. For our part, we are not like some folks, afraid to clip from our brethren at home or abroad, and to give credit for their original matter. When we find a good thing we love to copy it, as soon as we have room, and give credit for it. We hope to have the Order we have named, established.

We clip the following fugitive gems, as they are indeed gems:

The silence of innocence often persuades when speaking fails.

We do not blazon the faults of those we love.

Be sure your ground be good, and then be sure you maintain your ground.

Receive your thoughts as guests, and treat your desires like children.

A word once spoken, a coach with four horses cannot overtake it and bring it back.

A good action performed in this world receives its recompense in the other, just as water poured at the root of a tree appears again above in fruit and flowers.

The Little Chips.—A plain and unschooled man who had received his education principally beneath the open sky, in the field and the forest, and who had wielded the ax more than the pen, while speaking of children, remarked with true and beautiful simplicity, "The little chips are nearest the heart."

"To Persons out of Employment."—Go to work! Take off your coat, roll up your sleeves, and look about you! If you can't find anything congenial or remunerative, in the city or town, betake yourselves to the country. Better weed gardens and tend sheep, or follow the plowshare bare-footed, and tread on the furrows, or to act as a scare-crow in a cornfield, than to remain in the city, out of pocket, out at the elbows, in debt, in distress, and in misery, generally. Don't be afraid to commingle freely with your mother earth, and sit under a cataract and be washed clean; be invigorated, and feel like a man. The country is the place for you, decidedly, where pure air costs nothing, where the sunbeams steal through the cracks in your chamber and dance on the floor, where one doesn't have to walk a mile and a half to see the sun rise, and where the waving grain bows gracefully to the gentle breeze, and eggs can be had for the hunting. Once there, and re-invigorated, and you will look with pity upon your poor mortals, walled in by brick and mortar, on all sides, with the heavens far, far above us, and no hope of ever reaching that blessed abode. [Chicago Tribune.]

We wonder if the above good counsel would not apply to California, as well as the latitude where it was written? We think we know a few out of work herabouts, and a little work wouldn't hurt 'em. As we pass through the mining regions to, we see lots of people, that are "out of work," waiting for water. We saw a heap of such people up in Mariposa county lately—very dry there—both water and money gone; but Mariposa county is not all California, if it is a great county. Why not go to other counties, and work till water comes? And so with every county. California is a great place and work can be found everywhere, if men will only look for it; but "there's the rub." They don't want to look for it; they had rather look about and take the chances. But after all, the Chicago Ledger is right: better weed gardens; that's it; and California is the garden; we hope before long it will be clear of all weeds (drones); then we shall hear no complaints of dry times.

Sale of Washington Relics.

Much interest was elicited in Baltimore, July 30, at the auction rooms of S. H. Grover & Co., by the sale of the cane and spy-glass that belonged to General Washington. The Patriot says:

A large and intelligent audience was present, to whom the elegant speaker, Mr. Grover, gave a history of the relics, and who verified their authenticity by reading a certificate from the venerable George W. P. Custis, Washington's adopted son, dated 24th June last. The articles appear to have been the property of a relation of the Washington family, to whose ancestor they were given by the will of their first distinguished owner.

The certificate, cane and glass, were all put up in one lot, as the owner desired that they should not be separated, if possible. The first bid was fifty dollars. "Fifty dollars," repeated the auctioneer but once, when "one hundred" was cried. Then the bidding became quite spirited between three or four parties. It soon became understood, that one, at least, of the active bidders had a peculiarly interesting authority for his figuring. When it was finally knocked down to Col. John S. Giddings, that gentleman was congratulated upon his success, as it was understood that he was acting for the ladies of the Mount-Vernon Association of Virginia and Maryland, who purchase the relics to present them to the Hon. Edward Everett, as a mark of their gratitude and regard for his noble and successful exertions in behalf of their patriotic cause.

As a strong evidence of the popular wish in this respect, we learn that one of the bidders represented a number of gentlemen of our city, mainly connected with the Maryland Institute, by whom he was authorized to make the purchase for them of some object. We also learn that Mr. Everett had written private letters to a friend in Baltimore, asking him to bid a goodly sum on his behalf, as he was anxious to become the owner of this relic, if its authenticity was clear.

Two hundred and five dollars was the sum at which the bidding closed, which was much less than was generally expected, as the competition was quite strong. The owner had refused offers of much larger sums in former years, and was offered, only a few days since, one hundred dollars for them for public exhibition in New York for three days.

Everybody seems pleased with the result of the sale; and we offer our congratulations to the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association, and to the late owner of these relics, upon their being committed to the hands of so worthy a custodian as the peerless orator and statesman of the Union, whose character, more than any of our living public men, approximates the stainless purity and elevated patriotism of the Father of his Country.

FRIENDS OF MY YOUTH.

Friends of my youth—long to grasp
Once more the kindly hand,
To welcome back those dreamy hours
(Shadows of fairy land),
Where oft in pensive mood we've sat,
'Mid summer glories bright,
Forgetful of our hapless,
Of Time's unceasing flight!

Friends of my youth—for one glad hour,
By early friendships blest;
One moment, such as I have known,
When heart to heart was pressed,
I'd barter years of fruitless toil
In search of fancied bliss,
Nor feel that I had lived in vain,
For one glad hour like this!

Yet, we are but the prototypes
Of actors in a play;
And Life is but the shifting scenes,
Which quickly pass away;
To-day, in youth, we form our plans
For many happy years,
Tomorrow, disappointment comes
And shrouds them all in tears.

How oft, amid the toils of life,
When cares come gathering round,
The spirit yearns for other days,
And sighs for some familiar sound,
Some whisper from beloved ones
Engraven on the heart,
Whose priceless worth was never known,
Till called in grief to part!

J. L. BUFFORD.

Beauties of Cold Water.

Mr. Gouven, after his long experience of the mischief occasioned by intoxicating drinks, is well qualified to speak of the worth of cold water. The following brilliant paragraph might almost convert a confirmed toper to temperance principles. Catching up from the table a tumbler filled with the sparkling crystal, he exclaims:

Look at that, ye thirsty ones of earth! Behold it! See its purity! How it glitters, as a mass of liquid gems! It is a beverage brewed by the hand of the Almighty himself! Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded by the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in Heaven prepare the precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the green glade, and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down, down in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high up the tall mountain-tops, where the marked granite gullies like gold in the sun, where storm-clouds brood, and the thunderstorms crash; and away far out on the wide sea, where the hurricanes howl music, and the waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life—health-giving water!—and everywhere it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop—singing in the rain—shining in the ice-berg, till the trees all seem turned into living jewels—spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or white gauze over the midnight moon—sporting in the cataracts—sleeping in the glaciers—dancing in the hail shower—folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world, and weaving the many-colored iris—that seraph's zone of the sky—whose wrap is the raindrop of earth, whose roof is the sunbeam of Heaven, all checked over with celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction—still always it is beautiful, that blessed life-water! No poison bubbles on the brink; its form brings no sadness nor murder; no blood stains its limpid glass; broken-hearted wives, pale widows, and starving orphans shed no tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in the words of eternal despair; beautiful, pure, blessed, and glorious; give me forever the sparkling, pure cold water.

Poet Knowledge.

The Boston Post gives us the following nice disquisition on a poet:

Newcome Nonfit is a poet. He showed us one of his effusions, the other day, and, as it wasn't long, we read it. It proved very plainly that Mr. Nonfit was one of those poets who are neither born nor made. So we said, softly, "Why don't you write prose, Mr. Nonfit?" Nonfit smiled, and answered, like a man who could afford to waive the honor, "Never write prose—have no taste for it—poetry comes much more natural, and I always write poetry, if anything." "But 'morn' and 'dawn' are not rhymes, Mr. Nonfit." "No? they're allowable, ain't they?" said the poet, surprised at this unexpected criticism. "What would you do where the words won't rhyme exactly?" "Leave 'em both out," we suggested. "But how, in that case, would you save the couplet?" said Nonfit. "Omit the couplet, and it's safe enough." "But that would sacrifice the thought!" said Nonfit, amazed. "So much the better," we answered, getting earnest as the discourse went on—"So much the better. A thought you can't express in good verse mars the poem, and two or three murder it outright. Try prose awhile, Mr. Nonfit; learn grammar; it's useful even to a man of genius and a poet. Tax yourself with syntax; then go from prose to prosody. You have ears enough, but cultivate your ear; and remember that a poem made up of 'allowable' faults is not allowable poetry." Mr. Nonfit retired with a look of extreme disgust, and sent his next effusion to that elegant hebdomadist, The Gushing Fountain and Rushing Roarer. It was worthy of the honor.

PLAIN SPEAKING.—The Earl of Orford, in reply to an application made to him by the secretary of the Norwich Bible Society to take the chair at their meeting, writes as follows:

"Sir: I am surprised and annoyed at the contents of your letter—surprised, because my well-known character should have exempted me from such an application, and annoyed, because it obliges me to have this communication with you. I have long been addicted to the gaming-table—I have lately taken to the turf—I fear I frequently blaspheme—have never distributed religious tracts. All this was well-known to you and to your society; notwithstanding which you think me a fit person for your president. God forgive your hypocrisy. I would rather live in the land of sinners than with such saints.—I am, sir, etc. (Signed) ORFORD.—[Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

The Persian Ambassador at Paris has presented the Emperor four Arab horses, of the purest blood, which have the peculiarity of being without manes. They possess forms of exquisite beauty, and are larger in size than any Arabians previously seen in Europe.

NEW AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—A handsome invoice of Agricultural Books, and some other Scientific Works received from the Publishers by last steamer, and for sale at this office. Also, a few more copies of Mrs. Wirt's Floral Dictionary, the most superb work issued.

HOTELS, &c.

"Saloon of the Fair."

The undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Stockton that she has opened a Saloon on Main street, between Clay and St. Dorado streets, expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families, where the effort will be made to offer them the most attractive and modulations which such a place should afford. It will be the intention of the subscriber to offer Ice Creams, Cakes, Jellies and Confectionaries, and such other luxuries as is usual in such a Saloon. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sandwiches, &c., and other luxuries of the season, will be prepared during the week of the Fair. Cakes and Confectionaries will be made to order. Ice Creams, Cakes, &c., furnished for parties at short notice. Stockton, August 26, 1857. MRS. E. KENNEDY.

Webster House.

The proprietor desires to call the particular attention of the public to his large and spacious Hotel, which has been long established in this, the largest Hotel in this section of the country, and he is confident that he can furnish as good accommodations as any hotel in the country. Extra accommodations will be provided for the patron of the Webster House during the Great Fair, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those who visit the Webster House. ROBERT MANNING.

Stockton, August 27, 1857.

Union House.

FRANK WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR. On Fifth street, next building to the "Old Fremont" Hotel, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, MARIPOSA. THE undersigned, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, has opened a Hotel under the above name and location. Accommodations for Families, Private Parties, Rooms, a Good Table and Beds, and assiduous attention by the proprietor and others connected with the house. The Hotel is in a retired and pleasant place, free from noise, confusion and dust of Main street. Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to. FRANK WILLIAMS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

(FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE). IS UP TO THE GRADE. SANSOME STREET, Opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the American (late Wilson's) Exchange, being desirous to form the traveling community that he has removed the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has removed the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to this house a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, new furniture, and in point of comfort and the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping has rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. Its best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best table the market affords, for to suit the times.

The American Exchange COACH is now in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings or to any part of the city, for a Baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the Office will be promptly attended to. 7-42 3m

DAWSON HOUSE, SACRAMENTO CITY.

LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, Corner of J and Fourth streets, Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms. Open at ALL HOURS, day and night. G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. A. AGASSIZ.]

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL, JACKSON STREET.

ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. This Hotel contains one hundred and forty rooms, partly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, with reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of a Hotel. Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. [M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel.

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia. THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other hotel in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Solano, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning. A Good Yard and Stable is connected with the house. P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house, which carries passengers and baggage to or from the boats on every evening, free of charge. 7-32 3m

Revere House, NAPA CITY.

THIS new and splendid brick Hotel, 40 stories high, and sixty by sixty feet (even on the globe), is a fine location, two miles distant, has been erected as the place for the State College. The scenery is beautiful, and the view of the distant and surrounding hills grand. The climate, temperate and healthy, is well adapted to the portion of the State. One great inducement for people to visit this valley is to avail themselves of a ride to the White Sulphur Springs—18 miles; to the Soda, 6 miles; and to the Geysers, 12 miles; 36 miles. At a short distance there is a good hunting and fishing ground. First rate Horses and Carriages may be had on application at the Office. The BAR will be provided with none but the choicest Liquors, and the pure juice of the grape for Wines. The Hotel conducted by Andrew Cunningham. 7-31

Hayward's Hotel.

Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Road. THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present season. He has taken some pains to make it comfortable and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one who wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest resorts of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding elevation it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect around for many leagues. The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit out his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be met, and every effort will be made to have the table and every other department subservient to the pleasure of his patrons. A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road across the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Valley of the Geysers, the Shell, Geysers, or Sycamore, and in every amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure. The patronage of the public is solicited.

Antelope Restaurant.

Nos. 74 and 76 J Street, Sacramento. THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer to the friends and patrons as a first class restaurant, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached. The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. J. D. Treat. [7-20 3m] Charles Brooks.

OYSTER FINE OYSTER.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster" is a genuine "Cure Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water) can be found by those who can appreciate them either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Steamed, and in every epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON," with this appetizer, before or after, every other delicacy, such as those who appreciate good things and always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON, Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and First, 7-14

Antelope Restaurant.

Nos. 74 and 76 J Street, Sacramento. THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer to the friends and patrons as a first class restaurant, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached. The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. J. D. Treat. [7-20 3m] Charles Brooks.

OYSTER FINE OYSTER.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster" is a genuine "Cure Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water) can be found by those who can appreciate them either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Steamed, and in every epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON," with this appetizer, before or after, every other delicacy, such as those who appreciate good things and always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON, Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and First, 7-14

STOCK, &c.

French Merino Sheep.
HAYING been engaged in importing and breeding French Merino Sheep, for several years past, I can now furnish either Rams or Ewes equal to any that can be found in this country or Europe.
Circulars, giving a full description of my flock, sent by mail to all applicants. Information can also be obtained of Hon. R. P. Johnson, Sacramento, California.
JOHN D. PATTERSON,
Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!
Imported and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep,
Imported and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep.
Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for California, will be promptly attended to, and Sheep carefully boxed and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

References:
Chamberlain & Robertson, 103 Front street, New York.
Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.; or
Editors of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Farmers of California.
I AM Breeding, and have for sale, the following kinds of Stock, which I am ready to sell to those wishing such stock, and can suit, as to quality and prices.

North Devon Cattle at.....\$75 @ \$150 each.
French Sheep (some imported).....30 @ 75 "
Spanish Sheep.....10 @ 75 "
South Down.....30 @ 30 "
Suffolk Pigs (per pair).....12 @ 15 "

My Stock took 22 prizes at our last State Fair—\$135 of which was on Sheep. Try me.
Address
Rural Hill, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Short Horns.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE subscribers offer for sale their Prize Bull "LORD VANE," "EMPEROR," "A. H. B.," and a few bull and heifer calves, the get of the prize bulls "Astoria," "221 A," "H. B.," and "Lord Vane Tempest 231," together with a number of Cows and Heifers. We have also a few choice Suffolk and Berkshire Pigs. We would call attention to the Short Horns we recently sent to George H. Howard, Esq., of San Francisco.

Illustrated Catalogues of our Stock may be obtained from Warren & Co., or of the subscribers, who will give any information concerning their Stock, and give their personal attention to shipping, &c.
B. & C. S. HAINES,
Elizabeth, New Jersey.

French Merino Sheep.
I SHALL sell a few rare specimens of French Merino Sheep, from imported stock. They can be ordered to any section of the United States, and every man gets what he orders.
Prices from \$100 to \$300. Address
A. L. BINGHAM,
West Cornwall, Vt.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.
ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately.
WARREN & CO.,
139 Washington street, San Francisco.

To Teamsters and Others.
PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.
THE season of traveling communication with the mining district having opened, and with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their
PATENT AXLE GREASE
during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain its reputation, and to render it as perfect as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Melius street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the hauler to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be greased, or to be greased, and further, as the Grease works free from comb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road.
v8-31f

LINDSEY'S
Double Acting Rotary Force Pump.
THIS is a new Pump, patented in America and England in 1855; and for Cisterns, Wells, Mines, Engines, Railroads, &c., has no rival: in that it works easily at great depths, discharges water at different heights, can be used for a hose, is made entirely of wrought and cast iron, without suction or packing, simple in construction, easily put in, and likely to get out of order, will last for an age, and is cheaper than any other Pump. It has a wrought iron pipe, side gearing and balance wheels, with everything complete to raise water by hand, from one to one hundred feet; and costs, boxed and shipped, from \$18 to \$60.

It must stand in the water, and will not rust.
Drawings and a full description sent to all parts of the world, free of postage, by addressing the general agent,
JAMES M. DUNN,
55 John street, New York City.

Circulars to be had, and orders received at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.
Circulars mailed to any address, by sending to the Editors of the FARMER.
v7-23 ly eop

To Buyers of Family Groceries.
REYNOLDS & LAW
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, OREGON HAM, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.
We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, for cash, or we will make advances to those who may consign to us.
REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
San Francisco.

Contractor.
Fully prepared to enter into contract with parties for the erection of public buildings of any kind—furnishing all the materials—or contracting for the superintendence and erection. The work recently finished under his superintendence, at Mare Island, the two large and spacious grain warehouses just completed at Napa City, and numerous other buildings, are proof of his ability and skill as a contractor.

All the references needed can be given to parties wishing to contract. Letters addressed to the undersigned at Napa City will receive immediate attention.
J. M. WARNER,
Napa City, July 1, 1857.

Brush Manufactory.
NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Shoe, Sticks, Scrubbing, Tanners', Carriers', Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes, of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at low prices. Plans, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.

Notice to Family Grocers.
We would call particular attention to our stock of POLAR OIL, as being
Pure and Unadulterated.
Some 60,000 gallons of Coast Oil have arrived here within two months, and is now being sold by parties for Polar Oil. We warrant all our goods to be what we represent. We have Coast Oil, and can sell it at corresponding low rates.
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
STANFORD BROTHERS,
46 Front street, corner California.

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Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
STANFORD BROTHERS,
46 Front street, corner California.

BOOKS, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

National Series of Standard School Books,
PUBLISHED BY
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 and 53 John street, New York.

1. The National Geographical Series.
Monteith's First Lessons in Geography.....\$0 25
Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography.....0 60
Monteith's Complete School Geography.....1 00

2. Davies' Series of Arithmetics.
Davies' Primary Arithmetic.....\$0 15
Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic.....0 25
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.....0 25
Davies' New Arithmetic.....0 40
Davies' University Arithmetic.....0 75
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic.....0 30

3. English Grammar, Composition, Reading, etc.
Clark's First Lessons in English Grammar.....\$0 30
Clark's Analytical Grammar.....0 40
Clark's New English Grammar.....0 60
Welch's English Sentence.....0 75
Brookfield's First Book in Composition.....0 40
Martin's Orthoepic.....0 25
Clark's Rhetorical Reader.....0 75
High School Literature.....1 00
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Parker's Word Builder.....0 25
Northend's Diction Exercises.....0 25
Wright's Analytical Geography.....0 25
Smith's Juvenile Dictionary.....0 20
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Price's English Speller.....0 12
Boyd's Milton (school edition).....0 75
Boyd's Cowper.....0 75
Boyd's Thomson.....0 75
Boyd's Young.....0 75

4. Scientific Department.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, Part I.....\$0 25
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, Part II.....0 38
Parker's School Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.....1 00
Porter's First Book in Chemistry, in prose.....0 50
Porter's Principles of Chemistry.....1 00
Hamilton's Physiology.....0 75
Darby's Southern Botany.....1 75
Chambers' Zoology.....1 00
Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences.....0 40
Mclintyre on the Globe.....1 00
Fallon and Eastman's Book-Keeping.....0 75
Bartlett's Mechanics in prose.....0 25
Bartlett's Anal. Mechanics.....0 30
Bartlett's Acoustics and Optics.....0 30
Bartlett's Spherical Astronomy.....0 30
Gregory's Inorganic Chemistry.....1 50
Gregory's Organic Chemistry.....1 50
Church's Calculus.....0 30
Church's Analytical Geometry.....0 30
Gillespie's Roads and Railroads.....1 50

5. Davies' Algebra, Geometry and Higher Mathematics.
Davies' Elementary Algebra.....\$0 75
Davies' Elementary Geometry.....1 00
Davies' Practical Mathematics.....1 00
Davies' Logic of Mathematics.....1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.....1 50
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.....1 50
Davies' Elements of Euclid.....1 50
Davies' Dictionary of Mathematics.....1 50
Davies' Analytical Geometry.....1 25
Davies' Calculus.....1 25
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.....2 00
Davies' Shades and Shadows.....2 50

6. History and Mythology.
Willard's School History of the United States.....\$0 75
Willard's Larger History of the United States.....1 50
Willard's Universal History in Perspective.....1 50
Gould's Allion's Europe.....1 50
Dwight's Mythology (large).....1 50
Dwight's Mythology for Schools.....0 75
Willard's History of Ancient Greece.....0 75
Willard's Last Leaves of Ancient History.....0 75

7. Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c.
Northend's Little Speaker.....\$0 34
Northend's American Speaker.....0 75
Northend's North American Dialogues.....0 75
Zachos's North American Speaker.....1 25
Boyd's Logic for Schools.....0 75
Willard's Logic for Colleges in prose.....1 50
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Boyd's Rame's Elements of Criticism.....1 25
Day's Art of Rhetoric.....0 75
Willard's Moral Philosophy, in prose.....0 50
Watts on the Mind.....0 38

8. The Mathematical Works of Professor Davies are too well known to require special notice. They are the text books (in connection with those of Professor Church and Bartlett) of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and nearly all the colleges in the United States. The elementary Course of Mathematics, consisting of the revised editions of Arithmetics, Algebra, Geometries, &c., and recommended by the superintendents of public instruction of Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Carolina, and are used in the best schools and academies throughout the United States.

Clark's English Grammar, Willard's School Histories, Parker's School Philosophy, Fulton and Eastman's Book-keeping, and Monteith's and McNally's School Geographies are also the favorite books in each of the above named States, as well as in all parts of the country where they are used.

BLACKIE & SON,
117 Fulton street, New York,
PUBLISHERS
THE ENGINEER AND MACHINIST'S
DRAWING-BOOK; A complete Course of Instruction for the Practical Engineer; comprising Linear Drawing, Projections, Eccentric Curves, the various Modes of Gearing, Reciprocating Machinery, Sketching and Drawing from the Machine, Projection of Shadows, Tinting, and Coloring, and Perspective.

THE MECHANIC'S CALCULATOR—by Wm. Grier—comprehending Principles, Rules and Tables in the various Departments of Mathematics and Mechanics.

THE MECHANIC'S POCKET DICTIONARY—by Wm. Grier—being a complete Year-Book of Technical Terms, Rules and Tables, useful in the Mechanical Art. Illustrated by Engravings of Machinery, and nearly 200 cuts and diagrams on wood.

THE BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS; A series of Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Italian, Gothic, Moorish, French, English and Elizabethan Ornamentals, suitable for Art-workmen and Decorators. Containing 40 plates, folio size.

REID'S TREATISE ON CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING, Theoretical and Practical. Illustrated with 20 Folding Plates. Royal 8vo. cloth.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW. A description of all the Marks by which the Milking Qualities of Cows may be ascertained. Illustrated with engravings, cloth.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!
WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street, BOSTON, Mass. v7-14ly

FISKE, SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS,
Corner of Third and J streets, Sacramento, DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, as follows:
New York, payable at.....American Exchange Bank
Boston.....Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank
Philadelphia.....Drexel & Co.
Baltimore.....Johnston Bros. & Co.
Cincinnati.....A. J. Wheeler, Esq.
St. Louis.....Haskell & Co.
Pittsburgh.....E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier
London.....A. D. Hunt & Co.
San Francisco.....H. W. Connor & Co.
New Orleans.....Benoist, Shaw & Co.
London.....Geo. Peabody & Co.

Pay the Highest Prices for Gold Dust.
Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates.
Make advances on Gold Dust received for assay or collation at the U. S. Mint.
Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a general Banking Business.

THOMAS S. FISKE, Sacramento.
P. SATHER, }
E. W. CHURCH, } San Francisco.
Sacramento, June 23, 1857. v8-1

AGRICULTURAL.

Bruen's Superior Hand Planter.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO
CORN, PUMPKINS, BEANS, &c.
PATENTED FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

THE annexed cut is an engraving of Bruen's Patent, which was recently received from the East, where it was invented.

The attention of manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the public generally, is called to this valuable invention, which may be seen at Ingles & Morey's Carriage Repository, three doors below Battery, on Pine street; and, also, the State or County rights may be procured, on application at the above named place.

For further particulars, see circular with a description thereof, and the subscriber,
WM. ELMENDORF,
Sole Agent
For the sale of Rights in California.
San Francisco, Sept. 1857. v8-8 1m

To Farmers.
TOBACCO.
PARTIES having California-grown Tobacco of last year's crop, will find a purchaser by addressing a line to
ADOLPH SUTRO,
v8-4 3m 116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

A CARD.
WE would take this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care. One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Reapers! Reapers!!
MCCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower; Seymour & Morgan's Reaper and Mower, for sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Ox Yokes and Bows.
JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of Ox Yokes and Bows. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Straw Cutters.
JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," Gale's celebrated Straw and Hay Cutters. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.
JUST received, ex "Flying Mail," a very large and complete assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Threshing Machines.
HALF'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Grain and Flour Sacks.
THE undersigned have on hand every description of Grain, Flour, Wool and Grocers' Sacks, which they offer to sell at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit.
P. H. & P. A. OWENS,
Ship Chandlers, 21 Front street.

MAMMOTH RANCH FOR SALE.
A Splendid Opportunity for Investment!
THE extensive Rancho generally known as HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S RANCHO, situated on the Putah River, southwesterly from Sacramento and distant about sixteen miles, is offered for sale. It consists of 3,500 ACRES OF INCLOSED LAND, unsurpassed in the State of California for richness of soil, grain-producing qualities, easy and desirable tillage, pasture and stock raising.

The Buildings and improvements are ample for the accommodation of the workmen required for the working of this large farm, raising annually, as it has for several years past, from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of Wheat and Barley. Carpenters' and Blacksmith Shops, with full complements of tools, &c., are upon the premises, and are competent for, and do supply all the mechanical wants of the Rancho.

Cornals and other conveniences corresponding with the extent and capabilities of the Rancho, are also properly located upon the premises, and nearly the entire ground can be viewed from the residence.

There is upon the Rancho, and will be sold to the purchaser of the Rancho, if desired by him, an ample stock of Horses, Mules and Oxen, together with implements of husbandry sufficient to annually sow, harvest and thrash 1,500 acres of grain, besides cutting from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay, and delivering the whole in Sacramento prior to the 1st of November of each year.

The average yield of grain upon this Rancho for several years past has been from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. The hay is a very choice quality of oat hay, and has commanded in the Sacramento market, for several seasons past, from \$25 to \$40 per ton. Also, a Barn in Sacramento, capable of storing 400 tons of hay, will be sold with the Rancho, if desired.

To give some idea of the perfect equipment of this extensive Rancho for farming purposes, the following is mentioned that the implements consist in part as follows, to wit: 50 steel plows, including 7 gangs of 3 each; 25 harrows; 5 reapers and mowers; 2 8-horse power threshing machines; 1 10-horse power threshing machine, Pitts' manufacture; 4 hay-presses; 17 wagons; 40 set of harness; and of other necessary tools as full a supply as of those of the best kind. There are also all of the latest improvements, and of the best kind, in the plow, mowing machine, and a six-animal team to each, and one man, plow easily in the best manner, 35 acres per day. The wagons are mostly Buffalo made, with wrought-iron axletrees, and were ordered expressly for the Rancho. So with the respect to the Rancho.

There is no healthier locality in the State. The water is good and abundant. Fruit Trees and Vines for ranch purposes are thriving and ample. Fences of the first class. The Rancho has nearly two miles of river front, besides living water more than a mile back from the river, which is very valuable for stock purposes.

County roads run along the entire length of the Rancho, without having to cross any of the bridges, and the running of a road anywhere through the Rancho, in all directions, and the Rancho teams uniformly haul from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds per load of grain to Sacramento. A rare opportunity is afforded for several relatives or friends desirous of locating in the same neighborhood, and adjoining each other, who in the aggregate do not want more land than is contained in this tract—for it can be divided so as to give four farms of 800 acres each, or three of 1,200 acres each, or it can be divided into still smaller tracts, and each enjoying nearly the same kind and quality of land, as well as facilities of water and otherwise.

The use of the implements and shop conveniences can also be mutually shared without detriment to either. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser on a portion of the amount of purchase, if desired, in order to enable it to be realized from the coming crop.

A warranty deed will be given.

For particulars in regard to price, and further information respecting the property offered for sale, parties wishing to purchase will apply to the undersigned.

R. O. CLARK,
C. I. HUTCHINSON, } Sacramento.
JESSE C. DAVIS, Putah
E. GREENE, } on the premises.
STOW & BROWN, San Francisco.

HORTICULTURAL.

GENESSEE VALLEY NURSERIES

A. FROST & CO., Proprietors.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.

THE undersigned desire to inform their friends and patrons in California, that they have directed their attention to the propagation of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, with a view to supply the demand which has arisen for improved and reliable varieties suited to the climate and circumstances of California.

To those not already informed as to the extent of our business and the facilities we possess to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain about three hundred acres of land wholly devoted and adapted to the propagation and raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, in all branches. We employ upwards of two hundred individuals and secure the best skilled labor that can be found: all is conducted under our direct superintendence, and we use our best endeavors for the interest of our customers—aiming not more at the extensive sale of our stock than the ultimate success of the articles supplied.

We regret that many orders received last season were not fully executed, from their being sent too late; but having made extensive arrangements for the propagation, packing and forwarding of Nursery Stock, in all the departments, we can now confidently offer such varieties as will give entire satisfaction. Special pains have been taken to raise such varieties as have been found by experience best suited to the peculiar climate of California, which will be put up and forwarded in the safest and most approved manner, to save expense of freight, and at the same time to secure the success of the Trees.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. WARREN & CO., the Proprietors of this paper, to supply our Catalogues, prepared expressly for this trade, which may be had gratis, on application at their Office.

All varieties guaranteed true to name.

Our Stock, suited to the California trade, consists, in part, of the following—which will be found more fully specified in our Wholesale Catalogue, in which are given only such of the popular leading varieties, as are suited to the climate, and have been tested there.

APPLES—Standard, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
DWARF, in bud; 1 year and 2 years.
PEARS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
DWARF, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
PEACHES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
DWARF, in bud; 1 year.
CHERRIES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
DWARF, in bud; 1 year.
NECTARINES—In bud; 1 year.
APRICOTS—In bud; 1 year.
QUINCE—1 year.

Small Fruits, including all the choice varieties of Currants, such as White, White Dutch, Victoria, Cherry, Red Grape, Red Dutch, Wilmore's Grape, Muscadine, Bonum, Black Maples, and many others now in cultivation.

GOOSEBERRIES—A select assortment of the most useful varieties.

RASPBERRIES—Drummond Orange, Marvel of Four Seasons, Red Antwerp, Franconia, Fustoff, Keweenaw, the Giant, and other choice sorts.

BLACKBERRIES—Improved High Bush and New Rochelle. GRAPES—The most desirable novelties are obtained as soon as approved—a choice assortment of Bullock's Buds, freshly imported, can also be supplied, including Tullin, Hyacinths, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Lilies, &c., &c. Many additional items might be noted—such as Strawberries, Rubus or Pie Plant, Asparagus, &c., lists of which will be found in our Catalogue, and are offered to such as particularly desire to obtain the genuine improved varieties, not to be had from seeds.

Orders should be sent as early in the season as possible, in order to secure carefully selected articles, and no orders can be filled satisfactorily, which are not received by us, by the middle of November.

N. B.—California Catalogue No. 1, contains Descriptive List of Fruit and Orn

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 25, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington St., San Francisco.

The Opening of the State Fair.

On Tuesday next, the 29th inst., the California State Agricultural Society will hold its Fourth Annual Exhibition and Cattle Show at Stockton, and from all we can learn and from our own knowledge in visiting various parts of the State, it bids fair to eclipse all other Exhibitions yet held in the State.

It is estimated that *Twenty Thousand People* will visit Stockton, for in addition to the usual matters of the Show—The REGATTA, the LADY EQUESTRIANS, the PIGEON SHOOTING, TRIAL of the ENGINES, display of the MILITARY, the show of the great YOSEMITE PAINTING, and the GRAND BALL at which preparation is made for fifteen hundred to dance at one time; these added to many of the social entertainments that will be given, will make Stockton one of the gayest and most joyous and fashionable places in our State. All that can go should go by all means, and all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our State should enroll themselves as members, and thus aid on the good work.

Conveyance of Articles to the State Fair.

We are authorized to say, that the Steam Navigation Company of San Francisco have made the same liberal offer to the Executive Committee of the State Society which they made the last year, and which aided materially in inducing contributions.

The Company offer to take all live stock, implements, manufactures, and all contributions intended for exhibition, to Stockton and back, on their boats, free of charge to the Members of the Society. Persons contributing can easily certify, through the Secretary, by their Member's certificate on a card from the Secretary, that such articles were at the Fair, and thus protect the Company in their liberal intentions. We learn also, that large boats will be placed on the line, to insure a prompt and ready conveyance, as the Fair promises to be the largest ever held of the kind in the State. Boats will run direct from Sacramento to Stockton, and back. We hope everybody will go.

Many of the articles now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, will be removed thither, to add to the thousands more which will come from every part of the country.

Prizes for Bread.

THE special prizes offered at the State Agricultural Fair for the best domestic Bread, made by unmarried women, should call forth a host of competitors for this prize. Who can foretell what will be the result? That young girl or unmarried woman that shall gain the prize for a whole State, may gain a still higher prize, and no one would doubt, for a moment, that such a girl would be a prize, too, and one worth having. We hope the Executive Committee will have a special table set, and in a conspicuous place, for we have no doubt there will be a glorious rivalry in this test.

We have taken pains to carry this point, and to know the day when the *fresh baked loaves* should be ready, and we are now authorized to announce that Wednesday, the 30th (the second day of the Fair), the Committee appointed for this purpose will perform their duty without delay, and award to that person who shall have made and presented to the Committee the best loaves of home-made Bread, the premium prize of a Silk Dress, in value fifty dollars. [And we should not wonder if that should prove to be a wedding dress.]

Query for the Executive Committee to settle, before the day of award: Are widows allowed to be competitors?

ACCOMMODATIONS AT STOCKTON.—There need be no fear for want of the best of accommodations at Stockton. Everybody there will do their *prettiest* to make visitors happy by seeing to their wants. The Hotels are fully prepared; the Restaurants are getting all the *fixings*, and they have a goodly number of excellent Restaurants there; and, besides all this, many large buildings have been specially made ready for lodgers, if needed; and, more than this, everybody keeps *open house* to receive their friends. So there need be no fear, and a more courteous, hospitable, and generous people than Stocktonians don't grow anywhere.

ARTICLES INTENDED FOR THE FAIR should be shipped so as to reach Stockton by Monday, if possible, so that all arrangements shall be completed and the room open on Tuesday morning. Contributors should secure their *member's tickets* at early as possible. This will facilitate all the work. On arriving at Stockton and reporting to the secretary, badges will be had for all members.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Our readers will be happy to find in our columns the welcome writings of "Alice," and we trust it will often greet our readers. Her writings are upon familiar scenes, and will now appear over her true name, Mrs. Ordelle C. Howk.

Hortense will always be welcome. We have copy on hand from Agrioola, I. D. M., Old Con, Secretario, and other matter, which shall appear in our next. We must ask indulgence while we have so much to record of the Fair.

The Great Surgical Operation.

In another column our readers will find a brief review of the report of the operation for removing the breech-pin of a gun from beneath the heart, in the case of Mr. Beal, mentioned by us, some months since, as one of the greatest operations ever performed in surgery. The published report of the case proves it to be such beyond a doubt, by instituting a comparison between it and "all other great operations upon the chest."

We are glad to see this publication, as it proves how erroneous were the opinions of those who considered it impossible for the patient to recover, and pronounced the operation as unjustifiably bold, because it was without a precedent. The successful result of the case is "alike honorable to surgery and consoling to humanity."

Recoveries may be expected hereafter, in cases requiring operations upon parts about the heart never before touched upon the living subject.

Mr. B. T. Beal, the patient, has gone to the Atlantic States, quite recovered.

It is with feelings of pride that we notice the success of this case, so creditable to Dr. Cooper, and the rising profession of our State. We are glad to see our young surgeons leading the whole surgical world, both ancient and modern, in great surgical feats, and have no doubt but that, in a few years, wealthy patients will be seeking San Francisco from Mexico and the Central and South American States, where the air is too hot for success in surgery, for the purpose of securing the skill of our talented surgeons, and the advantages of our unparalleled climate for the recovery of patients undergoing great surgical operations.

The Santa-Clara County Fair.

To this county belongs the credit of holding the first County Fair in the State. Our engagements prevented our visiting it, as in duty bound we should, had it been possible.

We see and hear good accounts of the energy and taste of its directors and contributors, and we are happy to learn of the very handsome display made. We hope to be able to give a good account of it hereafter. We think the Directors omitted a duty or courtesy in not sending the usual cards of invitation to the Executive officers of the State Society, and other County Societies; for by such kindly courtesies they build up themselves, and when these little attentions are omitted, a great portion of the interest and pleasure, as well as an advancement, are lost.

The Artesian Well at Stockton.

OUR readers will remember that we spoke of this Well in our number of July 24th last, and there asserted our belief, that water would be found from 900 to 1000 feet. In another number, we estimated it from 950 to 980 feet, and believed they would succeed in having it ready for the Fair. We are happy in knowing our *Yankee guess* proves correct, as at the depth of near 950 feet a fine stream of water has been reached which rises some five feet above the surface, and this will furnish the water for the Fair Grounds, as we prophesied. We rejoice at this success.

MANY THANKS.—We omitted in our sketch of the visit to the Great Trees, to express our thanks to many kind friends, to whom we were much indebted for kindly courtesies on our way, and our sense of gratitude demands we should speak of them. To Mr. Davis, at the Dry Creek House; to I. D. Morley, Esq., and Mr. and Mrs. Laura, at La Grange; to Judge Dickenson and family, at the Ferry; to Dr. L. M. Booth and family, and to Ben Bolt; all for refreshments and home comforts on our way. To our particular friend, Hon. C. M. Cook of La Grange, we are especially indebted for unnumbered kindnesses, both his courtesies at home and his company through all our journey. To Mr. C. all the Agriculturists are indebted for earnest labors in their behalf, while he was a faithful Representative in the Assembly of our State.

To Judge Burke and lady, to J. H. Neal and lady, Mr. Peck and lady, Mons. Claveau and family, the Brothers Mann, and to Mr. and Mrs. Williams of the Union House; we were indebted for courteous hospitalities which we shall not soon forget. To Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agents we return thanks for kind attentions. To our kind friends and companions on our journey, G. Clark (our Daniel Boone), J. D. May, and A. J. Mann, we return sincere and grateful thanks. That journey, and their pleasant companionship, will long be remembered by us. Many others we shall remember in our full sketch of our Yosemite trip.

OLD BLOCK BACK AGAIN.—With right good will did we grasp the hand of our friend, on Sunday last, as we took a trip up river. Mr. Delano returned on the last steamer, with his daughter, and we learn, from his own lips, that he is glad to get back again. We were glad to meet and find him in such good health and spirits. We trust that he and his daughter may long enjoy life's sunny side, without a change of its cheery brightness. We received, at his hand, a neat little pamphlet, called "A Live Woman in the Mines, or Pike County Ahead."

All the readers and friends of Old Block will rejoice at his return, and will welcome him with gladness. It is not necessary to recommend his witty book; it is enough to say, Old Block has published a book about a live woman, and the thing is done—the book will go—and long life to the author.

SUGAR CANE.—We have received from G. E. Clark, Esq., of Antioch, Contra Costa county, a cluster of the Chinese Sugar-cane, with fine heads. It was grown upon low land, and was therefore less in bulk, having grown in single stalks. It measured 8 feet high, and will be shown at Stockton.

New Publications.

Received from the Author, a

REPORT OF AN OPERATION FOR REMOVING A FOREIGN BODY FROM BENEATH THE HEART. By E. S. COOPER, A. M., M. D., of San Francisco. This is a pamphlet of 8 pages.

Nothing commends itself more strongly to the approbation of the public journalist, than that which relieves human suffering and ameliorates the condition of science; and it is not only his high privilege, but imperative duty to guard, without fear or favor, all that tends directly to this end.

The pamphlet before us is brief perhaps to a fault, so far as the general reader is concerned; but it is probably sufficiently full in view of its reception among medical men. It is evident that the chief design of this publication was for distribution among members of the profession; but the extraordinary nature of the operation described must in a reading community like ours, render the perusal of the published report of it a matter of great public interest.

The Report is couched in modest phraseology, and by a choice selection of words conveys the meaning of the author in the clearest possible manner. It gives a brief historical sketch of the surgical operations heretofore performed upon the chest, but none of these appear to bear any comparison in magnitude to the one reported. That resembling it most was performed by Richerand, who merely removed a part of four ribs; but his patient subsequently died.

This document when circulated in the medical world, will doubtless place the name of Dr. Cooper side by side with the greatest living surgeon.

MESSRS. JAMES FRENCH & CO., Boston, have just published a very pretty little book for children, called "The Strawberry Party," by Horace Talmon. The stories are written in an easy, familiar, and interesting style for children, and the book is illustrated with several plates. This book should find a ready sale, for it is one of the good kind.

MR. KOHLER, Music Publisher, Washington street, has sent us a copy of his song: "Thy Daughters, Columbia, are fairest!" Words and music by Clement White, both of which are beautiful and appropriate, and are dedicated to the Ladies of America.

RECEIVED the Catalogues of Messrs. O. W. Reed & Co.'s Nursery, at Washington, opposite Sacramento. Messrs. Reed & Co., have been very successful in establishing a fine Nursery and Fruit Garden, and they issue a fine Catalogue. We believe them to be very reliable as Nurserymen, and we trust they will be generously sustained by their friends.

Hugh C. Murray.

CHIEF Justice Murray died early Friday morning, Sept. 18th, of perforation of the lungs, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d of April, 1825. His parents were not in the affluent walks of life; shortly after his birth, they removed to Alton, Illinois; when he was ten years old, his father died. He was educated at Surtiff College, Upper Alton, and studied law with Nelson D. Strong, of Lower Alton, and was admitted to practice in 1845. In 1847 he was appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the Fourteenth Infantry, United States Army, and was present at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and at the storming of Chapultepec Castle. He returned to Illinois during the year 1848, and departed for California, arriving here in 1849.

He was elected Judge of the San Francisco Superior Court in 1850, and in 1851 was appointed by Governor McDougal Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Bennett. In 1852 he was elected to that position at a general election, and in 1855 was again elected, and became Chief Justice by right of seniority.

As a lawyer, Hugh C. Murray was considered more profound than skillful; as a jurist, it is conceded that he possessed superior, and, perhaps, very extraordinary capacity. As a man, he was driven by quick impulse, and the mental vastly predominated over the moral.—SAC. AGE.

BOOK BINDING.—We can with both pleasure and pride refer all who love to see a handsome bound book, to the work of the Messrs. McGlashan & Co., book-binders, 127 Montgomery street, whose magnificent work is on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, and whose work will be exhibited at the State Fair also; but particularly for the handsome volume of our own CALIFORNIA FARMER, bound for us, which can be seen at the State Fair. Our subscribers who have volumes to bind, can look upon this record with pleasure; and those subscribers who have volumes 1 and 2, can have an index for them, by calling or sending to our office.

LIBERALITY OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. The generous act of the Directors and Managers of the Mechanics' Institute in offering the whole proceeds of last Saturday, to the two Orphan Asylums, is worthy of all praise; and we rejoice to know their offer was so well responded to as to place the very handsome sum of about thirteen hundred dollars into the hands of the Trustees of those Institutions, those homes of the orphan children of California. May heaven ever bless all who aid these noble charities.

PURCHASING BLOOD STOCK AT THE FAIR. We are very glad to announce that a gentleman of high standing, every way qualified to purchase Stock, will leave here for the East, in December or January, for the purpose of selecting some three or four hundred head of the best Blood Stock that can be found, and he will be happy to make arrangements for any parties that desire such Stock. Any persons wishing purchases made can learn all particulars by addressing J. a note to our office.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Go by all means and see the fine collection of California wild animals, now on exhibition at the Pacific Museum. Father Adams, the bear tamer, is worthy of great praise for his persevering exertions to show the Natural History of California.

Premiums for New Subscribers.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate, handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER; or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1888 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Dowling's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year. Samples of the prizes can be seen at the State Fair at Stockton.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL!

As we have a large number of subscribers whose subscriptions are due about this time, and on whom we have not been able to call, we hope they will do us the kindness to CALL ON US AT THE FAIR. We shall have our books there, ready to receive pay for all dues, and to add the names of all who may be pleased to favor us by their names as subscribers; and it can be no vanity on our part to say that we believe all who subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER will receive the full value of the price they pay.

We shall be happy to meet and make the acquaintance of our patrons, and to receive all the information we can upon the general interests of agriculture. It is our intention to show them *BOONS VOLUMES OF THE FARMER*, and some other rare works, and other matters connected with this interest. We can be found at our stand in the Hall.

The Great Mechanics' Fair.

AFTER a triumphant career of SIXTEEN DAYS, will close to-morrow, the 26th, with banners flying, drums beating, and bugles playing. It opened its doors with *ecstasy*; and with streamers still flying and music still playing, the music of "Home, sweet home," announces the word, "is done—well done—and with credit and honor to our city and State."

BREAD FOR THE PEOPLE.—The handsome premium offered by the Committee of the State Society we trust will show that we have hosts of the fair sex that can make good Bread; and although our good Dr. Scott says, "it is not a difficult thing to make Bread, and not a mean thing to make good Bread," we hope a thousand maidens will prove to the Doctor they can make good Bread; and then the Doctor will say they will make good wives. The premium day is Wednesday next, at Stockton.

ARTICLES GOING TO THE FAIR.—Many of the most splendid articles on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, will be sent to Stockton. The splendid Furniture of Messrs. J. G. Clark & Co., and of Messrs. Geo. O. Whitney & Co., the Pianos of Mr. Zech and others, the Billiard Tables of Mons. Bache and others, the large collection of Wines and Sirups of the Brothers Turner, the fine display of Sugars and Sirups of Mons. Delessert, Wines of Kohler & Co., Paintings, etc., of many artists, the magnificent collection of Regalia of Norcross, and a host of articles too numerous to name—will all go to Stockton.

TALL HEMP.—A specimen of Hemp grown in the garden of Mr. B. Hoffman, on Dupont street, is on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, which measures seventeen feet high, and the cane is over five inches in circumference. What a specimen is this? If carefully prepared, its threads are long enough for the cord of the hangman. Surely the vicious should tremble when the very earth produces a halter for them. It is to be taken to Stockton.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.—We crave kind forbearance of our readers for deferring the promised sketch of the Great Yosemite, and our report on the Exhibition of Flowers at the Mechanics' Fair, The List of Premiums, the Committees, Rules to Govern the Fair, Means of Conveyance, and those notices needed to aid all at the coming State Fair at Stockton, require of us to defer those articles we desired for this week, but they will all be forthcoming.

GREAT PAINTING OF YOSEMITY.—This magnificent work of art, so splendidly executed by Mons. Claveau, will be the wonder and admiration of the thousands that shall attend the State Fair at Stockton. This Panorama has no equal now in the world, either in the glorious scenes it is intended to represent, or in the faithful manner in which the work has been done, or the power in which these tableaux are capable of inspiring the beholder. Every visitor to the Fair should be sure to see this Panorama.

WE WILL AID OUR FRIENDS.—Those of our friends who may not be able to attend the Fair personally, or any at a distance, who wish, can send their articles to our care, and we will see them carefully arranged, reported and reshipped to them, as we shall be at Stockton the whole week, and will cheerfully aid them all in our power.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Why are you sick? These celebrated Pills are the best remedy the world ever possessed for the removal of disease; they will cure Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia in all its forms. The sickly should immediately try a few doses of this wonderful medicine. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per box.

Agricultural Implements.

The new establishment of J. Ogg Shaw, of this city, is one of the greatest aids our farmers have had. Here all kinds of implements can be made to order, and of the very best materials and patterns. Mr. Shaw is himself a practical plow maker, and was the first man west that started and made the steel plow, and the first man here, we believe, that made them. His plows are the most superb pattern in our State, and we believe will be so admitted by all other makers. His mold boards are of the best steel, and pressed into shape by an immense power in his workshop. Mr. Shaw is an inventor and maker of many valuable implements, and purchasers should call and examine his large establishment, where all we have said will be demonstrated as true. It is the intention of Mr. Shaw to enlarge his business so as to meet all the wants of farmers and cultivators in every department.

Treadwell & Co.

This old and highly popular house are now receiving large shipments of goods in the agricultural line, together with seeds, &c., and can offer a very splendid assortment of goods. Their house in our city and in Maryland is the oldest and longest established in the country, and is worthy the attention of the agriculturists of California.

Webster & Waite.

This house is one of many years standing, and among the best houses of Stockton. They have prepared themselves to meet the demands of their friends for tools, and all the articles wanted in hardware, housekeeping, &c., and we trust a liberal share of business will come to them during the fair.

Agriculture in Stockton.

The Farmers of San Joaquin county should not fail to visit the establishment of Messrs. HEWLETT & COMPANY when they attend the Fair. This House have done much to advance the interests of this science, and deserve generous support. We understand that they have made extra exertions to import some of the best implements and seeds, and to be prepared to supply all the friends who call. This House deserve well for their efforts.

Ladies' Refreshment Saloon.

Most fortunately for the Ladies who shall visit the State Fair, a fine Saloon has been opened by Mrs. EDWARD, on Main street, Stockton, where tea, coffee, chocolate, ice creams, cakes, and all needed refreshments are had, of the best character, and ladies to be in attendance upon ladies. Mrs. K., and daughters will attend as we all want supplied, and we hope thousands will visit this place, and be refreshed.

Hotels and Restaurants—Stockton.

As Eating and Drinking will be among the "dainties" of the Fair, it is only necessary for us to say that the WEBER HOUSE will be ready for guests, and Col. Manning, having escaped assassination, is wide awake to his guests, and his attentive aids will do all they can to make everybody happy. Other Hotels will do their best. The Magnolia, St. Charles Hotel, Stockton Bakery, Eagle, and others are ready. Also, the New York Bakery Saloon, Jones and Sons, Massachusetts Bakery, Lafayette Exchange, and several others, where excellent eating can be had at moderate rates, at each and all.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—Those that want good wines and the juice of the grape, should be sure to see the wines of Kohler & Co. This house will send their wines to the principal ports in the Atlantic States; orders are also supplied to European countries, and their wines now are found in all the principal hotels and restaurants of the Pacific. Their Port Wine, White and Red Wines, rank very high among other wines; and their Angelica is truly the "drink of the Angels," as it is termed. California surely should give preference to home manufacture, especially when they are so far above the vile compounds of logwood and water of which much of the cheap wines are composed. Kohler & Co., Montgomery Block, and exhibitors of California Wines at the Mechanics', and State Fairs.

A GOOD THING WELL APPLIED.—The scientific discoverer and the scientific inventor are distinct and different characters. It is rarely that he who discovers a great principle applies it successfully and thoroughly. Sometimes, however, this is the case. Professor Holloway was among the first to broach the theory that disease was the result of the introduction of morbid matter into the circulation. But of itself this theory, however true was useless. It could not subserve any beneficial purpose to point out the locality of the base, unless the discoverer were provided with an antidote capable of reaching it. Professor Holloway came up to the good work doubly armed. He had not only traced the symptoms of disease to their genuine cause, but had, after long research and innumerable experiments, produced two remedies which would infallibly reach it. Time, which tries all things, has tested the value of these remedies. What has been the result? During the twenty years they have been before the world, thousands of medicines, hundreds of new systems of practice have been ushered into existence, enjoyed an ephemeral popularity, and passed into oblivion. Not so Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They stand first on the list of modern cures. Their reputation is founded on a rock—the rock of truth—and cannot be shaken. Scarcely a year ago their inventor came to our shores unheralded. It is true that large quantities of his medicines were consumed in the United States, and that his skill, his enterprise, his success, were often referred to by the American press, but personally he was unknown to us, and the great system of agencies with which he had covered more than half the habitable globe had not yet been extended to this country. He came hither for the purpose of affording us new facilities for the procurement of his preparations, and the consequence has been an increase of one hundred per cent in the demand for them within a few months. It appears, from the statement of all who have taken the pills for indigestion, that their effect in cases of dyspepsia is almost beyond belief. As this complaint has with some truth been called the national disease of America, a specific that never fails to remove it is of course invaluable.

The public, on both sides of the Atlantic, had been so often victimized by medical charlatans during the last fifty years, that it received with something of distrust the first rumors of the efficacy of Holloway's remedies. But every day furnished new proofs of the fact, and at last such was the overwhelming weight of evidence in their favor, that it became more absurd to doubt than to believe. They grew in celebrity, and the demand for them increased with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of medical science; nor has their fame or that of their inventor yet attained its culminating point. It never will reach that point, for culmination pre-supposes cessation of progress; and so long as humanity is subject to pain, fever, debility, injuries and death, Holloway's Pills and Ointment must continue to maintain their proud pre-eminence.—[N. Y. National Police Gazette.]

A REMEDY THAT CURES.—When suffering from any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained by using Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Its success in such cases is unparalleled. None genuine unless signed L. Butts on the wrapper.

A True Artist.

To a common observer, almost every picture is called good; some among a group would be called beautiful, and others of rare merit, and yet a true artist would reject them all as unfinished. There is a certain air about the picture of an artist, and about all his work, which is a kind of easy indifference, or carelessness, with which he touches his work, a peculiar movement and look that will always stamp the true artist—there is feeling in every look, color is imparted at every glance, and life comes with the touch, and when the smile beams from the face of that artist upon his work, that work is finished—for the artist's smile upon his own work is the voice of his soul reflected upon his work.

The splendid paintings of NATHANIEL JEWETT, of LANS, and of WISE, on exhibition at the Pavilion, speak this; but we design our remarks more particularly now to the superb collection of ambrotypes and photographs by that artist whose fame has gone abroad—a fame won by the merit of his work. Truly can his Gallery be decorated with the Stars and Stripes, the Flag of our country, for the Eagle bird, also emblematic of lofty merit, truly attests that R. H. VANCE is indeed a true artist.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, J. HENRY NICHOLSON, Esq., to Miss EMMA KEMMELER, all of this city. It was with more than ordinary pleasure that we witnessed the foundation laid for a life of happiness to two hearts; for rarely is it the lot of wedded ones to have so happy a prospect before them as they whose marriage we have the pleasure to announce. We return thanks in the name of the types of this office, for the handsome slices of cake sent them.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOULD & CO., Publishers and Importers of EXTRACTS, Manufacturers and Dealers in ARTISTS' MATERIALS of every description, 266 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-23 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufacture.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature. Manufacturers' Warehouse, 91 John street, New York. v7-15 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Scrofula and Diseased Blood.—**DR. GUY-BOTT'S** Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try It." It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all humors from the blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands prominently above all other Sarsaparilla. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheeks, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor imbued through the system, take Guy-Bott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all irritating poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds.

Be careful and buy none but **QUART BOTTLES.** Sold by Druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and Importers for all reliable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. v7-22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bronchitis and Cough Cured.—**BOSTON, August 15.** Messrs B. W. FOWLE & Co.—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough and Bronchitis affection, I was induced to try a bottle of **Dr. Huxley's Balsam of Wild Cherry**, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say much for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

GEORGE H. DAVIS,

Firm of Hallet & Davis, Piano-Forte Makers, Boston. I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G. BARROWS,

Boston, August 15. Late Practising Physician.

*None genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Beth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K. sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 8-1m

STATE FAIR NOTICE!

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE State Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show, are hereby notified that the buildings for the State Fair are now finished and ready for the reception of articles intended for the Great Exhibition.

Persons having articles for the Exhibition that will have to be shipped to the steamer, are requested to forward immediately as the steamers are carrying heavy freight, and for crowded that those who wait until the last moment will find great trouble in getting their goods shipped, and thus many exhibitors will be disappointed, and their articles prevented from reaching the Exhibition in time, or, if in time, may not get a place in the Fair due to their merits.

Any person desiring to send articles or animals for exhibition at the State Fair, on producing a Certificate of Membership of the State Agricultural Society, for the present year, will receive a free pass for said articles or animals on any steamer belonging to the Steam Navigation Company. Any such pass being lost or destroyed, being by the First Vice-President or the Recording Secretary of the Society, will entitle the bearer to return the articles or animals enumerated therein on the boats of the Steam Navigation Company, free of charge.

CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP AND BARGAINS can be obtained at the Ticket Office at the City Hall, at any time during the Fair. Membership Fee \$10; said fee admitting the female members of the family, and all children under fifteen years of age, to the exercises both of the Fair and Cattle Show.

During the Exhibition, none but members will be allowed to serve on the regular Committees of Award.

ADMISSIONS: Price of Single Admission (whether to the Fair or Cattle Show), 50 cents. Single Admission to both \$1. Season Tickets, admitting a Gentleman and Lady to all the Exercises at the Hall and at the Show Ground, \$5. Season Tickets, admitting one person as above, \$3.

Clergymen, Editors and Delegates from Agricultural Societies of other States, will be presented with a Complimentary Card of admission, on application at the Secretary's Office.

Tickets can also be obtained at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Office, and California Farmer Office, San Francisco.

Wanted. A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR NURSERMAN, by a practical man, who has had twelve years' experience in some of the best nurseries and noblemen's Gardens in England.

Address "J. H." Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Splendid Merino Sheep at the Fair.—THE undersigned has just returned from the East, and has brought with him a few full-blooded French Merino Sheep (bucks and ewes) of a high standard, from the flock of E. L. Gage, de Buyer, Lander county, New York.

These Sheep will be on exhibition at the Fair at Stockton, and persons wishing to purchase some of this fine stock, can have an opportunity of examining this lot, at a portion, only, will be on sale at the Fair.

All the necessary particulars will be given of their character, quality of wool, habits, and the pedigree of the flock.

JOSEPH SHEPARD, N. B.—Persons desiring further particulars can address Mr. Shepard at San Francisco. v8-11 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—**"COSTAR'S"** Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR, **"COSTAR'S"** Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR, **"COSTAR'S"** ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Bed Bugs, Insects, etc., are being everywhere known and acknowledged as the only infallible remedies for the destruction of every species of Vermin, Insects, &c., and are being rapidly introduced on sale in every city, town, village, and neighborhood in the United States, the Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and South America.

"COSTAR'S" Prices are uniform, everywhere. **"COSTAR'S"** Sales are wholly for Cash.

"COSTAR" makes no commission agents. **"COSTAR"** sends by mail, prepaid, a Sample Box of the Rat, Roach, etc. Exterminator, to any address in the United States, on receipt of \$1, or the Electric Powder for 50c. (The Bed-Bug Exterminator, being a liquid, cannot be sent by mail.)

"COSTAR" will furnish DRUGGISTS, DEALERS and STORE-KEEPERS a 10 Sample Package of his various preparations (assorted) with Circulars, Bills, Posters, &c., on receipt of \$5 (leaving balance of \$5 due when sold), in order that they may test their merits.

See full particulars in Advertisements, Circulars, &c. Address **"COSTAR,"** No. 388 Broadway, New York. v7-20 3m

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Pencil Cases, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, etc.

These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chevalier P. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outline as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1844, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jars have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the price extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits!—The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and of inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, **J. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. K. Faber, C. W. Faber, etc.** and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person will please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent, 133 William street, New York. v8-2 3m

Counterfeits! Counterfeits!—Having been informed by our friends in some cities of the country, of the great injury done to their Hair, by the use of what purported to be the genuine **LYON'S KATHARON**, but proved to be worthless counterfeits and imitations; we caution the public against such imposition. Avoid all dealers who attempt to sell the spurious articles, for they are not to be depended upon in any matter. The great excellence and universal popularity of the genuine **LYON'S KATHARON** is attested by its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year all pronounced to be the most excellent preparation for the Hair ever made. Sold by all respectable dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

BEATH, WYNNROOP & CO., Proprietors and Importers, 63 Liberty street, New York.

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 8-1m

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company. ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour; ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole; CONFEDERATE, Capt. J. Wilson; HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. Chadwick; J. BRADDOCK, Capt. Geo. Seely; URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark; CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conkling.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets. SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice. From Corner of Broadway and Davis streets.

THE new and splendid Steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. JOHN MINTURN—built expressly for this route, with every accommodation for the convenience of passengers, and so arranged that horses and carriages can drive on and off—a new place upon the route, and will run regularly as follows—leaving

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO. At 9 1/2 A. M. At 7 1/2 A. M. At 6 1/2 A. M. At 1 1/2 P. M. At 10 P. M. At 11 1/2 P. M.

For sale by CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

Great Collection of Fruit Trees. HOVEY & CO., NO. 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, - - - BOSTON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN SEEDS, TREES AND PLANTS, Horticultural Implements, &c.

Invite the attention of cultivators of choice Fruits to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds.

One Hundred Thousand and One Trees are now offered for sale, embracing all the most valuable and well-known sorts. Trees of all sizes, from one to seven years, both upon the Quince and Pear Stock, many of them in a bearing state.

Two Hundred Varieties of Apples; all the finest sorts of Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c.; also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens.

Two Hundred Varieties of the choicest Roses, and a very extensive assortment of GREENHOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, embracing Camellias, Azaleas, Geraniums, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Carnations, Lilacs, &c.; with a large variety of Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.

HOVEY & CO., having sent many thousands of Trees to California, which have arrived in the finest order, they trust their experience will enable them to fulfill all orders to the entire satisfaction of purchasers.

Established 1828. Rebuilt and Enlarged 1850.

BRIDGEMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, NOS. 876 AND 878 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and choice selection of FIELD, HERB, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS; BULBOUS and TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. The Seeds are grown to order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

* Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittance) will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Catalogues furnished on application. v8-10 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE. PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.

San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills, HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS, MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES.

Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco. Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v8-1

Samuel Soule. NATHAN PAGE, Jr. SOULE & PAGE, Dealers in all kinds of LUMBER,

Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c. Corner of Market and Spear streets, San Francisco, Cal. v7-15 1/2

A. P. FLINT, Importer and Dealer in Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.

Special attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.

Also, AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY. Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS, Marysville. v7-15 3m

A liberal discount to the trade. v7-15 3m

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &c., PURCHASED BY RUD STEINBACH, No. 57 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY E. C. FOGG, Near the Gas Works (on the Levee), SACRAMENTO. v8-1 1/2

DR. S. F. ELLIOT, NOS. 4 AND 6 Court Block, Clay street, SAN FRANCISCO. v6-17

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell. N. REYNOLDS & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS. First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances v8-4

E. J. LOOMIS, COMMISSION MERCHANT And Wholesale Dealer in PRODUCE.

Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street, San Francisco. Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c. v8-1

R. H. BENNETT & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, STORE SHIP, Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain to Store. Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v8-9 3m

G. O. HUNTER, Flour Merchant, Corner of Front and Oregon streets, San Francisco. v8-3m

G. P. LOUCKS, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco. v7-19 3m

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPENE WORKS. 100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE. For sale at Pacific Oil and Campene Works. STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street. v8-2

10,000 GALLONS CAMPENE. For sale at the old rates. Pacific Oil and Campene Works. STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street. v8-2

40,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Campene Works. STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street. v8-2

10,000 GALLONS LARD OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Campene Works. STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street. v8-2

3,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Campene Works. STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street. v8-2

1,000 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL. For sale by Pacific Oil and Campene Works. STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street. v8-2

California Pickles. In reply to numerous inquiries as to the time my new CALIFORNIA PICKLES would be in market, I would say that by the first of August I shall be able to supply all orders for the above article. I trust those who have been long to make use of States' Pickles will give preference to "home manufactures," as we shall endeavor to raise a sufficient supply the present season to last through the year, and have them equal if not superior to those imported.

A. D. BAKER, California Pickle Warehouse, Sacramento street, below Davis. v8-3

Cordage Manufactory. WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from Pure Hemp, direct from Manila, and have constantly on hand

MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES; BALE ROPE AND WHALE LINE. TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street. v7-20 3m

To Poultry Raisers. A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price \$1. For sale by WARREN & CO., 177 Washington street, San Francisco. v7-7

Hay Baling Rope. THE undersigned are receiving by every clipper 2, 3 and 4-year Manila Hay Baling Rope, being a superior article to anything of the kind manufactured in this State. We would call the attention of Dealers, Farmers, etc., to our stock. For sale in lots to suit.

P. H. & P. A. OWENS, Ship Chandlers, 91 Front street. v7-23 3m

Powder! Powder!! 500 KEGS of Hazard Blasting Powder; 200 Kegs Mass Mill; 200 cases 12 lbs Hazard's; 500 " Dupont's; 500 Kegs gun, in 12 1/2, 6 1/2, 3 1/2 lb cans. For sale by LEWIS & COLLINS, Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Greyhounds for Sale. A FEW SUPERIOR GREYHOUND PUPS, warranted Full-Blooded, Apple at CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE, 130 Washington street (op stairs), San Francisco. v8-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Greatest Scenic Painting in the World! PANORAMA OF YOSEMITE VALLEY!

THIS grand Panoramic painting of the great Yosemite Valley, comprising the most striking scenic views ever placed on canvas, and presenting with the most perfect accuracy the entire valley, will be exhibited during the week of the State Fair at Stockton. The views embraced within the design cover

Over 700 Feet of Canvas, 20 Feet High! And are composed of TWENTY-TWO ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

By MONSIEUR CLAVEAU, One of the ablest Scenic Artists in our country.

This great work was first contemplated by the Mann Brothers, in August, 1855, and to accomplish their end, a trail and road had to be opened from Merced to the Valley, of over forty miles. This preparatory step, together with the work of the Artist, in sketching, painting and obtaining correct measurements of the principal Mountains and Falls, has occupied over Two Years, and cost many Thousands of Dollars.

This grand Picture of one of the most sublime and beautiful valleys in the world, contains within a space of twelve miles, more lofty mountains, more beautiful waterfalls and cascades, more transparent rivers and lakes; together with scenery of richer verdure and more varied landscape, than can be found in any other part of the world. These views will at once be so admitted by all who shall witness their exhibition, for every person who has ever visited this Valley has acknowledged it to be most truthfully as well as beautifully illustrated.

The Paintings will be exhibited a short time in all the prominent cities throughout the State, after which they will be taken to the Eastern States and to Europe. The Panorama will be fully explained by a gentleman who has made himself familiar with the Valley by personally examining it, together with its history and everything connected with it, so necessary to make a painting of this magnitude interesting.

Further particulars will be given at the Fair in small bills. MANN BROTHERS, v8-2 1/2

Mariposa, Sept. 8, 1857.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 Long Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

Books for Accountants to Please will like them also and fine Gold Pens will be beat made them never wrote Man on street never wrote trial and couldn't another by liked it stopped Europe honest return first loss end by Pencil Cohen them plaid wedding buy them courted follow calls jolly times things patent Foolscap paper Pictorial big Pic real buy one's wife tickled you and nice Port Monnaies Assistant Law Books Farmer's Family and boxes and Faber's Pencil Sharpers, &c., &c., &c.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 LONG WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO.

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NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 LONG WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' Department.

TO L. A. G.

Why didst thou weep?

[We are happy to present the annexed thoughts of our correspondent from the South, and hope to have the pleasure of frequent communications from the same source.]

I saw thee balance—'twas 'mid the gay crowd,
Where mirth was sounding in tones joyous, loud;
And sallies of wit, all sparkling and bright,
Fell from thy lips as fall flames of light.

I stood by thy side—I dreamt not thy heart
Held aught save thoughts that could pleasure impart;
I followed each glance—I gazed on thy face;
And dreamed I saw nought save joy's passing trace.

Soon marked I that thou hadst wandered away
From the throng where mirth and pleasure kept sway;
Thou wert standing alone and unnoticed by all;
Hast thou hung aside well their bondage and thrall.

Thou wert weeping! I tears, maiden, from thee I
Young, lovely, and loved, ah! what could it be,
That stirred thy heart's current, and saddened that brow?
Tears were not meant for one such as thou.

Why didst thou weep? Is thy heart but a grave,
Where bright hopes and fancies sleep 'neath the wave?
Are smiles but a veil that hides bitter thought?
Is thy soul, ah! maiden! with sorrow all fraught?

Met thought thy years were in number too few,
And thy cheek too fair, with tears to bedew;
Met thought that the dance, and laughter and song,
Did but to the bliss and happy belong.

Fain would I ask thee to fling once aside,
That gay, reckless air, that mantle of pride,
Yes, fain would I pray that thou wouldst reveal,
What flows 'neath that mask? what thoughts o'er thee steal?

Could I only tear the thin veil apart,
Which hides the fond thoughts that dwell in thy heart;
Could I but see thee the feelings that sleep,
I would not need ask, ah! why didst thou weep?

HORTENSE.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1857.

(For the California Farmer.)
Sabbath Morn.

Yes, 'tis Sabbath! in the wooded forest, by
The silver wandering streamlet, on the hill-top
and lawn. This day comes to each and all of
earth's denizens, whether in the hot, crowded,
sinful city, or the country which God is said to
have made; it reaches every nook and corner,
and visits all the by-places that lie beneath the
shifting, drifting clouds that variegated the lofty
arch of Heaven. This blessed morn breaks over
the hills of the Orient, where the superstitious
and benighted heathen yet prostrate and bend
the knee to blocks of wood and stone. The same
sun that warmed the roof of my childhood, now
comes dancing over the mountain height to gladden
my rude cot in the wilderness. The same
calm, holy Sabbath that is known elsewhere now
lingers on the cold brow of the mountain, and
along the sides of the snow-capped Sierras;
breathing the same peaceful calmness to weary
hearts, as when its chaste rays first fell upon the
infant Jesus, whose head was pillowed in the
cattle's manger, though afterwards destined to
wear a crown of lacerating thorns. Sabbath day!
ecstatic sound! from childhood I have loved the
word; its sweet cadence creeps way down into
the deep recesses of the heart, and steals along
the corridors of the troubled soul, with its gentle,
soothing influence, and pervades my whole being
with pure, unalloyed delight. The presence of
God is everywhere felt and known, for the traces
of His glorious handiwork are indelibly stamped
upon all surrounding objects, and all creation
humbly bow the knee in adoration, and proclaim
His greatness in a voice of thankfulness, that the
Lord of Sabaoth yet liveth. Even the feathered
songsters, under the leafy canopy, modulate their
small songs upon that day, and the glory of
Deity is gushing forth from their tiny throats,
warbled upon the still morning air, in tones of
melting sweetness. The hum of the industrious
bee is less noisy, partly forgetting his busy task;
his work suspended, he is buzzing half-lifeless
among the fragrant cowslips, forget-me-nots, and
bright daisies, for, like the lowing herd, they instinctively know it to be Sabbath morn. For, on
that day, the seal of rest and quietness is stamped
upon all Nature, for hath not the Lord said to
mortal man: "Six days shalt thou labor, and on
the seventh thou shalt rest?" Still as thought
comes the pure zephyr, and roams, tiptoe light,
along the leafy woodland shady bowers, stops to
kiss the blushing rose, then scampers on to the
mountain fastness, for is God not there? Did
not He breathe life into everything underneath
the sun? Even the cold stone contains a portion
of the great I AM! The Sabbath has ever been
a day revered by me, and, while yet a child, that
day was of more importance than any out of the
seven, and was looked forward to with more than
common interest. Did I not know that Sabbath
morn brought with it the pleasure of wearing
the little gingham dress, and those square-toed,
squeaking, red morocco shoes, which had, during
the week time, been stored away in Mother's best
closet, with so much care that a mouse dare not
look in, or a fly intrude his presence, to soil with
his small feet the much coveted Sunday-go-to-
meeting garments?

Then how noiselessly would our Mother move
about in the old brown farm-house. Much like
an angel's smile she wore, while pointing to the
old-fashioned clock in the far corner, saying,
"Father, the first bell is ringing, which admon-
ishes us to be gone." How quietly she placed her
arm within father's after closing the street gate,
which shut to with a gentle click behind her.
Strange how meek and christian-like her store-
colored dress looked to me, as she slowly walked
before us, two giggling girls, just far enough
in the rear to be under her control and the ever
watchful eye of a pious, tender-loving mother.
The sunlight seemed always brighter, and to
linger longer, as it streamed through the low
windows of the country meeting-house and fell

with a softening light upon its bare and un-
carpeted floor. The aged Preacher, Thornton,
wore a look more sanctified and heavenly as he
turned upward his half-shut eyes, while lining
the good hymn "My soul be on thy guard,"
etc., which in those days was sung by old folks
and young throughout the entire edifice. No
noisy, high-toned choir was found among them,
for every body carried the brown time-worn
hymn book, so every chick and child alike
might sing the song of praise to the God upon
high; their voices went heavenward from out
that country meeting-house, and for aught I
know, are yet being echoed along the distant
aiales and sunlit arches of Paradise, the strain
caught up by angelic harpers and received
through all eternity.

Reader, did you ever think old chancleer
seemed less clamorous on a Sabbath morn, than
any other? Well, say how, I always thought
he slept later, out of a pure Christian motive
and extreme delicacy, for fear of waking the
thousands then sleeping, just as though Sunday
morning was lazy, and came an hour or two be-
hind the other days of the week; and Morpheus,
too, was holding down many a sleepy eyelid with
his magnetic finger, and forbade the god of day
to be seen at an untimely hour wandering about
his dominion. I remember, as but yesterday,
how still everything used to be; so much so,
in fact, the silence that hung around the old
farm-house seemed oppressive, and sometimes
quite audible.

But oh! the blessed Sabbath day and all those
by-gone times that now cling to me, and rises
upon the surface of the heart, and the holy re-
membrance yet comes, twining about the soul,
like fresh spring flowers or copious showers of
amethyst. * * * I listen and look about me
another moment and the dream of youth is
vanished, is flown, and the stern reality of a life
in the California mountains comes staring me
full in the face; and to know that I am at this
moment far away from the church-going bell,
and all that made the days of my early child-
hood peaceful and happy. All this rushes upon
my fancy and sweeps across the harp of thought
to give a saddened tone to my present hour of
enjoyment. For we would hardly know it to
be the Lord's day, if it were not for the many
loafers and idlers passing by the door way.
Swearing, bathing, and horse racing, go to
make up the quota of amusement of the day,
for those who have a passion for hot water, and
a mania for fine looking caballeros. And such is
Sierra Valley. ORDELL C. HOWE.

Noble Compliment to Woman.

No orator more appropriate than the eloquent
Everett to pay the just and well merited as well
as beautiful tribute to woman, as he has done in
the two cases named in the extract of his recent
speech on Washington, as delivered at Cambridge,
Mass:

Witness that heroic, aye that angelic vestal,
Florence Nightingale, who beneath the eyes of
admiring Europe and admiring Asia, walked, with
serene unconcern, for more than a twelvemonth,
the pestilential wards of a hospital; witness our
not less heroic countrywoman, Mary Patten,
whose name is hardly known to the public, the
wife of a merchant ship-master, who, far off on
the lonely Pacific, with no eye to witness and no
voice to cheer her, when her husband was taken
down by illness, now tended him in his cabin, as
none but a devoted wife can tend a stricken hus-
band, now took his place on the quarter-deck of
his forlorn vessel; took her observation every day
with the sextant, laid down the ship's course on
the chart, cheered and encouraged the desponding
crew, arrested the mutinous chief mate, who was
for creeping into the nearest port, and who, on
the score of seamanship alone, was not worthy to
kiss the dust beneath the feet of the lion-hearted
woman; and who, poor young wife as she was,
hardly twenty years of age, and already over-
shadowed with the sacred primal sorrow of her
sex, yet with a strong will and a stout heart,
steered her husband's vessel, through storm and
through calm, from Cape Horn to San Francisco.

DEFINITION OF KISS.—A kiss is defined in
a love letter written in 1769, and translated from
the German: "What is a kiss? A kiss is, as it
were, a seal, expressing our sincere attachment;
the pledge of future union; a human heart, a
present, which at the time it is given is taking
from us the impression of an ivory coral press;
crimson balsam for a love-wounded heart; a sweet
bite of the lip; an affectionate pinching of heart;
a delicious dish which is eaten with scarlet spoons;
a sweetmeat which does not satisfy our hunger;
a fruit which we planted and gathered at the
same time; the quickest exchange of questions
and answers of two lovers; the fourth degree of
love.

"MADAM," said a husband to his young wife,
in a little altercation, which will sometimes
spring up in "the best of families." "When a man
and his wife have quarreled, and each considers
the other at fault, which of the two ought to be
the first to advance towards a reconciliation?"
"The best-natured and wisest of the two," said
the wife, putting up her rosy mouth for a kiss,
which was given with an unction. She had con-
quered!

A comic poet, who wrote before the recent re-
vival of hooped petticoats, seems to have had the
spirit of prophecy which was anciently ascribed
to poets as well as the regular cates. Hear him
talk:

"Behold some damsel, slender as a reed,
And fair as slender—beautiful indeed—
Suddenly grow to such enormous size
That you can scarcely half believe your eyes!
Spreading to seem, with each succeeding minute,
St. Peter's dome! with a small child stuck in it!"

CLEANSING MOUTHS.—To wash fine moulins,
without injuring the colors, take some white bran
—about two quarts for a lady's dress—and boil
it for half an hour in soft water, then allow it to
cool, strain the liquid, and use it as a substitute
for soap suds. It removes the dirt from the ma-
terial like soap, is inert in regard to the colors,
and requires to be rinsed out in only one clean
water, and starching is unnecessary.

A witty doctor says that tight-lacing is a pub-
lic benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish
girls, and leaves the wise ones to grow up to be
women.

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,

Front Street, Corner of Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, &c.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY
receiving by every Clipper Ship from the East, and
by every Steamer via the Isthmus, a complete and ex-
tensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE!
SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET.
By one of the firm, which will be sold at the lowest mar-
ket prices, and to which the attention of city and country
buyers is invited.
Particular attention is called to their select stock of
NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS,
Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of
Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,
Always on hand, together with a
Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,
A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY,
Comprising
EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED
PATENT SHIRTS.

Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10.
Ravens'-Ducks.
Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc.
(For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO,
A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing,
Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts;
together with every article to be found in the
Dry Goods line.

ORDERS
FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front street, corner Sacramento.
v8-1 3m

At the New York Dry Goods Store!

RICH SILK ROBES,
NEW STYLE OF STELLA SHAWLS,
RICH CASHMERE SCARFS,
French Lawns and Organdies,
FRENCH CAMBRICS
AND JACONETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' SKIRTS—Hooped Skeleton;
CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND
EMBROIDERED—LADIES' AND
MISSSES' ENGLISH AND
GERMAN ROSE;
Gents' Shirts, Drawers and
HOSIERY;
TOGETHER WITH
A large stock of Carpetings, Mattings, Blan-
kets, Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins,
Towels, Sadinetts, Cassimeres,
Brown and Bleached
Shirtings and
Sheetings.
—
JUST RECEIVED
AT THE
NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,
53 Montgomery Street,
BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.

BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO. v8-4

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!

The undersigned has just received a splendid assort-
ment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISSSES' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The Best Assortment in San Francisco.

LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much
superior to anything ever before offered.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our
goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

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BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever
before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
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PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
AT this popular place of amusement there
is the LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIV-
ING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited on
this Coast.

Among them may be seen the Grizzly Bear called
"Samson," weighing over 1500 pounds; one Russian Brown
Bear, weighing about 1100 pounds; another Grizzly,
weighing 1000; a Black Hyena Bear; two Rocky Moun-
tain White Bears; the Red Bear of California; three
Black Cubs; two Cinnamon Cubs; one Mammoth Pig;
Also, a great variety of other Wild Animals, together
with the California Lion and Tiger, Elk, Deer, Sea Leop-
ard, Catamount, Ant. Eater, Prairie Wolf, Eagle, and
other large Birds. Besides a collection of Stuffed Birds,
such as cannot be found on this or any other coast.
A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.
Open every Day and Evening (Sunday excepted).
Admission, 50 cents.

50
v8-1

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND
PURE VINEGAR,
No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front,
v8-2 3m
SAN FRANCISCO.

Sliced Apples.
50
v8-1 HALF BBLs. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to
fresh.
BRADSHAW & CO.,
Cor. California and Sansome streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S
GINGER WINE
THE UNPARALLELED POPU-
larity of this famous Beverage, owing
to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic
and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has
proved it to be the most health-giving and
Invigorating Medicinal Beverage
That is known to and recommended by
The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS pos-
sess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo,
N. Y., and in San Francisco, the
Most Extensive Manufactories in the World
For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;
And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST
materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles
that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior
GINGER WINE
Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find
consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,
Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for
this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,
Warranted to be the pure Juice of Juniper Berry.
TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP
Has been confessed by consumers to be the
best article in use, as it is made from pure
Raspberries, gathered in New York and New
Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,
Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum
and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to
the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters
Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and
acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters
Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot
deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger
Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and
the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found
in almost every public and private house in the United
States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of
Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits
in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription:
"TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner
Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, Cal-
ifornia."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every
description, manufactured by
M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;
JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and
R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.,
Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum.
v7-23 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock
of every article in their line, which they will
sell on as favorable terms as any house in the
State.

We give particular attention to the importation and
sale of the very best class of Domestic Liquors, and would
particularly recommend our
Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;
Very Fine Old Cider Brandy—Apple Jack-
From New Jersey; and
Old Virginia Peach Brandy;
1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey
and Gin.

Also, all the Choicest Brands of
Fine Old French Brandy;
Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon
OLD PALE SHERRY;
VERY OLD PORT WINE
IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of
N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED
CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;
And Sole Importers of
MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S
Very Superior Cabinet Champagne
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
59 Front street, bet. Sacramento and California sts.,
v8-1 3m
San Francisco.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following
different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the
PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different
kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the
above varieties are to be had at 12-15 cents a glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchants street, near City Hall.

Lyons & Co's Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.

THE undersigned beg leave to make
known to their friends and patrons
that they are hard at work doing all
they can to supply the orders that are
rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for
the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have
awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or com-
petition—
"Competition is the life of trade."
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field
and an open road, and abide the judgment of the public
most cheerfully.

LYONS & CO., Empire Brewery,
106 Jessie street, San Francisco
v8-1

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND
PURE VINEGAR,
No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front,
v8-2 3m
SAN FRANCISCO.

Sliced Apples.
50
v8-1 HALF BBLs. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to
fresh.
BRADSHAW & CO.,
Cor. California and Sansome streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOODWIN & CO.
GROCERS,
191 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stocks of Groceries in the Market.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
v8-3

W. M. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,
NO. 68 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
AND ANTI-FRICTION OR
Babbitt
Metal Castings,
CHURCH
Steamboat Bells,
FORCE
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.
COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v7-21 3m
J. T. MILLS. G. M. DAVIS

MILLS & DOLL,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES,
Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware,
&c., &c.,
Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre
STOCKTON, Cal.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Pa-
lor, Air-Tight and other Stoves,
Rooding, Jobbing of every description done to order,
a manager that cannot fail to suit.
Wind Mills made to order, cheap.
Stockton, August, 1857. v8-1 3m

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL,
SKINS AND FURS.
OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S
Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 21 and Matreets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
PORTER & NICHOLS, Petaluma.
WM. ARAM, San Jose.
L. C. EVERETT, Gilroy.
R. C. MYERSON, Los Angeles. v8-1 3m

LIBRERIA ESPAÑOLA,
EN FRENTE DE LA PLAZA.
W. SCHLEIDEN'S
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WASHINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.
French, Spanish, English, German and Italian Books
STATIONERY.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOOKS AND MUSIC.
PIANOS FOR SALE. v8-3 3m

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny).
By JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds,
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets,
Comforters, and everything in the
above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Furs and
Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and
retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (31 door below Kearny).
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed
with neatness and dispatch. v8-8

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps,
97 Front street, corner of Market,
San Francisco. v7-17

WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS,
Music Stools and Piano Covers,
No. 16 Montgomery street
(Between Sutter and Post streets), San Francisco.
Exclusive Agents for the sale of
THE STODDART PIANO FORTE
AND
THE PRINCE MELODEON.
Piano Fortes for Hire. v8-3 3m
C. MAIN. E. H. WINCHESTER

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Harness, Saddles, Brides,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE WARE, &c.,
No. 83 Battery Street,
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment
Concord Stage Harnesses, Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best
quality, constantly on hand. v8-2 3m

J. T. PIDWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140 North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BEDDING, MATTRESSES, PALLIASES,
Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, Etc., Etc.
Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly
attended to. v8-1 3m

BERFORD & CO.,
OCEAN
EXPRESS,
Office—cor. Washington and Battery streets
(Under Nicaragua Steamship Company).
Office, New York—172 Broadway.
Freight, Treasure and Packages of every description
forwarded to and from all parts of the Atlantic
States and Europe, at the lowest rates.
Collections made, and everything pertaining to
Express Business promptly attended to. v8-1 3m

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1857.

NUMBER 12.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this Journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing.

(CONTINUED.)

Editors FARMER: When land has been properly broken up and loosened to a greater depth than it was formerly cultivated, that portion of it which was laying compact and inert, and whose productive powers were not so situated as to be serviceable, by the happy event are made capable of receiving the full benefit of the invigorating influences of air, heat, and moisture, working in unison, and gradually reducing it from its probably natural sterility to becoming a fertile soil. That the land so broken up is not only susceptible of absorbing and retaining rain-water for the uses of vegetation, but is also so circumstanced, by means of the free admission of air, as to undergo chemical and other changes which soon assimilate it in color and quality to the soil on the surface, is a well known fact—the way in which this is effected it may not be amiss to inquire into.

How far the three great agencies—air, and heat, and moisture—are the mainsprings of the machinery of Nature, we need not inquire. They are at least its regulators. Let us confine our attention to the subject under consideration; except so far as it may be necessary to call in extraneous testimony to establish our case. We know that the atmosphere which surrounds the earth is not deficient of weight, and as it extends for miles beyond the earth's surface, bears on it with a pressure which one at first has some difficulty in believing—finding its way into every little crevice, and mixing with everything exposed to its influence. We know also that that portion of the earth which is more immediately under the rays of the sun, and also the atmosphere above it, get warmer in consequence—that this atmosphere gets rarefied; and that the colder air from beyond comes in to supply its place. The laws of nature are not partially applied. From these facts we discover that the interstices of the loosened soil must be filled with air, and also that it must circulate in those interstices. To make this more evident in regard to the latter statement: Let us suppose every little crevice in the loose mold, in the morning at sunrise, filled with air. No sooner does the sun begin to warm the earth, than this air, as it also gets warmer, from a law of its nature endeavors partially to escape, so that the quantity left behind may be in exact ratio to the greater degree of heat to which it is exposed; and continues so escaping till this is accomplished. Again, when the sun withdraws his rays, and the earth and surrounding air get gradually cooler, the warm air inclosed in the soil gets pressed out by, or mixed up with, the colder air from without, of which the interstices under the circumstances are enabled to contain a greater quantity; and thus a constant circulation is maintained.

Similar movements take place in the moisture of the soil. The sponge-like character of the loosened ground gives it capillary capabilities. When the air in its interstices, getting too warm to remain, forces its way out, the moisture with which it is in contact, partly transformed into gas, presses upwards as a substitute, and thus carries its modifying properties towards the soil on the surface, at a time when it is most in want of it—its place again being supplied by that which is forth removed.

The circumstances of air circulating in the soil, and of that on the surface being supplied with moisture from a greater depth, naturally induce us to inquire whether the atmospheric air which thus permeates it is pure air, and whether this moisture is pure water. Those of us who have lived in great cities know that such is the quantity of smoke and other vapors hanging over some of them—London for instance—that in a few years the walls of even a new house get quite blackened; and also in the country, we are every day witnesses of more or less combustion, decomposition, and decay taking place—what becomes of all those extraneous matters with which the air is getting constantly loaded? One thing is certain, the air of the atmosphere cannot be pure. Again, admitting that rain-water is pure, which however scarcely seems possible, considering that it is the drippings of such a dirty atmosphere as ours turns out to be, is it not certain that after rains and earths of various sorts, abounding in decaying vegetable and animal matters, have been soaking in it (it may be for months) that it is in a still less pure condition than atmospheric air?

The subject becomes interesting. If we can

prove, that by plowing the ground to an unusual depth, it absorbs a large portion of the rain-water which falls on it—that the rain-water thus absorbed is retained in the soil—that it rises as it is wanted; and if we have also reason to suppose that it contains the remains of vegetables and animals, which we know to be manures, we might not only be enabled to dispense with irrigation, but also be furnished without labor with manure brought to us by nature herself. If we can prove that the atmosphere is loaded with such matter, and that the deeply-loosened soil is gifted with a sort of breathing capability, by means of which it takes in air from it at one time, which after retaining for a while it again gives out, and that these proceedings are going on day after day, have we not reason to suppose that those little crevices in which it circulates would after a time get clogged up with the richest kind of manure, just as a chimney does with soot? The gradually deepening color of the loosened subsoil and its increased fertility prove that it is so. There is no doubt of the occurrence of these facts. They are based on laws too firmly established to be upset by argument. And rain-water is not pure. Pereira found a carbonaceous substance, and traces of sulphates, chlorides, and calcareous matter, the usual impurities of the first rain-water of a shower. Zimmerman found oxide of iron, and chloride of potassium; Liebig, ammonia; Brande, chloride of sodium, sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, and oxide of manganese. All these we know to be constituents of plants, and consequently elements of manure. The impurities of atmospheric air we do not require an analysis of to ascertain. We knew them before they assumed their gaseous form. They are composed of those animal and vegetable matters which we saw decaying before our eyes, and the rank smell of which made us aware of the rapidity with which their transformation was being effected. They are manures too, of the most valuable character, and so finely comminuted as to be immediately available, so soon as we can get hold of them, for occupying a similar position, and discharging similar duties to those which they did before—namely, becoming the components of plants, and afterwards of animals.

Thus, we find that independent of any transformation of the components of the soil, by being merely loosened and stirred up it is enabled to procure these vegetable and mineral matters which are essential to the growth of plants, but which without such operation, although they be kindly brought by benevolent Nature to its very door, would only be wasted. That the new soil has latent resources of its own, I shall endeavor to show in my next communication.

AGRICOLA.

Millerton, Sept. 22d, 1857.

MECHANICS' FAIR.

Exhibition of Flowers.

What brighter lot than with the Flowers to breathe
The Spring's and Summer's warm reviving air!
And when thy toil is done gay garlands wreath
To mingle with the maiden's glossy hair!

Each rare exotic from the burning zone,
Or from the distant islands of the sea,
Shall mingle fragrant blossoms with our own,
Repay all thy care by pleasing thee.

And thou wilt love the flowers! The poets say
They are the alphabet which angels read!
Perchance some lessons to thy heart may stray,
Oh, guard them for thy coming hour of need.

The Floral Exhibition, both natural and artificial, was one of the most gratifying character, and one of which both the exhibitor and lovers of Flora, our City and our State, may well be proud.

Although the gratifying taste in buying flowers, and the "beautifying home" in cultivating, is looked upon by the economical utilitarian as an unnecessary extravagance, yet there is a NATURAL voice in most hearts that turns to the FLOWERS for that sweet companionship—that communion—that no other earthly created thing can satisfy. O, we indeed pity that being that treads this fair world without the love of flowers.

We looked upon the display of flowers as one of the most beautiful features of the Mechanics' Fair. The whole floral arrangement was one that truly beautified the hall. It gave a happy relief to the eye, and the fragrance that was breathed from these "gifts of the gods," came upon the senses like a fresh breath from "Arabia the blest." The whole centre of the Hall, or rather the Rotunda, was filled with as fine a display of pot-plants, and cut-flowers, and floral designs as but few exhibitions in older States could make.

The basin of the fountain was filled with the Lilly and other appropriate water-plants, while on the outer circle stood large showy plants and vases of bouquets, and pyramids of flowers and rich and fragrant spices.

On the right wing from the fountain stood encircled, the very splendid collection of plants from W. C. Walker, Esq., of the Golden Gate Nursery, San Francisco. To a connoisseur of plants, to an experienced grower, this collection would be viewed as the pre-eminent collection at the Exhibition, and it was indeed a most valuable one for California, as it included a large number of new and rare species suitable for cultivation in this State, and which have been introduced into the country and reared at great cost, and without regard to immediate emolument.

The collection of Mr. Walker was very handsomely graced by a miniature garden forming the centre of the group. It was a work exquisitely designed and executed by Mr. Nelson, Foreman of the Gardens. The miniature garden was placed upon a raised platform, and was arranged with walks, arbors, blooming plants, ornamental shrubbery, and all the usual groupings of a beautiful garden, ornamental fences around, fountains playing, visitors around, in the background a splendid mansion or rather residence in the form of an Italian Villa cottage. It was a truly elegant design, and highly honorable to Mr. Nelson the designer, to the Gardens, and collection of plants he represented.

The following is the list of plants on exhibition by the Golden Gate Nursery. Of the splendid Acacia tribe there were on exhibition fifteen varieties, and this collection we esteem one of the best species of ornamental trees of the Pacific Coast for true grace and beauty:

Acacia lanceolata.	Asapanthus umbellata.
" tenuifolia.	Heliopsis, two varieties.
" leprosa.	Cestrum diurnum.
" do nana.	" aurantiacum.
" Dicksonii.	" nocturnum.
" Saligna.	Sedum, two varieties.
" Lanii.	" abrotanifolium.
" gracilis.	Abelia floribunda.
" latifolia.	Equisetum arborum.
" species not named.	Boravia triphylla.
" longifolia.	Rochia falcata.
" various leaved.	Diosma species.
" Armata.	Vinca rosea.
" Knowlesii.	" Alba.
" dealbata.	Fuchsia, fifteen varieties.
" rubra.	Juniperus humilis.
" species not named.	Cyclops.
" linearis.	Metrodorus lanceolata.
" species not named.	Lobelia erina.
" viciifolia.	Plumbago capensis.
Cassia bicolor.	Philotheca tubiflora.
Salvia splendens.	Myrtles.
Magnolia grandiflora.	Mammillaria species.
Myrica species.	Cacta monstrosa.
Streptocarpus Rexii.	Melocactus lutes.
Cactus Jenkensoni.	Euphorbia splendens.
Mammillaria species.	Melocactus species.
Epiphyllum truncatum.	Pomegranate.
Cactus flagelliformis.	Oralis Bowii.
Manausia species.	Cereus glaucus.
Glossinum speciosum.	Thunbergia aurantiaca.
Lobelia erina grandiflora.	Linaria mixta.
Zinnia capensis.	White geranium.
Stevia senata.	Clorodendron fragrans.
Cytisus ovata.	Casseria species.
Lotus Jacobaea.	Hoya Belli.
Har's foot fern.	Apple geranium.
Glossinum, four varieties.	Fig tree.
Salvia patens.	Cacta speciosa.
Myoporum species.	Davallia latifolia.
Double red Oleanders.	Eucalyptus linearis.
Panicum paniculata.	" species.
Emallonia variegata.	" red gum tree.
Mammillaria Barclayana.	Abutilon venustum.
Melochia heterophylla.	Lophospermum erubescens.
Wax plant.	Linaria mixta.
Arabian Jasmine.	Callas.
Adiantum concinnum.	Begonia manicata.
Hibiscus arborea.	Two Erythraea Japonica.
Akebia mollis.	One large plant of the blooming Cactus.
Dove plant.	

The above collection consisted of one hundred and twenty-five plants, all handsomely grown, and embracing one hundred and fourteen distinct varieties of plants.

The collections of cut roses from the Golden Gate Nursery were of the most choice kinds, many of entire new varieties, and none of an inferior sort, numbering eighty-four varieties. The Roses, during the Fair, were continually replaced, and the rooms made fragrant with their odors.

The collection of Dahlias, from the same garden, was very large, and consisting of all the new sorts in cultivation at the East, beyond question the best collection in this country, made a very beautiful display, and we hesitate not to say, taking the high character of the plants, and the manner of their culture, the collection of Roses and Dahlias was the premier display of the season. It was such a display as every lover of Flora would acknowledge was honorable to our State.

The left wing from the fountain was very handsomely grouped with well-grown plants from the United States Nursery, from the growing of Mr. James O'Donnell, and gave a very showy and lively appearance to that portion of the Hall, and made the whole center of the Exhibition Room a perfect bouquet of plants, and in unison with the surrounding objects.

The collection of plants from the United States Nursery consisted of the following:

Two Ceanothus plants—the beautiful ornamental tree, indigenous to California.	One large Australian Acacia tree.
Nine Camellia Japonica.	Five Arabis, flowering trees, three varieties.
Four large Arbor Vitae.	One Cypress tree.
Nineteen Fuchsias, four varieties.	One large Acacia.
One flowering Cactus, very handsome.	Four Habrothanas, flowering trees.
Twenty Heliopsis, four varieties.	Four Paeonia Flowers, flowering.
Six large Roses, four varieties.	Twelve Geraniums, four varieties.
One Honeyuckle.	One large Pinus pumila, flowering shrub.
Two Lemon Verbena.	One large Bromelia.
Six Justicia Cornice.	One Acacia Japonica.
Two large double-flowering Myrtles.	Two Calla Lilies.
Six Plumbago Capensis.	Two large Ummus.
Four Veronice.	Two Australian Creepers.
Eight large Australian Acacia trees.	One large White Jessamine.
One large Scotch Broom, fragrant.	One large Scotch Broom, fragrant.
Four varieties Honeyuckle.	

Mr. O'Donnell made a very splendid display of Roses at the opening, and kept a continual collection, which added much to the beauty of the scene in this department of the exhibition. Mr. O'D's collection consisted of seventy-five varieties of Roses, many of which were very beautiful, and those generally sought for. There was also a very handsome display of Dahlias. We cannot omit to notice the finely grown Evergreen Ceanothus trees, which we esteem highly worthy of special notice; a plant indigenous to California, and one of the finest Evergreens known among the species, either for a hedge, or as an ornamental tree or shrub. Mr. O'Donnell has been successful in growing this tribe, and deserves great praise for his exertions and success in his business.

A handsome collection of Dahlias, all shown as seedlings, were exhibited by James Hutchinson, son of Alameda. Many of them were of very beautifully cupped petals, and gave promise of beauty and worth, as they shall be fully tested. Mr. H. exhibited a beautiful climber, the Chaeolus Carracala—truly a most superb vine; also, the Cactus Jenkensoni, in bloom, and flowers of the Mesquifolius.

George Lee of Oakland, exhibited a fine specimen of the Night-blooming Cereus, preserved in spirits.

Henry A. Sonntag, of Mission Dolores, also exhibited the Night-blooming Cereus, preserved in spirits.

Mrs. O. C. Pratt, lady of Judge Pratt of this city, exhibited a superb collection of Preserved Flowers, consisting of two jars of choice Flowers, Roses and Camellias, and other fine specimens, finely preserved in spirits. One case of Dried Flowers, tastefully arranged; all being, undoubtedly, "leaflets in memory." One case of Flowers of Oregon, interspersed with native bees and insects, that play among the flowers; these were all arranged with fine taste.

Mrs. Pratt also exhibited four cases of Dried Flowers and Mosses, arranged in baskets and wreaths, under glass, all in the highest order of taste and judgment, and most exquisitely done. This fine display we trust will induce many others to preserve such mementos of home and friends. These evidences of taste honor the possessor. They are remembrances that delight the eye, improve the heart, and will live forever.

Mrs. Howell, of San Francisco, placed on the fruit table a vase of Wax Flowers, so perfectly done that none but experienced florists could hardly detect they were not real. The Passion Flower, the Camellia, the Rose, and in fact all were so admirably executed, we pronounce them the most perfect specimens of wax-flowers we ever saw, and deserve a most honorable notice.

Beautiful specimens of the Tuber Rosa, with its fragrant odors, and the graceful Phlox Reevesii, were exhibited by Mrs. Sanford, from Shell Mound, San Antonio.

L. Ricard, florist, on Washington street, sent in seven fancy wire-worked Baskets, with Plants and Flowers; they were very showy.

The Willow Glen Nursery was represented by four large pyramidal bouquets—very showy—arranged by John Connor.

From the garden of R. O. Page, a collection of California flowers and handsome bouquets; also, a very handsome Garden Chair, formed from the Ceanothus (and on the branches were feeding the silk-worm) of our native variety, found on the sand-hills back of our city.

Beautiful specimens of the Algae (mosses) of the Pacific were exhibited by Mrs. Sanders; there were quite a number of pieces elegantly arranged. Some of them were gathered at North Beach, others at Nahant, Massachusetts—sweet remembrances of New England.

A very beautiful grouping of thirty varieties of our native flowers, painted upon cards and arranged with a frontispiece, and two framed pieces, one by Mrs. Julia Ludlum, and one by Emma Ludlum, pupils of Mrs. D. E. Barton, and two pieces by Mrs. B. O. Devoe, also a pupil of Mrs. Barton, and another "by a pupil" attracted much attention and praise.

A large frame, with a pyramid of dried flowers, most superbly arranged, composed of the choicest of Flora's gifts—her gems—and around which was traced and placed a wreath of delicate flowers and evergreens. We gazed upon it long, and consider it a chef d'oeuvre of the art. It was numbered 366, and in delicate penmanship was inscribed "Belen Ainsa."

A very handsome collection of dried flowers, gathered in California at different times and in different places, beautifully arranged, bore the name of Mrs. M. E. Rogers.

Two large and handsome gilt frames inclosed collections of choice dried flowers. The whole design of these pieces bespoke a peculiar interest in this work. We found the interpretations beneath the flowers, and traced the soul of the work, as one traces the lines upon the monumental stone, which marks the place of departed beauty, love and sweet memory. Underneath

one was written: "Links of the past and present, sweet remembrances of happy hours. May the pleasant associations connected with them ever be as green, as fresh, and as sweet to Lizzie, as were the Flowers while blooming." Underneath the other was written: "The Flowers to Lizzie. Thanks, dear Lizzie, for preserving us so prettily. We will cherish thy memory with affection while we live—for none know thee but to love thee, none know thee but to praise."

It is such works that bespeak a cultivated mind and heart, and a love of home and of friends, linking them with the beautiful, good and true, and will ever honor and make happy the possessor of such tastes, which the world cannot destroy.

There may have been other exhibitions, but we have not intentionally omitted a single instance, knowingly. If any are omitted, we will thank them to send us a memorandum, and we will speak of them together with the Collection of Wax Fruits in our next.

The whole Floral Exhibition was honorable to the exhibitors and to our State.

CLOSING OF THE MECHANICS FAIR.

Address of President Sime.

The First Annual Fair of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, after delighting and instructing vast audiences of our people, daily and nightly, for three weeks, closed on Saturday evening last, in courtesy to the State Agricultural Fair which opened on Tuesday, 29th inst. This was a graceful acknowledgment of the intimate connection existing between the Mechanic and the Agriculturist; and although we regret the necessity of closing this beautiful Exhibition so soon, we cannot but point to it with pride and exultation, as a tangible evidence of the future greatness and prosperity of our State.

The total receipts of the Exhibition were \$19,275 55; expenditures about \$11,000, including \$1,253 given to the Protestant and Catholic Orphan Asylums (one day's receipts), leaving a balance to the Institute of over \$8000. The receipts of the first day's exhibition were \$1,961.

The following neat and able Address by Mr. John Sime, President of the Institute, closed the Exhibition:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Fellow Members of the Mechanics' Institute:

The exhibition of skill in the mechanical arts, initiated by the enterprise of the Association over which I have the honor to preside, and for the great success of which we are so deeply indebted to the kind and liberal encouragement of the citizens of San Francisco, will terminate this evening; and it is but proper in me, as the organ of our Association, to address you a few remarks, in part explanatory of the objects contemplated by the projectors of this movement, as well as to convey to the numerous visitors who have gratified us by their attendance and support, the warm and grateful thanks of the mechanics of San Francisco.

The enterprise so successfully carried out, was undertaken, not for purposes of sordid gain, but was conceived in an honorable ambition by some of the mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers of this city, to display to their fellow-citizens their ability to compete with older and more favored manufacturers in the Eastern and European States, in those branches of industry of the greatest importance to our adopted State. In other words, we desired to afford you convincing proofs that it was no longer necessary for you to submit to delays, hazards and expense attending foreign importations, for the supply of mechanical articles most needed in this State; but that here, in your own home, the intelligence, skill, enterprise and industry of the mechanics of San Francisco were adequate to the wants created by the rapidly increasing development of the internal trade, agricultural and metallic resources of the State. Great obstacles were encountered by us in the outset. The novelty of the effort; the lukewarmness of some; the timidity of others; the difficulty of engaging in our common enterprise the skill and labors of a class, many of whom were unable to divert their attention from daily occupations—all combined to fetter our energies, increase our labors, and cast a shadow of doubt upon our success. Whether or not we have triumphed over our difficulties will best be determined by the verdict that you will pronounce. Should that judgment be favorable, a new impulse and higher stimulant will be communicated to our Institute, and induce us, in another year, to put forth fresh energies, to present to our fellow-citizens an Association still worthier of the mechanics of California, and more deserving of your encouragement and praise.

It is a matter of self-gratulation with us, ladies and gentlemen, that we have accomplished so much in so short a time. Turn back a few years, and where now are reared the lofty structures beneath whose roofs are heard the busy hum and din of industry, were to be seen but hills of sand and barren wastes. In place of conducting hither steamers at vast expense, and with danger to their hardy navigators, within ten minutes' walk of this spot have been constructed—and will be whenever necessity requires—steamers that would grace the Father of Waters, so justly celebrated for its noble specimens of naval architecture. The specimens of sugar in its crude state obtained from the beet-root, and those refined by the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, will attest our ability to dispense with foreign supplies. Manufactured articles in wood, paper, furs, tapestry, &c., are additional proof of the eminence which our artisans have already attained, under disadvantages not easily comprehended, except by those who have contended against them; while the extensive and varied assortment of machinery—from the model engine, as delicate in its construction as the finest chronometer, to the

(CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.)

Farm Fencing.

EDITORS FARMER: I now design to write a few words on the subject of making fences, and at the same time of making them out of good cedar posts and pine plank, supported by a ditch three to four feet wide and the same deep. This I consider makes a good fence, such an one as will turn stock, and secure crops from the encroachments of even stock like those that have had three to five lessons in California, by the way of such fences as Ben Bolt suggests to the farmers to make. Now I suppose that Ben and myself could no more agree on the way of farming and the style of making fences than we look alike; yet I will admit that Ben's wife is correct in her plans. Our friend down South has spotted him, so we pass.

I make a fence after this style, to wit: take cedar posts, six to seven feet long, from four to six inches square, plant them eighteen inches in the ground, then put on two planks six inches wide each, and then make a ditch three and a half to four feet wide, and three to four feet deep, at the same time taking great care to support the posts in a firm manner by the embankment of dirt; always placing the ditch on the outside of the fence, so that breachy stock cannot have access to the fence. From this location I have to go thirty to thirty-five miles for my cedar posts and the same distance for lumber to construct a fence with. It costs thirty-seven to fifty cents a rod to get the ditch dug and posts set. Posts cost, delivered, thirty cents each; lumber \$55 to \$60 per thousand.

Total cost the rod as follows:

Two posts to each rod, - - - -	60c
16 1/2 feet plank, at \$60 per M. - -	99
Making ditch and board, - - - -	62 1/2
Nails and putting on plank, - - -	12 1/2

Total cost per rod, - - - - \$2 34

It is my opinion that it will not exceed \$2 50 per rod, at which price it would cost \$1600 to fence 160 acres, or \$3200 to inclose one section. 160 acres planted to barley and producing a yield of only twenty bushels to each acre, and that sold on the ground at two cents a pound, would fetch \$3200—twice the original cost of fencing 160 acres; leaving \$1600 for seed, hired labor, team-work and thrashing expenses.

Now we will look at the yield: 640 acres, at a cost of \$3200 for fencing, and a produce of twenty bushels per acre or a total of \$12800, would leave for seed, labor, planting, harvesting and thrashing, \$9,600 at a dollar a bushel or two cents a pound for the grain; and where no fence is made it takes a little more seed to sow the ground allowing some for stock on the start; and as soon as the blade makes its appearance out of the ground, it will require from three to four men to watch the crop, three to six horses for three to six days, three to five pike-poles for stubbing cattle, one grappling-hook to tear their flesh with, and a goodly number of guns to wound and mutilate stock with—and at the same time engender much ill-feeling amongst neighbors; and after all get a very poor chance of a crop; then pronounce farming a poor business, more particularly so if planting is done on lands that are not plowed more than two to four inches deep, as Ben Bolt suggests, and with fences no better than his.

Now would it not be a good thing for every farmer to try and make good fences. Let me have one rod in peace, and I would prefer it to a whole section in war, and no fence.

More anon, I. D. MORLEY.
TOLUENE RIVER, Sept. 10th, 1857.

Hard and Soft Water for Irrigation.

We have read with much pleasure a concise, practical, and common sense article on the above subject, by the Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of New York, and give to our readers a synopsis of his views:

Mr. D. noticing an account of the experiments of G. W. Coffin in irrigating his farm, replies to Mr. C.'s statement that his experiments disprove Mr. Dickinson's position, that hard water is useless for irrigation, and gives some facts in his own experience to sustain his views. His first trial of irrigation was at Raritan, N.J., on a small meadow. The water from a spring brook was turned upon the piece, and as he says, "the effects were so beneficial that the passers by observed and spoke of its great growth." Although the region about Raritan abounded in lime-stone quarries, the water of this spring was found to be entirely soft.

His next was in Seneca county, New York, with lime-stone water. A stream of this water was turned upon a lot of four or five acres of fine wheat land which was laid down to meadow. There was no increase of crop the first nor the second year, and they found that in the third and fourth the grass was much inferior to that upon adjoining tracts. The water was then turned off, the whole field summer fallowed, and a crop of wheat sown. The yield was less by some five or six bushels per acre, than upon other portions, and five years of cultivation failed to restore it to its original fertility.

His third observation of the effects of irrigation was in Putnam county, at the head waters of the Croton, on the farm of Daniel Drew. Here was observed an immense yield on the irrigated portions, and direct experiment proved that the water from the Croton river was entirely soft; so soft, indeed, that the housewives found no occasion to make use of cisterns to hold water for washing. In our own city the Croton water is used for all household purposes, and since its introduction the rain water from the roofs of buildings is conducted into the sewers, instead of cisterns, as formerly.

The last fact which he records is the practice on the farm where he now resides. Thirty years since he made a small reservoir (which he has since enlarged to a capacity of 300,000 hog-heads), which is filled by the drainage of about 100 acres. This water has been used for irrigation, and the soil of the portions to which it has been applied has been made so rich, that on twenty acres "all crops I have put upon it have fallen down. Even in 1854, during the season of drought, I only plowed it up to make it suf-

ficiently smooth for the mowing machine, and I raised, on one acre, 400 bushels of potatoes, which I had watered only five years." Mr. Dickinson concludes his admirable article by suggesting to Mr. Coffin, that, although the water of the stream is supposed to be hard, it is in all probability robbed to a great extent of its calcareous properties by running for a distance over stones and gravel, and when allowed to run upon the meadow, has by such process actually become soft; he still further suggests, that the drainage from Mr. Coffin's barn-yard being allowed to mingle with the waters of the brook, actually furnishes large quantities of fertilizing matters, to which, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the increase of yield.

Both of these positions seem to us tenable; for it is a well known fact that lime and magnesia are held in solution in water by the presence of carbonic acid, and that when this carbonic acid is driven off, the lime is deposited on the bottom of streams. For this reason, when hard water is boiled in a tea-kettle the carbonic acid gas is driven off, and the bottom of the vessel becomes completely encrusted with lime; and in shallow streams, and in springs, this same thing is accomplished by the heat of the sun's rays, and sticks and stones lying on the bottom are found covered with calcareous deposits. It is well known that an excess either of lime or magnesia in a soil prevents the growth of crops, and it is probable that by spreading a succession of thin sheets of hard water over a field, this precipitation of calcareous matter would very readily become so large as not to fail of being highly prejudicial to plant-growth.

H. S. OLCOTT.

Bald Barley.

EDITORS FARMER: Can you, or any of your readers tell me what the average yield of the Bald Barley is to the acre, or how it compares with other Barley, such as is in common use, and can you tell me whether it is good for brewing or not, and who has got the same for seed, which is pure and good, and at what price, and where to be had?

I. D. MORLEY.

PLEASANT-VALLEY RANCH, Sept. 6, 1857.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—During the seven years foretold by Joseph in the land of Egypt, "the earth brought forth corn by handfuls" (Gen. xii 47.) It is not said, certainly, that this was wheat; but its description exactly corresponds with the *Triticum Compositum* at present cultivated in that country, and also with the *mummy wheat*, discovered in a sarcophagus in the Egyptian tombs, which had probably lain there for more than three thousand years, but which when planted, vegetated, and has afforded us a new variety of that grain. I have some ears of this now before me, exhibiting the same phenomenon of the "seven ears on one stalk." This wheat is made into Colne flour, and the London bakers use to dust the kneading boards. Thus we have the fact distinctly brought before us, that the wheat of that period possessed features in common—allowing for the changes effected by differences of soil, character and cultivation—with that of the present day.—Ex.

SULPHUR AND THE GRAPE DISEASE.—It will be remembered, says the Valley Farmer, by the most of our readers, that a disease has prevailed among most of the grape-vines of Europe and the islands, to that extent that the failure of the crop has almost led to famine. The grape-vines of Europe are of an entirely different species from those grown in the United States. These vines have been propagated from cuttings from time immemorial. And from the violence with which this disease, for the last few years, has prevailed, threatening the total extinction of the vine, we had begun to regard it as an evidence of the theory of Mr. Knight and others, that all varieties of fruit have a limited period of duration. But recent advices inform us that the vine disease yields to the application of sulphur, and from present indications it is anticipated that it may be entirely eradicated.

In France, the annual value of the grape crop amounted, before the disease appeared, to more than 300,000,000 of francs, but has been reduced to less than one-half this amount. The mode of applying the sulphur is by mixing it with salt and water and applying it with a brush. Should the disease find its way across the water, this information may be valuable to the American vine-grower.

SAVING GARDEN SEEDS.—The first vegetables, peas or snap beans that appear, *save for seed*—the first stalk of okra that shows a pod, let it go to seed; the first cucumber, squash or melon, always save for seed. In this way, we may succeed in getting much earlier vegetables than by following the usual method of taking the refuse of all our garden crops. Save the earliest and best of everything for seed. Our egg-plants certainly might be brought into bearing much earlier, if we would save the first for seed. Who can stand it, with all the long year's dearth of delicious morsels, to save the first for seed? And yet if we would bring forward the whole crop two or three weeks earlier, it must be done. Let it be a settled maxim of the gardener, "the first as well as the best of everything must be kept for seed."

THE ALPACA.—Among the novelties which will figure as extra stock at the Dumfries Union Show, the present month, will be a small flock of Alpacas. Few of even our local readers, we suspect, have been aware that an attempt has been made to naturalize this animal on the banks of the Nith. To Mr. Biggar, of Maryholm, is the credit due, of having attempted to introduce this fine-wooled race in this district; and his efforts and perseverance have been rewarded with success. In the autumn of 1855 Mr. Biggar procured a male and female Alpaca from England; the former was the produce of that year, the female being a year older. In the spring of last year the female gave birth to two lambs, male and female, and this year she produced a similar pair, making six pure Alpacas in all. The ram is now two years old, and is remarkable for great depth of rib. The mother ewe, which is now three years old, is not so well formed in the body as the ram; but her progeny of last year do not show the same deficiency, the young ewe being much deeper in the rib than the old one. The lambs this season are very strong thriving animals; and in addition to the pure race, Mr. Biggar has been trying experiments by crossing with the native breeds of sheep, and has upwards of a dozen of lambs this season. Of these, however, only two lambs are at Maryholm; these are the produce of a ewe a cross between a Leicester ram and a Southdown ewe; these are dark brown in color, and are very fine animals.—[Dumfries (Scotland) Courier.]

Economy in Bread.

STR: The price of provisions of all kinds has induced various schemes of economy, none more important or of wider application than in bread; and our French neighbors, being large bread eaters, have taken the lead in the more recent, and in some respects the best.

Some of them are for increasing the produce of bread from a given weight of flour, by the addition of a small portion of rice or maize (a mixture of the two would probably improve both); others without addition, by skillful and scientific management. And the latest, just made public, but gets not only more bread from the flour, but more flour from the corn; and yet makes the bread all white, without alum or any other objectionable ingredient. From 100 pounds of corn he gets 86 pounds of flour, which makes 110 pounds of fine white bread. He has discovered that the brown color does not come directly from the bran, but is generated from it, during the fermentation and baking, by the presence of a substance which he calls "Cereoline," and which he has found means to neutralize. He therefore first sifts out the fine flour; then the coarse bran; and the intermediate portion (2ds and 3ds mixed), consisting chiefly of flour, but with bran enough to make very brown bread by the usual process, he works with it a little yeast and much water, till the cereoline is neutralized. He then washes the flour with the water through a fine sieve, leaving the fine bran behind; and thus getting out all the flour in the purest state, and the bread more palatable as well as white and thoroughly wholesome and nutritious, thus closely approaching to perfection; so that the sooner it gets beyond the scientific journals the better. I hope in a few weeks, when it may have undergone further discussion, to send your readers practical instructions; and may conclude this with the Old English method of increasing the produce of bread with bran water, before "cereoline" was known, so that the bread was neither so white nor tempting as that of M. Mege Mouriés just described. But the increase (152 pounds instead of 125 pounds from 100 pounds of flour) renders it well worth attention in the present dearth of corn.

Meanwhile those who wish to understand the theory and details of Mouriés' process may find it in the Chemist Monthly Journal, by Watt, London, for May and June, 1857.

BRAN WATER IN BREAD.

In the Weekly Entertainer of March 10th, 1850, is a letter of the Rev. Francis Haggitt, prebendary to the Bishop of Durham, in which he states that flour kneaded with bran water will produce a more substantial and a greater quantity of it than bread made in a common way. In the reverend baker's experiment, he took 5 pounds of bran, boiled it, and with the liquor strained from it kneaded 56 pounds of flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt. When the dough was sufficiently raised, it was weighed and divided into loaves; the weight before being put into the oven being 93 pounds 13 ounces, or 8 pounds 10 ounces more than the same quantity of flour kneaded in the common way; it was then baked two hours, and some time after weighed 83 pounds 8 ounces; showing a loss in baking of 10 pounds 5 ounces; the same quantity of flour kneaded with common water losing 15 pounds 11 ounces, and producing only 69 pounds 8 ounces of bread. The gain by the bran water is thus 14 pounds out of 70 pounds, or a clear increase of one-fifth; while the bran, after being used in this way, is equally fit for many domestic purposes, and better for pigs and poultry than if given raw. This increase of 14 pounds, when only 5 pounds of bran were boiled, appears at first astonishing, but he accounts for it thus: 1. The water weighs half a pound a gallon more than common water. 2. Owing to its glutinous consistence it is less subject to evaporation by heat. 3. A greater quantity of it is necessary to make the dough, viz: 3 1/2 gallons instead of 3 gallons. The 5 pounds of bran weighed, after the liquor was strained off, and while wet, 17 pounds. To persons who are making their own bread, these facts may prove interesting; and looking at the experiment in a chemical point of view, there is no doubt the decoction of bran would have a very considerable effect on the flour.

[Mark Lane Express.] I. PRIDEAUX.

Health Movement Among Students.

A PORTION of the students in Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., have lately organized themselves into a boarding-club, for the purpose of adopting a more simple and physiological dietary, and also for the acquisition of a more extensive knowledge of the laws of health.

Upon this, Life Illustrated remarks: This is an auspicious beginning, and a movement we hope to see followed by all the students of all the academies and colleges of the country. It is lamentably true that a majority of the inmates of all our seminaries of learning are rapidly degenerating in bodily stamina, and bid fair to turn out in a few years, learned good-for-nothings. A large proportion of those who are seeking a liberal education, and aspiring to posts of honor and influence in the community, are personally and physiologically mere caricatures on humanity. When they graduate from the schools it will be into the invalid's chair or the nurse's arms. They may know all the contents of their books, and be able to talk with such scholastic precision and accuracy as to confound their grandmothers and astonish the rising generation. But for all practical purposes the knowledge they have acquired might as well have remained in their books as to have been transferred to their heads. They can make no use of it, simply because the bodily instrumentality is deficient. And one of the principal causes of this defect may be found in the fact that while they were diligently in pursuit of "mental improvement," they have been as diligently "digging their graves with their teeth."

A letter from the secretary, Flavius J. Cook, says: "We have obtained the Hydropathic Encyclopedia and Cook Book, which we carefully consult. Already we are not fully satisfied, but surprised at the change for good which our Club experiences, in the improved clearness and vigor of mind, and in the restoration of the natural appearances."

Among the resolutions adopted by each member of the Club, the following is especially noteworthy:

To follow heartily and strictly, in all matters of health, the best light I now possess or shall obtain; and, to this end, to consider the interpretation of the majority rule upon the tables of the Club; to make appetite and habit obedient to conscience and reason; to observe especially such habits of mental activity, rest, and physical exercise, as secure the highest reward; and everywhere, to promote the vigorous and natural action of body and mind, by vigilant self-defence against defeat from ignorance, inattention, prejudice, or impulse.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO SOPHIE.

SOPHIE, thou art lovely as the rosebud,
When the sun's first genial kiss
Dessens softly all its blushes;
Sophie, thou art more than this.
For thine eyes, when brightly gleaming,
Have a fascinating power,
That the simple rosebud blushing,
Ne'er hath owned so great a dower.
And thy lips, their tempting sweetness,
Far exceeds the soft perfume,
Of the beautiful little flower,
That on earth doth briefly bloom.
And thy heart, the fitting casket,
Of a world of noble thought,
Warm and truthful, just and generous,
Proves the rosebud's beauty naught.
For more beauty is a treacherous
Wile, that tempts but to destroy;
But when it doth set a diamond,
Then 'tis gold without alloy.
Sophie, may thy days be happy,
May thy shadows pass away,
Like the clouds that float in sunshine,
On a pleasant summer's day.

ANDREAS.

OH! TENDERLY TREAT THE YOUNG!

Oh! tenderly treat the young,
The buds and blossoms of earth,
That bloom in the land of song,
Where the beautiful has its birth—
Lovingly move along,
Amid their childish mirth.
'Tis a holy gush that wells,
From the young heart's sinless shrine,
And a blessed smile that tells,
Where flowers of love entwined—
Cherish these infant spells
To soften and hallow thine.
It lasteth but a day,
This sweet and happy dream,
And what but yesterday was play,
To-morrow mockery will seem—
The boy upon the banks so gay,
Be tugging with the stream.
The happiest and the best
Of life's remembered time,
Is that which brought us joy and rest
With childhood's merry chime—
For then the brain was not oppressed,
Like Manhood's in his prime.
Oh! have a care for those,
Who the journey have begun,
That less inviting grows,
Till the final race be run—
The Lily and the Rose
That revel in the sun.

J. L. BUFFORD.

Hotel Bored.

EDITORS FARMER: Of all the Bored extant, the Hotel Bored are the most numerous and the most indefatigable. Post-office clerks think that they are the worst bored people in the world, but they have easy times compared to a clerk in a fashionable Hotel. From morn till night, he is constantly answering questions. Not a moment does he have to himself while on duty. And such questions!! not one in ten is appertaining to his business; and to answer them correctly, he must have a knowledge of coming events, more than human. Just imagine yourself (having as you suppose a half-hour to yourself), writing a letter to the "girl you loved and left behind." You have not had an opportunity to write for some time; you wish to be particularly "sweet," and you are racking your brain to find some endearing expressions to lavish upon the "absent one," to re-assure her of your "undying attachment," and that you are faithful still!

Man rushes up! Does Mr. Smith stop here? Now among your two hundred and fifty or three hundred boarders, you have at least ten representatives of this numerous family, and you inquire what Smith? He don't know his first name, positively, but thinks it is J. Smith. Ah! then you have him; John Smith, Esq., is stopping in room No. 192. Waiter, take the gentleman's card to No. 192. Waiter returns, and says there must be some mistake; Mr. Smith is not acquainted with the gentleman who sent the card. Ah! it must be the J. Smith in No. 89. Off goes waiter to 89, and comes back with the same answer. You now ask the gentleman if he is sure that his friend is stopping at the hotel? Oh! he is certainly here; he always stops here. You then ask what day he arrived in town, and find it was yesterday. The hotel register is then examined, and you find that no man has arrived by the name of Smith for three days, but you have to assure the gentleman over and over, that every person's name is always registered, and that if he wished to find a friend he must examine the register, and if the man is there, with No. of room, he had only to send to the room and ascertain whether they were in or not. With this explanation you get rid of your troublesome customer, and resume your letter.

Before you have had time to collect your thoughts, another man has secured your attention. Does Mr. Schernhorn stop here (Schernhorn is not a very common name, you remember all about him)? Yes sir. I wish to see him. Away goes waiter, and returns; not in, sir. When will he be in? You do not know, but you must not tell him so. You ought to know, he thinks. Your dinner hour is at 5 o'clock, so you say (without knowing whether Mr. Schernhorn will dine at home or not) that he will be at home at that time. At 5 o'clock the supposed friend, or Mr. S., is on hand, but you have in the meantime ascertained that Schernhorn does not board at the hotel, but merely rooms with you, and you so report. Why did you not tell me so before? is asked, petulantly. You explain that Mr. S. arrived the evening previous, and you had not learned his intentions yet. When is he going to leave town? What's his business? Does he buy many goods? What kind of looking man is he?—is asked in quick succession, and you then come to the conclusion that your questioner is not an intimate friend of Mr. S., and therefore

it is not much matter, so you tell him that you have wished to inform him from the fact that you do not know the gentleman; have seen him yet; the other clerk roomed him, and you flatter yourself that you have got rid of your troublesome questioner. But he has done with you yet; he wishes you to say to S. that Mr. Brown called, and wanted to talk with him about —, and here follows a rigmarole, which it would be impossible for you to remember, with the dozen or twenty verbal messages that have been given you deliver during the day. So you furnish him with pen, ink and paper, and tell him to write Mr. S. a note, and you will see that it is done. This don't satisfy Mr. Brown; he don't like it a thought but that you have nothing else to do but to attend to his business, and believe this is the only thing of the kind you have to charge your mind within a week.

He leaves you in a passion. You are not "gentlemanly and accommodating" clerk, he has read about!

SECRETARY.

Model Young Men and Women.

It is said that there is a model young man existence. Philadelphia claims the honor of citizenship. One of the papers of that city gives the following description of the "phenomenon." Read it, young men of New York. Hang it in a conspicuous place—commit it to memory. Read it, girls, and when the time comes to wed just such a person, if you can.

We have, we are glad to say, in our City Brotherly Love one young man (at the time who, though he has attained the venerable (quite venerable for a young man now-a-days, eighteen years, has no bad habits (we use the words as they are generally applied); the young man, in the first place, does not drink anything stronger than—water, or mineral water. He adopted the wise man's rule, and looks not up the wine when it is red. Secondly, he smokes not. He regards an oath as "neither polite, grave, nor wise." He knows Scripture, "takes not the name of the Lord his God in vain." Thirdly, he smokes not, and he chews not es-chews cigars and "the weed of Virginia." Fourthly, he abhors licentiousness. In conversation, and most incredible of all, he worships abjectly "the Almighty Dollar," but, while industrious, is generous; and he believeth, yet solutely believeth, in the existence of that which is now so universally scoffed at—in the existence of "true love." He is himself an "honest man." He brandy-drinking, oath-uttering, cigar-smoking, tobacco-spitting, gold-worshipping, despising, fast young men, answer us—do you not feel that we utter truth (though it costs yourselves) when we pronounce this young model youth, a model man?

Such a model ought to be well mated. "A hunting—where shall I find her?" Where the face of all this broad earth, is there a young lady? "Eureka!" New York State the honor of her citizenship [is a woman a Zen?] One of our exchanges, in its account of the Dress Reform Convention lately held at Racine, says:

We saw one splendid specimen of a young woman from Spafford, Miss Spalding, now near twenty years old, who has never worn a dress. The bloom of health is on her cheeks, form is full and well-developed, and she delights in being in the open air, where she can do much work as her brothers, having been all from childhood to enjoy the same advantage outdoor exercise. We could not help thinking the notorious fact, that young ladies who have been rosy, hilarious, healthy girls, while allowed to run in short dresses, and to romp and run large with their brothers in the free air of heaven, too generally begin to lose the bloom of health when entering upon womanhood, and the gives place to the lily, and the elastic bound the wearied shuffle. Why is this? It is worth of serious consideration, whether the fashionable attire—tight stays and heavy shoes and checking the freedom of action in the air, is not the cause of the sad change.

Suppose you should put that and this together. Would not the resulting "phenomena" be good to look upon?—[Life Illustrated.]

TAKING OUT A MAN'S BRAIN, "FIXING" AND PLACING IT.—The Harrisburgh (Pa.) Telegraph relates the case of a canal boatman, who, on deck, came in collision with a bridge, which struck him on the back part of his head, knocking therefrom the parietal bone, which was found shortly after as free from extraneous substance as if it had been extracted by the hands of a demonstrator of anatomy. The wounded man was, of course, instantly overcome by the concussion, and what is more remarkable, rose to his feet, perfectly unconscious of the extent of the injuries he had received by collision. The slight pain in the back of the head gave him no trouble whatever, and it was only after he had dressed himself, and one of his companions had found the bone on deck, that he was aware of the unfortunate mutilation of his caput. After this discovery, Dr. Sutherland, Elmira, was summoned, who, after washing the man's brain, and replacing it, and arranging the splinters of the adjacent parts of the skull in proper manner, informed him that was all that could do for him. With this the wounded man departed, in a perfectly rational state, to his home. We doubt if the experience of any member of the medical profession can show a similar case to the above.

SHEEP POCKET-PICKING.—The Urbana Citizen tells the following story, which we must believe, and yet it is hard of deglutition:

"A man went into a field to work and left his coat on the fence. A pet sheep in his head abstracted his wallet from his pocket, broke the leather string around it, and eat up fourteen dollars in bank notes and a couple of promissory notes. On returning to his coat and finding his wallet on the ground and its valuables gone, he inquired immediately suspected the pet sheep, and rested and dispatched him (though a great favorite in the family,) and in his paunch actually covered his bank bills in a tolerable state of preservation. The bills were all of a small denomination, the largest being a three, and yet, strange to tell, but two out of the whole number were badly injured as to be unfit for use. This we believe is the first instance we ever heard of a sheep stealing money, and it forfeited its life for its meritorious."

What a Newspaper does for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it:

The result of my observation enables me to state, as a fact, that the publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any other class of men in the United States who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay—to endure more sponging and "dead-heading"—to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer—get oftener defrauded—suffer more pecuniary loss—are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence, than any other class in the community. People pay the printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper, than ten upon a valueless gew-gaw; yet, everybody avails himself of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly though unrequited pen of the author? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into prosperity by the press? How many railroads, now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of that "lever that moves the world"? In short, what branch of industry or activity has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press? And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the baubles of appetite and dissipation are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there needed are sold at enormous prices, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality: while the counting-room of the newspapers is the seat of jangling and cheapening, trade, orders and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog-bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's account.

We give wings to the above, knowing the true fidelity with which the picture is drawn; and although we can boast as noble a list of subscribers as any journal in the world, and as many prompt paying subscribers as any journal—yet we do now and then see some names around which we trace some curious guesses (Yankee-like), of the future of such men—we wonder how they would like to see our remarks, while around the names of our true friends are inscribed the tribute of gratitude for aid.

MARRIED IN SPIKE OF THEMSELVES.—Old Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some fifty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by New London people, the place where he resided, is the following:

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day and then ceased to exist, was one known as the Rogersites, so called from their founder—a John or Tom or some other Rogers—who settled not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguished tenet of the sect was the denial of the propriety and scripturality of the form of marriage: "It is not good for man to be alone," they believed, and also that one wife only should "cleave to her husband," but then this should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as a man and wife, dispensing with all forms of the marriage covenant. The old governor used frequently to call upon Rogers and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John nor Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—of what use then could a mere matter of form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? The governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation, as usual, turned upon the old subject.

"Now, John," says the governor, after a long pause, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your wedded wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her, in the form of the world's people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly I do."

"And you, Sarah, love him and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"

"Yes."

"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "in the name of the Laws of God and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife."

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority in the State.

NEW USE FOR ETHER.—It seems that the process of etherization has just been resorted to as a means for acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery, two men were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labor for life, but in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic, his trial was postponed. It was found impossible to get even a sign of intelligence from him; but under a medical examination he was etherized, and while laboring under the effect of that application he spoke perfectly and in French. He was in a short time again tried in consequence, and condemned to ten years hard labor in the penitentiary.

A JOLLY LIFE.—Insects must lead a truly jolly life. What must it be to lodge in a lily!—Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all inhaling such perfume as never came from censer! Fancy again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocking to sleep by the gentle sighs of summer air, nothing to do when you get awake, but to wash yourself in a dew-drop, and fall to and eat your bed-clothes!

A LITTLE boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him (just to see what he would say) to give them one or both of his pets. One day, he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked, "Why, Jacky! why didn't you give him the dog?" "Say nothin', say nothin', mother; when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him."

AGRICULTURAL.

Bruen's Superior Hand Planter.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO
CORN, PUMPKINS, BEANS, &c.
PATENTED FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

THE annexed cut is an engraving of Bruen's Patent, which was recently received from the East, where it was invented.

The attention of manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the public generally, is called to this valuable invention, which may be seen at Ingles & Morey's Carriage Repository, three doors below Battery, on Pine street; and, also, the State or County rights may be procured, on application at the above named place.

For further particulars, see circular with a description thereof, and the subscriber,
WM. ELMENDORF,
Sole Agent.

For the sale of Rights in California.
San Francisco, Sept. 1857. v8-8 1m

To Farmers.

TOBACCO.
PARTIES having California-grown Tobacco of last year's crop, will find a purchaser by addressing a line to
ADOLPH SUTRO,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco. v8-4 3m

A CARD.

WE would take this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care. One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of Hayforks, consisting in part of—
Hay Forks, Batcheders;
Hay Hand Hakes;
Horse Rakes, wood teeth;
"steel spring teeth;
Scythes and Snaths;
Grape Vine Cradles.

For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Reapers! Reapers!!

MCCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower; Seymour & Morgan's Reaper and Mower. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Ox Yokes and Bows.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a large assortment of Ox Yokes and Bows. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Straw Cutters.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," Gale's celebrated Straw and Hay Cutters. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Blocks and Sheaves.

JUST received, ex "Flying Miter," a very large and complete assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Thrashing Machines.

HALL'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. v7-21

Grain and Flour Sacks.

THE undersigned have on hand every description of Grain, Flour, Wool and Grocers' Sacks, which they offer to sell at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit.
P. H. & P. A. OWENS,
Ship Chandlers, 91 Front street. v7-23 3m

MAMMOTH RANCH FOR SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Investment!
THE extensive Rancho generally known as
HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S RANCH,
situated on the Putah River, southwesterly from Sacramento and distant about sixteen miles, is offered for sale. It consists of 3,500 ACRES OF INCLOSED LAND, unsurpassed in the State of California for richness of soil, grain-producing qualities, easy and desirable tillage, pasture and stock raising.

The buildings and improvements are ample for the accommodation of the workmen required for the working of this large farm, raising annually, as it has for several years past, from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of Wheat and Barley. Carpenters' and Blacksmith Shops, with full complements of tools, &c., are upon the premises, and are competent for, and do supply all the mechanical wants of the Rancho.

Corncries and other conveniences corresponding with the extent and capabilities of the Rancho, are also properly located upon the premises, and nearly the entire ground can be viewed from the residence.

There is upon the premises, and will be sold to the purchaser of the Rancho, if desired by him, an ample stock of Horses, Mules and Oxen, together with implements of husbandry sufficient to annually sow, harvest and thresh 1,500 acres of grain, besides cutting from 500 to 1,000 tons of hay, and delivering the whole in Sacramento prior to the 1st of November of each year.

The average yield of grain upon this Rancho for several years past has been from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. The hay is a very choice quality of cut hay, and has commanded in the Sacramento market, for several seasons past, from \$25 to \$40 per ton. Also, a Barn in Sacramento, capable of storing 400 tons of hay, will be sold with the Rancho, if desired.

To give some idea of the perfect equipment of this extensive Rancho, for farming purposes, it may be mentioned that the implements consist in part as follows, to wit: 50 steel plows, including 7 gangs of 3 each; 25 harrows; 5 rakes and mowers; 2 horse-power threshing machines; 1 horse-power threshing machine; 10 sets of harness; 4 hay-presses; 17 wagons; 40 sets of harness; and of other necessary tools as full a supply as of those enumerated. The implements are all of the latest improvements, and of the best kind. The 7 gangs plow will, with a six-animal team to each, and one man, plow easily in the best manner, 35 acres per day. The wagons are mostly Buffalo made, with wrought-iron axletrees, and were ordered expressly for the Rancho. So with the rakes and mowers.

The extensive Dairy, and herd of improved American stock of Horses and Cattle, will be sold to the purchaser of the Rancho at his option, at fair market prices.

The purchaser can have early possession of the premises, or arrange with the present proprietors for the sowing of 1,000 or 1,500 acres of grain, or more, at his pleasure, at a reasonable cost. He can purchase the Rancho alone, or add the farming utensils and work stock, or the whole personally, at his option.

There is no healthier locality in the State. The water is good and abundant. Fruit Trees and Vines for ranch purposes are thriving and ample. Fences of the first class. The Rancho has nearly two miles of river front, besides living water more than a mile back from the river, which is very valuable for stock purposes.

County roads run along the entire two sides of the Rancho, without having its beauty and compactness marred by the running of a road anywhere through it. There are excellent natural and improved roads leading in all directions, and the Ranch teams uniformly haul from 5,000 to 8,000 pounds per load of grain to Sacramento. A rare opportunity is afforded for several relatives or friends desirous of locating in the same neighborhood, and adjoining each other, who in the aggregate do not want more land than is contained in this tract—for it can be divided so as to give four farms of 900 acres each, or three of 1,200 acres each, or it can be divided into still smaller tracts, and each enjoying nearly the same kind and quality of land, as well as facilities of water and otherwise.

The use of the implements and shop conveniences can also be mutually shared without detriment to either. A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser on a portion of the amount of purchase, if desired, in order to enable it to be realized from the coming crop.

A warranty deed will be given.

For particulars in regard to price, and further information respecting the property offered for sale, parties wishing to purchase will apply to the undersigned.

R. C. OLARK,
C. I. HUTCHINSON, Sacramento.
JEROME C. DAVIS, Putah.
C. E. GREENE, on the premises.
STOW & BROWN, San Francisco.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. T. MILLER. G. M. DOLL.
MILLS & DOLL,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES,
Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware, &c., &c.

Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre, STOCKTON, Cal.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Air-Tight and other Stoves.
Roofing, Jobbing of every description done to order, in a manner that cannot fail to suit.
Wind Mills made to order, cheap.
Stockton, August, 1857. v8-7 3m

L. HASKELL,

Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL, SKINS AND FURS.
OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S.
Davis street, between California and Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS.
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 2d and M streets, Sacramento.
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
PORTER & NICHOLS, Petaluma.
WM. ARAM, San Jose.
L. C. EVERETT, Gulyer.
R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v8-1 3m

LIBRERIA ESPAÑOLA,
EN FRENTE DE LA PLAZA.
W. SCHLEIDEN'S
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WASHINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

French, Spanish, English, German and Italian Books. STATIONERY.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOOKS AND MUSIC.
PIANOS FOR SALE. v8-3 3m

ROCHESTER BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Mattresses, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pale and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny). Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v8-8

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco. v7-17

WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO FORTES, MELODEONS,
Music Stools and Piano Covers,
No. 16 Montgomery street
(Between Sutter and Post streets), San Francisco.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of
THE STODART PIANO FORTE
AND
THE PRINCE MELODEON.
Piano Fortes for Hire. v8-3 3m

C. MAIR. E. H. WINCHESTER.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Harness, Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE WARE, &c.,
No. 83 Battery Street,
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment Concord Stages, Harnesses, Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best quality, constantly on hand. v8-2 3m

J. T. PIDWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140 North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BEDDING, MATTRESSES, PILLOWCASES,
Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, Etc., Etc.
Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to. v8-10

FARMERS' ATTENTION!!
WEBSTER & WAITE,
Are Importers and Dealers in every description of
Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware,
Agricultural and Mining
IMPLEMENTS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware and Agricultural Emporium,
BRICK STORE,
Corner of Main and El Dorado streets,
STOCKTON.

N.B.—All goods sold at San Francisco prices. v8-7 3m

To Buyers of Family Groceries.
REYNOLDS & LAW
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, ORGON HATS, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.
We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, for cash; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
SAN FRANCISCO. v8-9

SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
Corner of Clay and Battery streets,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS
not to exceed, as follows: on
New York.....payable at American Exchange Bank
Boston.....Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank
Philadelphia.....Johnston, Brothers & Co.
Baltimore, Md.....Johnston, Brothers & Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....A. J. Wheeler, Esq.
St. Louis, Mo.....Haskell & Co. Exchange Bank
Pittsburg, Penn.....E. D. Jones, Esq. Cashier
Louisville, Ky.....A. D. Hunt & Co.
Charleston, S. C.....H. W. Connor & Co.
New Orleans, La.....Benoliet, Shaw & Co.

Also, Exchange on London; Frankfurt on the Maine; Germany; Stuttgart; Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at current rates, and transact a General Banking Business.
P. SATHRE,
E. W. CHURCH, San Francisco. v7-24

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front Street, Corner of Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, &c.

HAVE NOW ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY receiving by every Clipper Ship from the East, and by every Steamer via the Isthmus, a complete and extensive assortment of

ALL GOODS IN THEIR LINE!

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET. By one of the firm, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and to which the attention of city and country buyers is invited.

Particular attention is called to their select stock of **NEW SPRING AND FALL GOODS,** Comprising the Latest Styles and Designs.

A large assortment of

Alexandre's Celebrated Kid Gloves,

Always on hand, together with a Large Variety of Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.

ALSO,

A VERY FULL STOCK OF HOSIERY,

Comprising

EVERY ARTICLE IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED PATENT SHIRTS.

Cotton Ducks, Nos. 0000 to 10. Ravens'-Ducks. Drills, Sheetings, etc., etc.

(For Sacks and Grain Bags.)

ALSO,

A Large Stock of Spring and Fall Clothing, Suitable for the Mining and Agricultural districts; together with every article to be found in the Dry Goods line.

ORDERS

FILLED WITH CARE AND DISPATCH.
v8-1 3m
TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.,
Front street, corner Sacramento.

At the New York Dry Goods Store!

RICH SILK ROBES,

NEW STYLE OF STELLA SHAWLS,
RICH CASHMERE SCARFS,
French Lawns and Organdies,
FRENCH CAMBRICS
AND JACONETS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LADIES' SKIRTS—Hooped Skeleton;
CROWN, GRASS CLOTH, CORDED AND
EMBROIDERED; LADIES' AND
MISSSES' ENGLISH AND
GERMAN HOSE;
Gents' Shirts, Drawers and
HOSIERY;
TOGETHER WITH
A large stock of Carpetings, Mattings, Blankets, Flannels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Sallets, Cassimeres, Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE
NEW YORK DRY GOODS STORE,
63 Montgomery Street,
BETWEEN PINE AND BUSH STREETS.
v8-4

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!
The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISSSES' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The Best Assortment in San Francisco.

LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

AT this popular place of amusement there is the **LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS** ever exhibited on this Coast.

Among them may be seen the Grizzly Bear called "Samson," weighing over 1,500 pounds; one Russian Brown Bear, weighing about 1,100 pounds; another Grizzly, weighing 1,000; a Black Hyena Bear; two Rocky Mountain White Bears; the Red Bear of California; three Black Cubs; two Cinnamon Cubs; one Mammoth Pig. Also, a great variety of other Wild Animals, together with the California Lion and Tiger, Elk, Deer, Sea Leopard, Catamount, Ant Eater, Prairie Wolf, Eagles, and other large Birds. Besides a collection of Stuffed Birds, such as cannot be found on this or any other coast.

A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.
Open every Day and Evening (Sunday excepted). Admission, 50 cents. v8-6

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famous Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alternative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating Medicinal Beverage That is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of
GINGER WINE!
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS!
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP!
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS!
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER!
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS!
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB!

And all other Syrups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,
Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,
Warranted to be the pure Juice of JUNIPER BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP
Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,
Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters
Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters
Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger
Cannot be equalled by any preparation in the world, and the best test

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will please oblige us if they will be particular to note this so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

The Great Interests of the State Fair.

Nothing that has yet transpired, touching the great interest of Agriculture, can equal the enthusiasm manifested at the present State Fair. The exhibition of stock was very large, and truly commendable. Some of the finest stock seen in California (far beyond anything anticipated) was found in the places assigned them.

Although the Great Exhibition of the Mechanics' Fair delayed the opening appearance, yet the large halls were well filled, and more people visited them than was at first anticipated. Every nook and corner of the city seemed to be filled, and yet room could be found for more. Every possible attention and courtesy was manifested both to friends and strangers. The attention and courtesy of the Executive officers deserve great praise.

The entries of Fruits greatly surpass all expectations, and were undoubtedly the largest and finest ever shown. The exhibition of Flowers was good. The display of Agricultural Implements and Machinery was indeed very superior, and the "Home Manufactures" most excellent. The Works of Art, Embroidery and Fancy Articles very respectable. There are many other things of which we shall hereafter speak in detail. As our duties keep us so continually employed we cannot report fully this week.

Agricultural Address of the President of the State Agricultural Society.

The President of the Society (Mr. Garrard), took his Chair at the hour appointed, supported on his right hand and left by the Executive body—all being present. The meeting was opened by a very appropriate prayer, when the President rose and in a clear and distinct manner delivered a very able address.

We need not forestall our readers by any comments, for it is full of sound sense and ably suggesting subjects, that if acted upon, will give the greatest results to our State.

Our readers will perceive in these very happy suggestions, that the public mind and feeling is now being fixed upon important subjects that we have urged in our columns for two years back. The address was listened to with marked attention and repeated applause.

Great Results of the Fair.

The amount of money received at the Fair, has been over Ten Thousand Dollars. More members have been enrolled than ever before, numbering several hundred.

The next State Fair will be held at the city of Marysville, that place having received one hundred and sixty-eight votes.

The Premium for Bread.—The prize of fifty dollars was awarded to a young Miss of Stockton, eleven years of age. Out of forty five loaves, this young housekeeper bears off the prize.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURE.—We would feed the people with good bread. A bright and happy feature of the State Fair Exhibition was the large table of *Home Made Bread*: all the work of unmarried women of California. Forty-five loaves of bread, all good, much of it excellent, and some most superior. It was indeed a proud thought and act to awaken this great interest. Good bread is *food*—bad bread leads to sickness and death. We believe many a life has been shortened by eating unwholesome bread, and it is high time this important feature was seen into. We shall take pains to give this report in full, with much that will be of interest to lovers of good bread, and shall do what we can, now the ball is set in motion, to do away with the miserable saleratus cakes and trash that have cost so much health and life.

AN ACCOMPLISHED GIRL.—Miss Lucy Phelps, the little girl only eight years of age, who was a contestant among the Lady Equestrians for the prize, deserves more than a passing notice. When she first came up to the stand at the call of the judges, they were notified that she wished to show to them her skill in saddling a horse. Accordingly she dismounted without assistance, unloosed and took from her horse the heavy Mexican saddle, as well as the bridle, and placed them upon another horse, doing everything herself, even to tightening the girth; then mounted also without assistance, and was ready for the race, on a man's saddle.

SPLENDID RESULTS AT STOCKTON.—The rush at Stockton was so great, the desire to be entered as members, and to witness the Exhibition, that the **SPLENDID SUM** of \$5,563 was taken at the Treasurer's office the first day. One hundred and seventy members were admitted, amounting to \$1,700, and the balance for tickets. This surpasses all the other Exhibitions of our State for interest. The second day gave receipts of over \$2,000, and the interest continued on the increase.

SPLENDID WHEAT.—There was on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair some fine Wheat, shown by Lohse Brothers, of Martinez, and it was truly superb, producing 45 bushels per acre, and 67 pounds per bushel. Messrs. L. grew it with great care, had it trod out by cattle to preserve the kernel from being broken, and especially for seed. They offer it at six cents per pound, and it is surely the purest and best seed wheat in our State.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COMMENCED AT STOCKTON, SEPT. 29, 1887.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY.

Stockton, Sept. 29, 1887.

According to announcement, the Fourth Annual Fair under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, opened in this city to-day. The arrangements have been well perfected, and the facilities are ample for a successful Exhibition. The Court-House, which is used for purposes of the Exhibition, is a spacious edifice (indeed, one of which the city may well be proud), and connected with it is a Pavilion, 220 by 80 feet, erected for the occasion, as well as a Committee Room 60 by 40 feet.

A large number of articles intended for the Exhibition came up on the boats last night, as many of the exhibitors at the late Mechanics' Fair were unable to send their contributions earlier, on account of its not closing so soon as at first expected, and on account of the time required to arrange these articles, the opening was postponed a few hours.

But those who had arrived were recompensed for the delay in witnessing the playing of the splendid Artesian Fountain in the Square. This fountain is a great feature of the occasion, having been so arranged as to throw its jets some six feet high, which gracefully fall over into the basin below.

At 11.30 A. M. the doors were thrown open, and the large assemblage in waiting permitted to inspect the unequalled natural productions of our glorious State, as well as the exhibitions of genius and skill.

The Address by the President of the Society was not given at the opening, as at first announced, having been deferred till evening.

Several rooms in the basement of the Court House, are used by the officers of the Society, reporters, etc.; the second story, which is divided into three rooms, being devoted to the exhibition. In the largest of these rooms, are collections of Plants, Roses, Quartz Specimens, Wax-work, Curiosities, Daguerrotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, Paintings, and a Piano. In the smaller rooms, are: Embroidery, Fancy Articles, Regalia, Silver-ware, Wax-flowers, Furniture, Shell-work, Chirography, Quilts, Sugar-work, and last but not least, that *Domestic Bread*.

Passing down through a wide passage-way, you enter the immense Pavilion, which is tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens and flowers, and set off with mottoes (which have mostly been used previously on similar occasions, and though true are perhaps rather trite). Several lines of tables extend throughout its length, and are covered with every variety of Vegetables, Fruit, rare productions, Agricultural Implements and other manufactured articles.

A more particular description of the articles will be given, as occasion offers.

The time for testing the strength of teams was set for 2 P. M., at the Cattle Show Grounds, but for some cause no entries were made, and of course it did not come off.

The Exhibition Rooms continued thronged during the day, and in the evening a fine band discoursed excellent music, while a large assemblage gathered in the Pavilion, where the inaugurating ceremonies were to take place.

After a prayer by Rev. O. Fisher, and music by the band, the Opening Address was delivered by Mr. Garrard, President of the Society, as follows:

Opening Address of President Wm. Garrard.
Ladies and Gentlemen: Among the many causes that bring our people together, there is none more likely to prove interesting and instructive than the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society. Here we assemble from all parts of the State, each bringing with him that article in the production of which his neighborhood excels. Here we have a bird's-eye view of the partially developed resources of our young, but rich State; and if we come together with doubts in our minds as to making California our permanent home, we leave with those doubts removed, and a determination to live and die among her golden hills, or in her broad and beautiful valleys. Here we witness annually the certain, and in many instances wonderful, progress made by us in the production of those articles that make our homes dearer and render our State less dependent upon other countries for the necessities, comforts and luxuries of life. With our great variety of climate and soil, with our great natural advantages for manufacturing, equal to any country in the world, those who visit these exhibitions and see how much has been done in a few years, must be convinced that California needs nothing but population to place her among the first, if not the very first State of this Union.

There is no other country that offers to her citizens the same inducements for permanent location as California. Think of what we were seven years ago, of what we are now, and who will venture to prophesy our condition a century hence? Then we were dependent upon foreign countries for nearly everything we consumed. Now, in the short space of seven years, we are prepared to meet the entire demands of our people for many articles, and what is yet better, we can spare a great deal of our own productions to exchange for those we are not yet able to produce; and thus retain among us our gold, to improve and beautify our houses. We have not only ceased to import grain and breadstuffs, but are returning thousands of dollars of wealth annually to the very ports from which we, five years ago, imported millions. Many other articles we have ceased partly or entirely to import. To enumerate them would be to mention nearly half the things of daily use and consumption.

The experience of the last few years has demonstrated another important fact, namely, that this climate is as well adapted to curing meats both by salt pickle and smoking, as Ohio or Kentucky. But the great difficulty has been to raise hogs at a price to compete with the imported article; the trouble has not been in fattening, for here we can raise grain as cheaply as most countries; but it has been found in the absence of proper grasses, on which to raise and grow the hogs. The rich clover pastures that are found so essential to the hog crops, in the Western States, have heretofore been wanting among us, after the

month of May, owing to our long dry season. But the successful cultivation of two new crops, just introduced among us, will remove entirely this deficiency, and if I am not mistaken, it will be but a few years, when the importation of pork and lard will have ceased. The value of these crops must be estimated in millions. I refer of course, to the introduction of Chinese sugarcane, and Chile clover; especially the latter. It is certain, that on large districts of our country, is certain, that on large districts of our country, when other grass crops dry entirely up before the month of June, that Alfalfa will, when once well-rooted, continue green the year round, yielding three hay crops annually, and affording a full pasture, equal in richness to a grain field. This crop seems designed by Providence for our peculiar climate. Whilst it makes good hay, good pasture—spring, summer, fall and winter—it, unlike the native clover or eastern red clover, has its seed entirely incased as the rich bur clover of our more southern counties, but is superior to that in the absence of its prickly bur. The principal advantage of this clover consists in its capacity to send its roots to water, however deep, and thus draws sufficient moisture to keep green throughout the dry season. Our visiting committee found, at Mr. Cameron's ranch, on Feather river, that the roots of this clover had penetrated to low water-mark, a depth of over seventeen feet. This crop, however, is said to have this peculiarity, which should be well understood, that when once well-rooted, it cannot be exterminated, and of course no other crop can be cultivated on the same land. Of the Chinese sugarcane, less is known from experiments in this State, but out of many packages of seed distributed by our society, not a single instance is known, when the crop failed to mature, whether irrigated or not, and in some locations—at Mr. Campbell's on King's river for instance—it has reached a perfection unknown in the other States.

Our display of fruits and flowers is well worthy of your highest admiration. Here the citizens of every country and climate may see the fruits that were most familiar to his childhood, and many others, he knows nothing of. We not only excel in variety, but also in quality. Where else will you find such apples, peaches, pears and grapes, growing alongside of the orange, the fig, the pomegranate, the almond, and most other tropical fruits? How many of you are aware that there are single farms in this State containing, each, over half a million of fruit trees, in orchard and nursery? One person owns enough trees, when fully matured, to produce as much fruit, other than grapes, as will be sold this year throughout our State. The day is not distant when fruit will be an important crop for raising and fattening swine. But one of the most interesting facts developed by this and similar exhibitions held in different parts of the State this year, is that there is a belt of country running clear through our mountains, and near the gold region, that is equal to any portion of our valleys in the production of several of the principal kinds of fruit.

The exhibition of live stock, you will find, is by far the largest, and greatly superior in quality, to any heretofore presented by our Society. This was to be expected, and we may hope for many years to come, the improvement in quality, at least, will be observable each year. There is no business to which our State is more admirably adapted than the raising of stock. We have fewer diseases, and a greater variety of grasses, than any other country in the world. The importance, however, of improving our breeds, especially of our cattle, is not, I fear, properly appreciated. In a short time the wide, and, as many thought, exhaustless range will be gone for at least six months in the year, and we will have to look to cultivated grasses on which to fatten our beef and mutton. Indeed, already we find it difficult to supply the market with good beef during the months of January, February and March.

Last winter, and we may expect the like next, the same quality of beef brought double the price in March that it would have sold for in the June preceding, or following that month. If, then, we are to cultivate grass which is to supply our markets with good winter beef, it becomes a matter of the highest importance that we should improve our breeds, and hence the necessity for the importation of fine blooded cattle. This, I am happy to say, has already commenced, and you will find in our stables, cattle that you might feel proud to exhibit in any State of this Union. It is believed by persons experienced in stock-raising, that a half-blood, short-horn Durham, for beef purposes, when grass is valuable, is worth fifty per cent more than the common stock; and that the same amount of grass fed to our native herds, would double the quantity of beef, if fed to thorough breeds. The reason of this is, that the short-horns feed kinder, mature a year or two earlier, and are capable of carrying much more flesh than the common stock. Our Society, then, could not be more advantageously engaged, than by offering every inducement in their power to the importation of fine blooded cattle into our young State. You will find the exhibition of horses, jacks, mules, sheep and swine, highly worthy of your attention.

Notwithstanding that last season was an unfavorable one for the grain crop, you will find it equal to all our wants, and offering a handsome surplus for exportation. Another good rain during the latter part of April, and we would have produced near or quite double the amount of grain ever before grown in any one year of our State's existence.

And this, too, is a country where we have four months in which to sow, the same in which to harvest, and where one man, with a good team, by volunteering one-half annually, can cultivate one hundred acres.

Who can doubt that, if this Exhibition (gotten up, as it is, by the limited means of our young Society) could be transferred to each county in the United States, that an immigration would pour in upon us, that would place California, in a few years, where she is destined, some day, to stand among the first and wealthiest States of the Union.

But in casting our eyes over our State, as it is, and sending our minds back to the old homes for another sight, for which our hearts yet long, what is it that they and we at once agree is most needed to link us together and unite our destinies forever as one people?

All must admit that the great desideratum of the age is a connection, by railroad, of the Father of Waters with the Bay of San Francisco. To us it is a matter all-important, to them it is a little less so.

But if our Eastern friends are still disposed to postpone this great work—if the success of mere political parties is of more importance to them than our union by railroad—if its accomplishment is still to be postponed to the discussion of fruitless, and more than fruitless questions, then at least those annual exhibitions will have the advantage of convincing our people of our capacity

to supply and protect ourselves, independent of all Federal aid or protection whatever.

Whilst I would not instill into the bosom of any one even a lukewarmness towards our Federal Government, it cannot be denied that if the talent of our State had more State pride about it, more anxiety to develop our hidden resources, more pride in State honors, and a less hankering after Federal appointments and Federal positions, we would be a happier, a prouder, a richer and a more contented people.

But it is to you, ladies, especially, that we are to look for the successful cultivation of a home sentiment—a California sentiment. It is you, more than any other portion of society, that have the power, by corresponding with your friends in the East, to bring to the soil and render home population that tie us to the soil and render home endearing. It is you who have in charge the character of California's future society. Cultivate in the rising generation a regard for the old-fashioned homespun virtues—virtues that have become characteristic of the American people, not only in their social intercourse, but also in their form of government. I heard it remarked the other day, by a gentleman of distinguished talents, that our system of government was the perfection of human wisdom; that the glaring faults detected by all in its administration, was not owing to a want of intelligence in the people, because ours were the most enlightened and intelligent people in the world; but, said he, it is the heart and not the head that needs training and education. This branch of education is almost exclusively in your hands, ladies, and to you is intrusted the future destiny of this golden State. Emulate the example of the mothers of the olden time, in cultivating a love of home and individuality of character, a State pride, and California will yet fulfill the fondest anticipations of her most sanguine admirers.

At the conclusion of the Address the audience had opportunity to examine the Exhibition, and the rooms and pavilion were thronged till a late hour.

The receipts of the day, by the Society, were \$5,562; of which \$1,700 were for certificates of membership, and \$3,862 for tickets of admission.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30.

The grounds and buildings of the Society were open during the day, and attracted a continual flow of visitors, notwithstanding the main point of attraction was at the race course and cattle grounds, to which a vast concourse moved at an early hour. According to the programme, the contest of equestrian ladies should have commenced at 10 A. M. Before the appointed time, every available foot of room on the stands, on balconies, on the fences, in door-ways, on the barriers of the track, and every other place from which a partial view of the Course could be obtained, was occupied; and for two or three hundred yards nearest the Judge's stand, even the Course was so much crowded that it was with much difficulty that the Marshals were able, eventually, to clear the way for the fair riders.

The ladies not being ready at the time appointed, it was decided to have the trial for the most skillful gentlemen riders, for which the first prize was \$25, and the second \$10. Some four or five names had been entered, but only three gentlemen appeared: Mr. S. P. Weyman, of Mokelumne river; Mr. Deputy, of San Joaquin county, and "Frenchy" of San Andres.

Mr. Weyman rode a spirited though small black horse, and Mr. Deputy a rather vicious white one. The riding of these two was rather uninteresting to the spectators, but when "Frenchy" made his appearance on a rough looking nag, their hopes revived. But he was unable to astonish them much, and the riding was altogether rather tame. We understand no premium will be awarded. The lady riders were then called, and of their performance we take the following account from the Republican:

In consequence of the crowded condition of the Course, with some obstacles that we could not ascertain, the contestants were not mounted until near 12 M. The premiums offered by the Society, were, to the most accomplished equestrian lady, a saddle, value \$75; second do, silver plate, value \$30; third do, riding whip, value \$10.

The Course and the grounds adjacent, presented a most gay and lively scene, while the people were waiting for the announcement that the riders were ready to start. Finally, the entries (irregular) were announced, the order issued to clear the track, the fair contestants were in the saddle, the crowd fell back, and away they went. The riders who started, were Mrs. Grattan of San Joaquin, Miss Anna Stephens of Sacramento, and Miss Lucy Phelps (aged eight years), of San Joaquin. Mrs. Grattan rode "Sam Patch," and Miss Stephens rode "Pat Gallagher," both well known horses, of blood and metal; Miss Phelps rode a scrubby looking colt, evidently a stranger to blankets, curry-combs and shelter, but of superb action and speed of good account. Miss Stephens only arrived in the city in the morning, and never saw her horse until she was ready to mount him. Mrs. Grattan, we believe, never before backed the horse she rode. Miss Lucy, we understood, was familiar with her colt; which gave her, perhaps, a slight advantage. That, however, was counteracted by her riding a common vaquero saddle, naked tree, with a clumsy wooden stirrup, covered and obstructed with the uncouth leather shield used by vaqueros. When the horses were turned, the excitement and admiration of the spectators found vent in prolonged shouts.

For some time the ladies exhibited their grace, spirit, and daring, by running at high speed back and forth over the eastern segment of the Course. Then, after a short breathing of their horses, they let out for a mile heat, making the full circuit.

Mrs. Grattan took the lead, and kept it, Miss Stephens and Miss Lucy running well together for half the distance, the latter coming last to the mark. It was one of the finest exhibitions of female grace, skill and courage, ever witnessed, extraordinary feats of horsemanship. Miss Lucy changed position, throwing her foot over the horn of the saddle, and riding at pleasure, in the male singular grace and agility, made all the more charming by her petite figure and child-like attire.

She also dismounted, took the saddle from her horse, placed it upon another, fastened it and mounted again, in less time than the same could be done by a veteran dragoon. Miss Stephens dismounted, unsaddled her horse, and mounted again, on his bare back, and in that position rode at all gaits with a degree of ease and grace that could not be excelled. Mrs. Grattan's management of her horse and thorough familiarity with all the rules of equestrianism, were as remarkable as they were graceful and easy. After riding about half an hour, the contest was closed, and the judges proceeded to pass upon the merits of the contestants. They unanimously awarded to

Miss Stephens the first premium.

Mrs. Grattan the second

Miss Phelps the third

Throughout the exhibition the excitement was intense, and the Course more or less obstructed by the crowd forcing in upon it, which the Marshals could not prevent.

At 2 o'clock the entries were announced for the Society's purse—for the best trotting stallion \$100; second do, framed diploma—mile heat. Mr. Warner entered s. b. Rattler, Mr. Fish " b. b. Comet,

An opportunity now offered to inspect the Exhibition. The animals were very fine specimens, though the number was not quite so large as expected. There were apparently about twenty-five entries of horses, including some stallions, brood mares, geldings, fillies, colts, race horses, jacks, mules, &c.

No. 106—stallion "Jim Crow," was a fine animal, and some superior colts of his get were present.

We intend to publish a list of all the entries soon as possible.

About 4 o'clock a large number of irregular entries were announced for the Ranchero's purse—best rider of a wild horse, \$50. The contest place in the open grounds outside the Fair Course, and about seventy-five horses started. Among the contestants for this purse was Lucy Phelps, on a wild and vicious-looking horse with a rope around his nose. It was supposed of young Californiaism to see that delicate, fragile child, with her tiny hands and flowing ringlets, mounted upon such an animal and scoured over the plains, pell-mell, helter-skelter, among seventy-five or a hundred savage-looking men and as many more savage-looking wild beasts. The purse was not awarded on the ground.

This race, or rather test of recklessness, closed the amusements offered by the Society at the grounds for the day; and a majority of the visitors returned to the city.

In the evening, a vast throng resorted to the Fair Buildings in the city, where a most exciting scene was presented. The leading feature of the evening was the Annual Address, delivered by Hon. Henry Eno, of Calaveras county.

The address was an able one and very long, occupying some two hours and a half in its delivery (We are unable to find room for it this week, but shall endeavor to publish it in our next).

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

The performances of to-day were of much interest. Outside of the Buildings, the first in the order of business was the contest of fire engines for the silver trumpets offered by the Society, for the best performances of first, second and third-class engines. The trial was announced to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Long before that time, a large crowd was crowded from El Dorado street to the lower part of the city; the Firemen, in their uniforms, constituting the most observable part of the crowd. The engines, under the regulation were to take water from the slough, a short distance below the foot of Centre street. At the appointed time the engines took their stations.

Judges.—James A. Nutman, of San Francisco; P. Holland, of Sacramento; J. M. Vansyckle, of San Francisco; Lance Nightengale, of Marysville; J. Remshardt, of Stockton.

The only engine entered for the first-class prize was Monumental, No. 6, of San Francisco, (having no competitor.

The engines entered for the second-class prize were—

Weber, No. 1, of Stockton. Size of cylinder, 6 1/2 in. diameter, by 14 1/2 stroke.

Eureka, No. 2, of Stockton. Size of cylinder, 8 1/2 in. diameter, by 7 1/2 stroke.

San Joaquin, No. 3, of Stockton. Size of cylinder, 7 1/2 in. by 8 1/2 stroke.

Engines entered for third-class prize were—

Confidence, No. 1, of Sacramento.

Young America, No. 6, of Sacramento.

Young America, No. 6, refused to comply with the rules and regulations of the Judges, and consequently withdrew.

The prizes will be awarded by the Directors of the Fair, from the report of the Judges.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., many were gathered upon the Race Course, to witness the contest for the Society's prizes, for the best trotting and pacing horses—\$100 for the first, and framed diploma for the second of each class.

Prior to the announcement of entries, the Committee on Horses made their examination of the Stock entered for premiums. A large number of animals of all classes, including several of the best American blood, were passed under review, and their ages, pedigrees, &c., taken. While the examination was progressing, a team of draft mules, entered by Mr. C. H. Hoffman, for the Society's premium, appeared upon the ground, prepared for a contest. There being no other entry, the driver of the team, Mr. Fred. Hoffman, exhibited his cattle in the performance of some work that developed their power very favorably, though by no means fully. The team consisted of eight splendid mules, attached to a 4,600 pound wagon, carrying about thirty thousand pounds weight, including ninety men. With both hind wheels on a dead lock, without the use of whip or line, Mr. Hoffman, by word alone, made his team draw this great weight some two or three hundred yards, deflecting to the right and left through a dense crowd. The locked wheels cut several inches into the baked earth.

The entries for the trotting match were then

announced from the stand, and the trotting, three miles out, to wagons, took place, as follows:

Mr. White entered b. g. Fred. Warner. 1
Mr. Wallace entered b. h. Morgan. 2
Frank Frost entered b. h. Pelham. 3

The result was announced, and the premium, \$100, at once awarded to Fred. Warner; and the framed diploma to Morgan.

Pigeon Shooting.
An interesting and important feature of the day was the pigeon shooting match, at eleven o'clock, under the joint auspices of the Agricultural Society and the Stockton Sporting Club. The Society offered a prize, a silver pitcher, value \$50; the club's premium was a double gun, value \$150. The match took place at Oak Grove Cottage, four miles from the city. There was a full attendance of gentlemen fond of field sports. Gen. John E. Addison, Hon. C. T. Bots, and Hon. A. G. Stakes, were chosen judges. At the conclusion of the shooting, the judges reported the following gentlemen as tied in the contest: Dr. W. B. Aylett, Major R. P. Hammond, Mr. Charles de Boice. These gentlemen shot off the tie at five double birds. The contest between Dr. Aylett and Major Hammond was a close one. The first prize was finally adjudged to Major Hammond, and the second to Dr. Aylett.

At 8 o'clock, the prizes were presented with due ceremonies, by Judge Terry.
During the day and evening, the Exhibition in the city was visited by many thousands of people. In the evening, the throng was so dense as to render it inconvenient, and at times impossible, to see anything.

In the evening, a Convention of Fruit Growers was held in the Committee Room, of which E. B. Crocker was chosen Chairman, and James W. Smith, Secretary. Many of the most celebrated Fruit Growers of the State were present, and the proceedings were of much interest, eliciting many important facts, learned from experience, and of much value to horticulturists. [We shall publish reports of the remarks and discussions as soon as we can make room for them.]

The Annual Meeting of the Society, held on Friday morning, was well attended, and excited much interest.

After considerable discussion in regard to the location of the next Annual State Fair, Marysville was selected.

The election of officers then took place and the following gentlemen were elected:

President—John C. Fall of Marysville.
Vice Presidents—J. N. Sweeney, G. C. Young, Maj. Jno. Bidwell of Yuba county, C. M. Hitchcock, San Francisco, H. W. Carpenter of Alameda, Gen. José Covarrubias of San Diego, I. D. Morley of Stanislaus.

Corresponding Secretary—O. C. Wheeler of Sacramento.
Recording Secretary—George H. Beach of Marysville.
Treasurer—John A. Paxon of Marysville.

PEAR-SHAPED TOMATOES.—Mr. Isaac B. Rumford, of Oakland, brought to our office a box of fine Pear-shaped Tomatoes, raised by him from seed imported last spring. They look very nice, having the regular pear shape, and a smooth skin, with very few seeds. They can be divided nearly in the middle so that one half will show no seeds, and appear to be quite an improvement in the ordinary Tomato. We thank Mr. Rumford for his attention.

THE GREAT BALL AT THE FAIR.—Preparations on a large scale, were in progress, for the grandest Ball of the year.

YOSEMITE PAINTING.—This Panorama is nightly visited at Stockton, by admiring hundreds—the largest tent being comfortably full.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consolation for the Sufferer.—The most virulent diseases that have hitherto defied the physician's skill, yield to these invincible resuscitators of health and organic vigor.

Sold at the manufacturers, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and \$1 per pot or box.

OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Each successive day brings new evidence of its efficacy, until its present position is the enviable one of being far in advance of all preparations ever offered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Asthma.

RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—**"COSTAR"** Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, Bed Bugs, Insects, &c., are being everywhere known and acknowledged as the only infallible remedies for the destruction of every species of Vermin, Insects, &c., and are being rapidly introduced on sale in every city, town, village, and neighborhood in the United States, the Canada, Mexico, West Indies, and South America.

"COSTAR" Prices are uniform everywhere.
"COSTAR" Sales are wholly for Cash.
"COSTAR" makes no unwarranted agents.
"COSTAR" sends by mail, prepaid, a Sample Box of the Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator, to any address in the United States, on receipt of \$1, or the Electric Powder for 50c. (The Bed-Bug Exterminator, being a liquid, cannot be sent by mail).
"COSTAR" will furnish DRUGGISTS, DEALERS and STORE-KEEPERS a 10 Sample Package of the various preparations (assorted) with Circulars, Bill, Posters, &c., on receipt of \$5 (having balance of \$5 due when sold), in order that they may test their merits.

Serofulus and Diseased Blood.—**"DR. GUY'S"** Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it." It removes the dropping constitution, eradicates all humors from the blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its thoroughly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands prominently above all other Sarsaparilla. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheeks, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and the vigor infused through the system, take Guy's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure H. Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral salts, which cannot be said of any other Sarsaparilla. Be careful and buy none but QUART BOTTLES. Sold by Druggists generally.
PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and Importers for all reliable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LYON'S KATHARON.—The immense sale of this unequalled preparation for the Hair—nearly 1,000,000 Bottles per Year, and its universal popularity proclaim it emphatically "THE PUBLIC FAVORITE."

The Katharon is pronounced by all to be the most excellent preparation for the Hair ever made.

The unprecedented popularity has indeed unprincipled persons to endeavor to sell worthless imitations and counterfeits in place of the genuine LYON'S KATHARON—the public are cautioned against such impostures. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for twenty-five cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Refiners,
63 Liberty street, New York.

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 12 1m

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skillful Physician of New York City, in his remarks on Dyspepsia, says: "The most effective medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the *Organized Bitters*."
I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular conception of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "bitters," the lack of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am now speaking, obviates these objections.

Seth W. Fowler & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
Agents—C. M. Mott, cor. Third and K sts., Sacramento; H. Johnson & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 12 1m

GOUPIL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 366 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles.
Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. 17-20 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.
Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York. 17-15 6m

HENRY OWEN, Agent.

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS!!



JUST RECEIVED,
GENUINE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS,
Of Nos. 5, 5½, and 6.

THE PLOWS are from the justly celebrated manufactory of Messrs. TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Illinois—(the makers named are the ones who have given the reputation to what is known as the "Peoria Plow"). Several hundred were sold by us last season, and they have given very general satisfaction when imitations have failed.

The PLOWS are so completely packed at the place of manufacture, that they can be shipped to Agricultural districts of California and Oregon, at a very small percentage on their cost.

Merchants doing business in Agricultural districts would do well to call upon us before making their purchases of this important article.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, October 1, 1857.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

NOTICE.
We, the undersigned, Inventors and First Manufacturers of the "Peoria Premium Plow," say, to all whom it may concern, that Messrs. SOUTHWORTH & CO., of San Francisco, California, are the only parties whom we have ever supplied with our PLOWS, or who have received them for sale in California, and are the only parties to whom we are shipping the present season.

TOBEY & ANDERSON,
Peoria, Illinois, March 9, 1857. 17-12

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

For the Autumn of 1857.
ELLWANGER & BARRY have to announce that they offer for the ensuing fall trade, the most extensive stock of Nursery articles, embracing:

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees of all kinds, and of various ages and sizes.
Small Fruits, viz: Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c.—all the finest new and old sorts in cultivation.

Nuts, including English Walnuts, Filberts, Spanish Chestnuts, &c.
Rhubarbs, Linnaea, Victoria, &c.
Giant Asparagus, &c.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for Streets, Parks, Lawns, Cemeteries, &c., embracing the finest Standard Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, and the most beautiful Flowering Shrubs, including half a million of Norway Spruces, all sizes.

Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Border Plants, Greenhouse Plants, &c.
Double Dahlias and Bulbous Flower Roots of all the popular sorts.
Hedge Plants, everything suitable, both Deciduous and Evergreen.

Young Nursery Stock, embracing Stocks for Fruit Trees, Small Worked Fruit Trees, year's growth and upwards. Seedling Ornamental Trees of all kinds, one year's growth and upwards.

For further particulars we must refer to special advertisements and to the catalogue as sent by mail. To the trade and others in California, Oregon, &c., who wish to purchase, we would say, that with the experience we have had in packing for that market, we are prepared to execute orders in the most satisfactory manner. For several years past our shipments have been numerous and very successful. Our large and general stock enables us to offer great inducements in the way of prices.

A special Catalogue of articles suited to the California market is prepared, and will be sent to all who apply; and also the following, for which two postage stamps each should be enclosed to prepay postage:
No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.
No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.
No. 3.—Catalogue of Dahlias, Green House and Bedding Plants.

No. 4.—Wholesale or Trade List.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nursery, Rochester, N. Y. 17-12 24

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Poultry, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price \$1.
For sale by
WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington street, San Francisco. 17-7

Powder! Powder!!

500 KEGS of Hazard's Rifle Powder;
500 Kegs of Mass. Ball Powder;
500 Kegs of 1½ cwt. Hazard's;
500 Kegs of 1½ cwt. Dupont's;
500 Kegs gun, in 12½, 6½;
500 Kegs 5 cwt. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton. 17-21

I Wish to Purchase,

AT the Agricultural State Fair in Stockton, TWO WELL BROKE BLACK OR DARK BAY STALLIONS, at from \$500 to \$700 each.
THOMAS O. LARKIN,
San Francisco. 17-9 4c

Greyhounds for Sale,

A FEW SUPERIOR GREYHOUND PUPS, warranted Full-Blooded. Apply at
CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE,
130 Washington street (op stairs), San Francisco. 17-10

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL,
For New York and New Orleans Direct.
Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mail, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA, On MONDAY, 10 OCTOBER 5th, At 9 A. M., punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminal, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall.

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, October 31. No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P. M., Oct. 31, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FOLBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. 17-1

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. Chadwick;
" J. BRADDOCK, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conchili.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
17-1 **SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.**

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

From Corner of Broadway and Davis streets.
THE new and splendid Steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. JOHN MINTURN—built expressly for this route, with every accommodation for the convenience of passengers, and so arranged that horses and carriages can drive on and off—now placed upon the route, and will run regularly as follows—leaving

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A. M. At 7¼ A. M. At 6¼ A. M.
1¼ P. M. 12 M. 11¼ A. M.
5 P. M. 12 M. 11¼ A. M.
17-1 **CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.**

Great Collection of Fruit Trees.

HOVEY & CO.,
NO. 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, - - - BOSTON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
SEEDS,
TREES AND PLANTS,
Horticultural Implements, &c.,

Invite the attention of cultivators of choice Fruits to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds.

One Hundred Thousand Pear Trees are now offered for sale, embracing all the popular, proved and well-known sorts. Trees of all sizes, from one to seven years, both upon the Quince and Pear Stock, many of them in a bearing State.

Two Hundred Varieties of Apples; all the finest sorts of Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens.

Two Hundred Varieties of the choicest Roses, and a very extensive assortment of GREENHOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, embracing Camellias, Azaleas, Geraniums, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Pansies, Philoxera, Carnations, Lilies, &c., &c., with a large variety of Dutch Bulbous, Flower Root, Dahlias, &c.

HOVEY & CO., having sent many thousands of Trees to California, which have arrived in the finest order, they trust their experience will enable them to fulfill all orders to the entire satisfaction of purchasers. 17-10 1m

Established 1828.....Rebuilt and Enlarged 1850.

BRIDGEMAN'S

HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 876 AND 878 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and valuable selection of FIELD, HERB, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS; RULBOUS and TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates and warranted as represented. The Seeds are grown to order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade. Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittance) will be attended to with exactness and promptness.
Catalogues furnished on application. 17-10 3m

The American Farmer's Encyclopedia;

Embracing all the recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, and the use of Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Manures.

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Père La Chaise—Story of Lavalette.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

It was on a Sunday—a soft, golden October day that we drove out to Père La Chaise, the most beautiful cemetery of Paris. This burial place is very picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, northeast of the city, and contains within its walls one hundred and fifty acres. It was consecrated in 1804, and named after Père (or father) La Chaise, a Jesuit priest, the confessor of Louis XIV., who was the superior of a religious establishment which once stood on the ground.

This cemetery is like a vast royal garden, full of all beautiful and rare trees and plants, overflowing with flowers, crowded with little chapels, monuments and tombs. Of the last there are sixteen thousand; and the cost of the monuments is estimated at one hundred and twenty millions of francs.

I cannot tell you how lovely and solemn this "city of the dead" seemed to me on that calm Sunday. A sweet south wind was blowing, which gently shook down from trees and vines showers of autumn leaves, that rustled and fluttered about the monuments, eddied in the grass and rolled along the paths in little drifts of crimson and gold. The soft, mild sunshine seemed to fall tenderly from heaven, like a sign of God's acceptance and forgiveness of that multitude of his erring children, prostrate and silent in the last sleep. The ivy and some other vines were yet green, and clung about tombs like kindly recollections—flowers of many kinds—roses that reminded one of "the Rose of Sharon" in the beauty of its holiness—"the azure heliotrope, the brave, constant little mignonette, and the tender myrtle, made sweetness and brightness in the shadow of cypresses and massive tombs; while on many an humble, unmarked mound, and little baby grave, half hidden in the grass, grew fragrant blue violets, glistening with dew, and looking like watchful, loving eyes, brimmed with tears.

So graced and watched over, no grave could look lonely and neglected; but there are other marks of faithful and affectionate remembrance here. Lying on the mounds, and hanging on crosses and monuments, are innumerable wreaths, made of a fadless flower called the *Immortelle*; and over many graves the tombs are built in the form of little chapels, or oratories, where mourners go for prayer and meditation—where alone, secluded from all the world, they can spend hours in devotion, in thinking beautiful thoughts, and recalling sweet, sad memories of their dear lost ones—in weeping out their griefs and regrets, and in cherishing precious hopes of an eternal reunion in the blessedness and rest of heaven. In most of these oratories fresh wreaths or bouquets are left daily; and in some, wax tapers are kept burning before the image of our Lord Jesus, or Mary his mother.

The French are usually considered light irreligious and heartless; but visiting this cemetery, and seeing what loving care they have for their dead, is enough to convince any one that very many of them must be true-hearted, serious-minded, full of good and tender feeling.

It is so much better to have our burial places pleasant, shady spots, where flowers will bloom luxuriantly, and birds will sing—where little children, and, we may hope, angels, will love to come, than to have them shut in by city walls—crowded, damp, and dark—or away off on some bleak hill-side, exposed to wind and sun, overgrown with rank weeds, neglected and forgotten.

The first monument that attracted our attention was one in the form of a small Gothic chapel. This was erected to the memory of Abelard and Heloise, two famous unfortunate lovers of the twelfth century. Their lives were very sorrowful, for they were parted—Abelard became a priest, and Heloise an abbess; but they always loved one another, and were buried side by side. Their bodies were removed several times, and now their dust lies here. Reclining under a canopy on the monument are two marble statues of the lovers, dressed in the costume of their time, lying apparently asleep, and looking very peaceful, though somewhat weary and sad.

This is the most interesting tomb in all the cemetery to romantic people; but I think you would feel as much emotion at the grave of the brave Marshal Ney, who was shot for his devotion to Napoleon—at the tomb of the wise and good La Fontaine—or that of Bernardin de St. Pierre, the author of the exquisite story of "Paul and Virginia"—or of Madam Coton, who wrote "Elizabethe, or the Exiles of Siberia"—or of the Count Lavalette.

The most magnificent monument at Père La Chaise is that of a Countess Desmoulins. It consists of ten marble columns, resting on a wide, massive base, and supporting an entablature, under which is a sculptured cushion, bearing the arms and the coronet of the Countess. This great, costly monument, which stands on a hill overlooking the whole cemetery, is erected to one who was merely rich and titled. It seemed to me, in its massiveness and white beauty, but a pile of arrogance and pride, haughtily towering above the graves of heroes and poets, the great and good, and defying death itself. I thought I should rather lie in the lowliest grave of the poor, and have the violets creep over me, than to lie in state in that pompous mausoleum—that dead woman's palace.

I have spoken of the tomb of Count Lavalette. Possibly some of you may be acquainted with his story; I will relate it at a venture:

LAVALETTE AND HIS WIFE.
Marie Chamans, Count de Lavalette, was born at Paris, in 1769. He was the son of a shopkeeper, but he received a liberal education, and studied law. When the great Revolution broke out he joined the National Guard; yet at the turning of the Tulleries he nobly risked his life in defending Louis XIV. and his family from the fury of the mob. He was filled with horror and disgust at the atrocities of the revolutionists, left France and joined the army abroad. After the battle of Aroca, Napoleon, then General Bonaparte, made him his aid-de-camp, and from that time manifested towards him the utmost affection and confidence. In this instance he showed great good sense and taste, in selecting an officer and a friend, for Lavalette was a man of superior talents, remarkable sagacity, a generous spirit, and rare elegance and manner. He accompanied Napoleon on his expedition to Egypt; but a few weeks previous, married Mademoiselle Emilie de Beaucharnais, a niece of Josephine, Madame Bonaparte. This marriage was planned, almost commanded by Napoleon, but it proved a very happy one. The bride was young, beautiful, good, and very noble; while Lavalette was amiable, affectionate and faithful—loving and admiring his Emilie with all his heart.

Lavalette encountered many dangers in Egypt, in battle and from the plague, but he finally returned to his country and home in safety.

When Napoleon became Emperor, he made Lavalette a Count of the empire, and his wife mistress of the robes to the Empress; but when her aunt was divorced, Emilie left the court, and retired to private life.

On the abdication and first exile of Napoleon, Lavalette submitted, and promised allegiance to Louis XVIII. He would have remained faithful, had not this king proved himself a stupid tyrant and a coward, unfit to reign. When Napoleon returned from Elba, and Louis fled from France, Lavalette gladly went back to the service of his beloved Emperor.

When, after the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon left France for his long, last exile, there was a sad and tender parting between him and his faithful friend. After the restoration of Louis XVIII, Lavalette was advised to fly from his country; but his wife was ill at the time, and he could not believe Louis base and cruel enough to punish him for his attachment to his old master. However, he was arrested and imprisoned in the *Conciergerie*, the gloomy, terrible prison in which Marie Antoinette, Madame Roland, and many other noble victims of the Revolution, were confined. Here, in a wretched apartment—dark, cold and damp, he sighed away his weary days from July to November, when he was brought to trial, and condemned to die, by the guillotine, on the 21st of December.

As soon as she heard of this sentence, Madame Lavalette went to the King, flung herself at his feet, and implored him to spare the life of her husband. So beautiful was her face, even though bathed in tears—so noble and graceful her manner—such sweetness was in her voice, such pathos in her words, that only a very hard-hearted, revengeful man could have resisted her. This miserable king, however, refused to grant her prayer, though he cruelly encouraged her at first. She went a second time, but was repulsed from his presence, and actually sat for more than an hour alone, on the stone steps of the palace, in utter grief and despair.

But as she sat there, weeping, shunned and abandoned by all the world, suddenly a strong, comforting angel seemed to whisper to her soul a brave plan for saving her beloved husband, and she rose up with a noble purpose in her heart, and a prayer on her lips for heavenly help and strength.

She was in the habit of dining with Lavalette daily, sometimes accompanied by her daughter, a lovely young girl, and sometimes by a faithful old nurse. On the last day but one preceding that fixed on for the Count's execution, Emilie said to him, "There no longer remains for us any hope but in one plan; you must leave here at eight o'clock, in my clothes, and go in my sedan chair to where Monsieur Baudus will have a cabriolet waiting to conduct you to a place of safety, where you will remain till you can quit the country."

Lavalette was astounded: he thought the plan of his wife a mad and hopeless one, and so he told her. But she was calm and firm, and replied, "No objections; your death will be mine; so do not reject my proposal. My conviction of its success is deep, for I feel that God sustains me."

It was in vain that Lavalette represented how almost impossible it would be for him to so disguise himself as to deceive the sharp eyes of the turnkeys and soldiers, whom she was obliged to pass every night, on leaving the prison; and the probability that should he escape, they would ill-treat, perhaps kill her, in their rage. She turned very pale, but she was firm, and at last wrong from him a promise to attempt to execute her plan on the following day, his last day of life, if it should fall.

When Madame Lavalette came for her last visit, she was accompanied by her daughter Josephine and the old nurse. She wore over her dress a merino pelisse, lined with fur, and brought with her a black silk petticoat. She said to her husband, "These will disguise you perfectly. Before going into the outer room, be sure to draw on your gloves, and put my handkerchief to your face. Walk very slowly, leaning on Josephine, and take care to stoop as you pass through these low doors, for if they should catch the feathers of your bonnet all would be lost. The jailers will be in the anteroom, and remember the turnkey always hands me out. The chair will be near the staircase. Monsieur Baudus will meet you soon and point out your hiding-place. Mind my directions—keep calm. God guide and protect you, my dearest husband."

She also gave some directions to her daughter, which the child promised to follow carefully. After dinner the prisoner retired behind a large screen, where his wife dressed him in the petticoat and pelisse she had brought, and put her bonnet on his head, all the while repeating, "Mind you stoop at the doors—be sure you walk through the hall slowly, like a person worn-out with suffering. What do you think of your papa?" she said to Josephine, "will he do?"

"Not very badly," said the child, trying to smile bravely, but feeling a great deal of doubt. As they heard the turnkey approaching, Lavalette said, "He looks in every evening, as soon as he has seen you off. Remain behind the screen, and make a noise by moving something, so that he will think all is right, and not discover my escape till I am clear away."

They then took a solemn, loving leave of each other, and as the door opened, Emilie sprang behind the screen. Lavalette went out with his daughter and the nurse. He followed the directions of his wife, and passed safely jailers, turnkeys and soldiers, to the sedan chair, and was soon carried in it beyond the black shadow of the prison, and found himself breathing the delicious air of freedom once more. Monsieur Baudus and the Count de Chasseon met him at the appointed place, with a cabriolet, which he entered with Baudus, and was driven away by the Count. The last look he had of Josephine, she was standing on the quay, with her hands joined, her sweet face upturned in the starry night, praying for her dear father.

In the carriage was a groom's livery, which Lavalette put on, and assumed the character of a servant to Baudus, who conducted him to the house of one of the king's ministers—about the last place in all Paris to be suspected and searched. Here he was received by Madame Brison, wife of an officer of government, who, at the risk of her life, concealed him, and kindly cared for him; because, having once been a hunted fugitive, she had made a vow to help, and if possible, save any one in similar circumstances.

The full account of Lavalette's long concealment, and the dangers he ran from the rigorous search that was made for him, is very interesting; but I have not room to tell it here. He was obliged to keep his windows closely shut all day, and when at night he ventured to open them, he often heard proclamations of reward for his discovery, or threats of vengeance on those who were harboring him. He cried in the street below, and sounding like the howling of wolves, thirsting for his blood. But he had the joy of hearing also, from Madame Brison, that the heroic devotion of his wife was everywhere praised—that she was almost worshiped by the people.

Lavalette finally owed his escape to some generous Englishmen, who conveyed him out of the country in the disguise of an English officer of the Guards. After an exile of six years, he was allowed to return to France, and rejoin his beloved wife and daughter once more. He sought the seclusion of country life, and in affectionate devotion to his family spent his remaining years. He died in 1830.

Poor Madame Lavalette! When it was discovered that she had set her husband free, she was treated very cruelly by the jailers and the government authorities. She was closely confined like the worst of criminals—forbidden to see, or hear from a friend, and denied almost every comfort. In delicate health, worn with grief and anxiety, she sunk under her lonely suffering, and when she was liberated, after six weeks' imprisonment (for her enemies dared not condemn her), her noble mind was shattered—she had become as a child, only sadder than any child ever was. She remained in this melancholy state throughout her life—only when her husband returned from exile she seemed to find a sweet content in his presence, and to love him all the better for all she had suffered for him. And so she continued, "ever good and gentle," but not all herself, till she passed from under the cloud of her mortal life, into the light of God's peace.

Josephine married a man worthy of her noble heart, and lived happily, far away from courts and prisons. Perhaps she is living now. Perhaps she sometimes gathers her little grandchildren around her, and tells them the story of their great grandparents—oh, far better than I have told it—while little hearts swell with pride, and indignation, and sympathetic sorrow. Perhaps she lays a trembling hand on the head of the youngest darling, whose face is hidden in her lap, and says, while her own dim eyes overflow with tears—"Let us not grieve, my children—God comforts them now."

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Orders should be sent as early in the season as possible, in order to secure carefully selected articles, and no orders can be filled satisfactorily, which are not received by the middle of November.

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7-23m

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Laburnums, Arbor Vites, Myrtles, Euonymus, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Clematis, Cyrtus, Eucalyptus, Lilacs, Jasmines, Mock Orange, Athanasia, Spirea, Weigela, Deutzias; and a general variety of

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Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds, Office at the Nursery, and 171 1/2 Clay street, above Montgomery.

7-24

BOOKS, &c.

Standard Illustrated Books,

FOR LIBRARIES AND PRESENT

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LINDSAY & BLAKISTON,

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Watson's Camp Fires of the Revolution, with fifty beautiful illustrations. 8vo, cloth, gilt backs. Price \$1.50.

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Miss May's American Female Poets, with biographical and critical notices and selections from their writings. Octavo edition. Nine steel plates. Library style. Price \$1.50.

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Watson's New Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, consisting of elegant extracts on every subject, compiled from various authors, and arranged under appropriate heads. Octavo edition. Nine steel plates. Library style. Price \$1.50.

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AGRICULTURAL.

TO THE FARMER

Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any house in this State for manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to any extent in this line of business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural State; and at the same time that interest which is foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty years experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,

AND

MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agricultural improvement. I also

MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND

THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the wants of the country (which are different from most others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patronage from the farmer and all interested in this matter, and in the interest and development of the agricultural improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of

1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;

THE DEEP TILLER;

OR,

"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in this country. Also,

GANG PLOWS,

HARROWS,

CULTIVATORS,

FANN MILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due

500 CINCINNATI

EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,

which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether higher than any others in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself, and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but simply facts as they are; and that your young State can, within itself, already provide the farmer with implements inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural implements and machines repaired on short notice, and in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 Sacramento street, near Davis,

San Francisco.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

HOME MANUFACTURES.



D. C. MATTESON,

STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain

harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the

various new implements which he takes pleasure in

offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part

of the following:

MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND

MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics'

Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain

during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State

Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements

never offered in any other implement, and, when on ex-

hibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by

certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immedi-

ately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so

that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this

mode of cultivation, a great security is offered against a

dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with

the aid of this implement.

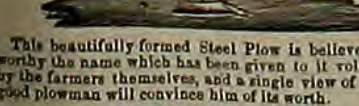
GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what

should be done by such an implement. When seen it will

be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.



This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and

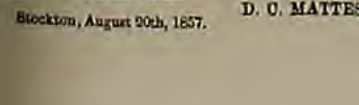
received the First Premium, and has won a most gratify-

ing reputation the past year, the undersigned having

been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture.

The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.



This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be

worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily

by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a

good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvest-

ers, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive

their hearty approval.

D. C. M. desires, in offering the above implements,

that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor

him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can

show them implements that will give them complete

satisfaction. His aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture

or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, at-

tended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON,

Stockton, August 20th, 1857.

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S

BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON,

DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgama-
tors, &c., &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Ma-
chinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded
to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE.

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

[v-3 6m]

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!



NOW LANDING,

The Celebrated "Boston Steel Clipper,"

"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,"

Got up by the subscribers to meet the wants of California,

and which, for adaptability, material, solid and

cheapness, surpass any plows ever brought to the notice

of the public.

These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in the

United States, and defy competition in price, and

comparison in material and workmanship.

Being made at tide water, and no expense of transportation

from the Western States, we are enabled to offer

Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less

money than any other in market.

CAST PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of

Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than

can be found elsewhere.

These Plows are packed in cases, very compactly, and

can be sent to any part of the country at very small ex-

pense, and can be set up easily.

Extra points and parts to all our Plows constantly on

hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements,

And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and

replenished.

TREADWELL & CO.,

v-8 10 3m N E cor. California and Battery streets.

GOODWIN & CO.

GROCERS,

191 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS

[v-3]

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And All kinds of
Metal Castings,
Church and
Steam Boat Bells,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.Steam, Liqueur,
Soda, Oil and Water
COCKS
And Valves of all
descriptions made
and repaired.
JOSE
And all other Joints,
Spelter, Solder,
Copper Rivets, &c.Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,



FURNITURE

WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany,

covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and

Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut

and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and

Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;

SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;

ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;

CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;

1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;

500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;

500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted

Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;

100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great

variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

WHATNOTS,

CRIBS AND CRADLES,

PINE WORK, &c., &c.

To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palu,

Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,

Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,

Counterpanes, Comforters,

Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

Give us a call, and examine our Stock

and Prices before selecting elsewhere.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth

streets, Sacramento.

[v-11]

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

190



J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since

the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with

you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live

among you with my family during the term of my natural

life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks

for your unflinching patronage and support, which has

enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar

through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you

a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induc-

ements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate

Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there

is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-

GIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and

rather more so between those who have picked up the

Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole

lives to it. To the latter class I have the honor to belong.

Having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and

been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people

wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled

with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE

BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW,

ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to

make it the most extensive depot for every valuable

Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pro-

prietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send

them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof

Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with

MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two

or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS

ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-

ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in

the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable

articles:

Bulwer's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the

best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too nume-

rous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know

how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the

public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a

call, and WE WILL TRY.

[v-12]

J. L. POLHEMUS.



GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER.
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



VANCE'S GALLERY!

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN

mind the following FACTS:

THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most

durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANEOTYPES, superior

Closing Address at the Mechanics' Fair.
(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

powerful crusher of quartz and stone—justified in pointing with pride to what we have accomplished, and inspire hopes of our ability, ere long, successfully, to compete with the labor of any part of the world.

Regret that circumstances have prevented a more extensive exhibition of the various inventions for developing the rich resources of our quartz mines. Had inventors and manufacturers of quartz-crushing machines exhibited working models, so as to enable capitalists and others interested in this important field of inland wealth, an opportunity would have been afforded to parties interested to select the inventions best calculated to attain their object. I trust another year will present a more extensive collection in this and other interesting departments of mechanical skill.

The success of our endeavors has gratified us, and inspired us with hope, confidence, and increased energies; besides which, we trust, a surplus will remain that will constitute the nucleus of a fund which we design to devote towards the erection of an edifice that will equally attest the pride of this city, and furnish the apprentices and junior members of industrial arts opportunities for reading, studying and assisting each other in attaining a comprehensive knowledge of the particular department of industry to which they may devote their attention.

In conclusion, fellow members, let me enjoin upon you an interest in your labors that shall result to the credit and success of your order. By study, industry and devotion to labor, by maintaining the honor and dignity of your vocations, at once useful and essential, you will command the position to which the importance of your occupations and their economical results entitle you.

And to you, ladies and gentlemen, who have so generously sustained us in our effort to make you acquainted with the capacities of this State, we look for encouragement and support. A generous and liberal encouragement of the labors of those who present their claims to you, will contribute as largely to confer honor and distinction upon California as the efforts of others in the paths of commercial life or scholastic attainments. As a Californian, a mechanic, and your fellow citizen, I invoke your support, as I return you the thanks of the members of the Institute for your kind encouragement and appreciation of their efforts to please.

FROM THE EAST.—The U. S. Mail steamer Sonora arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing intelligence from the Atlantic States to the 6th of September. The Sonora brings 537 passengers, all well, and with scarcely any sickness on board during the passage; also 300 U. S. Mail bags, and 860 packages of merchandise, on freight.

Quite a financial panic has been in existence in New York and other cities, in consequence of a few stupendous failures, which have resulted in producing numerous cases of bankruptcy on a smaller scale. The Ohio Life and Trust Company led off with a failure for some \$7,000,000—then followed the suspensions of several heavy bankers, merchants, etc., and a few city banks.

Louisville (Ky.), Sept. 4.—The following are the awards for the Reaping Machines at the trial in Syracuse, N. Y., in July last: S. H. McCormick, Chicago, gold medal; Walter A. Wood, Hosiery Falls, N. Y., silver medal; Warden, Brokaw & Child, Springfield, Ohio, bronze medal; and Jona. Haines, Pekin, Ill., diploma.

For Reapers and Mowers combined, the following awards were made: Walter A. Wood, Hosiery Falls, N. Y., gold medal; D. M. Osborne, Buffalo, silver medal; Warden, Brokaw & Child, bronze medal.

The awards for Mowing Machines have not yet been made.

National Agricultural Exhibition.—The attendance at this Exhibition has been unusually large. All the premiums for fine Durham and other imported stock, have been taken by the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Kentucky. The exhibition of imported cattle is stated to be the finest ever held in this country.

To-day, the fifth of the exhibition, was principally devoted to the showing of horses. Five Arabian horses, belonging to A. Keene Richards of Georgetown, Ky., attracted a great deal of attention. Several of the agricultural machines were exhibited, and there was a trial of plows.

An unforeseen accident has prevented the successful carrying out of the Inter-Oceanic Telegraph project, for the present, and the return of the expedition to England has given rise, we regret to state, to serious misgivings as to the practical working of the design of connecting the two continents with a cable. The cable on the Niagara parted on the 11th August, when 385 nautical miles, or about 380 statute miles, had been laid at a distance of 260 or 280 miles in a direct line from Valentia Ireland. The expedition left Valentia at 5 o'clock, a. m., on the 6th of August and commenced paying out the cable, but it slipped off the wheels, jammed and parted.

On the 7th, the recovered end of the cable was spliced, and at 7:25 o'clock p. m. they started off afresh, but at 11:20 the splice of the large and small cable was found defective, and luckily caught when on the wheels near the stern.

This difficulty was surmounted, and precautions taken to keep the cable in the grooves by lashing iron and wooden bars across the tops of some of the wheels, with regard to which no precaution was taken, and these two afterwards gave trouble. On the 8th, at noon, 404 miles of cable had been played out. On the 9th, 95 miles had been played out, the distance traveled being 64 miles. At 5:20, the speed of the steamer was increased to five knots, and the cable seemed to go out better. On the 10th, the wind blew from the south-west, with considerable sea; at noon had played out 118 miles, and traveled 111. All went well until 6 o'clock, when, as a splice was going over the wheels, the cable surged out of the grooving and put it in imminent danger. The ship was stopped and backed, and the cable got round the wheel again, and all went on well until 8:45 p. m., when a like accident occurred. It was again remedied at 10:30. The electricians reported the continuity broken—no signals having been received for two hours and a half. On the 11th, continuity was again established, telegraph working well, but at 3:45 a. m., the brakes being applied heavily, with a strain of 3500 pounds the stern of the ship went down in the hollow of the sea, the machinery stopped, and when the stern rose on the next sea, the cable snapped and the work was all lost!

The London Times says: Sufficient information has already been obtained to show clearly that the present check to the progress of the work, however mortifying has been purely an accident, and is in no way due to any obstacle in the form of the cable, nor of any natural difficulty, nor of any experience that will, in the future, effect in the slightest degree the entire success of the enterprise.

HOTELS, &c.

"Saloon of the Fair."

THE undersigned desires to inform the citizens of Stockton that she has opened a Saloon on Main street, between Centre and El Dorado streets, expressly for the accommodation of ladies and families, where every effort will be made to offer them those attentions and accommodations which such a place should afford. It will be the intention of the subscriber to offer

Ice Creams, Cakes, Jellies and Confectionaries And such other luxuries as is usual in such a Saloon. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sandwiches, &c., And other luxuries of the season, will be prepared during the work of the Fair.

Cakes and Confectionaries will be made to order, and Ice Creams, Cakes, &c., furnished for parties at short notice. MRS. E. KENNEDY. Stockton, August 26, 1857. v8-73m

Webber House. THE proprietor desires to call the particular attention of the public to his large and spacious Hotel. He has been long established in this, the largest Hotel in this section of the country, and he is confident that he can furnish as good accommodations as any hotel in the country.

Extra accommodations will be provided for the patrons of the Webber House during the Great Fair, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those that visit the Webber House. ROBERT MANNING. Stockton, August 27, 1857. v8-73m

Union House. FRANK WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR. On Fifth street, next building to the "Old Fremont" Hotel, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, MARIPESA.

THE undersigned, formerly of the Franklin House, has opened a Hotel under the above name and location. Accommodations for Families, Private Parlors and Rooms, a Good Table and Beds, and attentive attention from the proprietor and others connected with the house. The Hotel is in a retired and pleasant place, free from the noise, confusion and dust of Main street. Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to. FRANK WILLIAMS. Stockton, August 27, 1857. v8-73m

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE (FORMERLY WILSON'S EXCHANGE), IS UP TO THE GRADE! SANSOME STREET, Opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the American (formerly Wilson's) Exchange, begs leave to inform the traveling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific Coast. There has been added to the house a fine Dining Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping has rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

The American Exchange COACH is always ready to receive passengers to and from the house to the landing or to any part of the city, for \$1—Bassett's. P. E. SMITH has charge of the Coach. All orders left for him at the Office will be promptly attended to. v8-73m

DAWSON HOUSE, SACRAMENTO CITY, LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, Corner of J and Fourth streets, Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms. Open at all hours, day and night.

G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor. (JNO. J. HALEY.) (E. A. ROBINSON.)

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, JACKSON STREET, ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This Hotel contains one hundred and forty rooms, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the House. Salutes of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-11 (M. A. FRENCH.) (A. S. HALEY, Lessee.)

Solano Hotel, Corner of E and First streets, Benicia. THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stage for Solano, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house. F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor. P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v8-93m

Revere House, NAPA CITY. THIS new and splendid brick Hotel, three stories high, and sixty by sixty feet (erected by Joseph Mount, Esq.), is now opened for the reception of the public. This REVERE is furnished as well as any hotel in the State. (All the furniture being new). It contains a suite of Parlors, with an elegant Piano.

The House is located directly opposite the County Court Building, which is located by a large square, but a few steps from the landing of the Steamer, where, upon its arrival, a wagon will be in attendance to convey baggage, free of charge, to the Hotel. About one hundred persons can be seated in the Dining Room, and sixty rooms, with every modern convenience, are at the disposal of the public. The proprietor, Mr. E. HARVEY, the present proprietor, will be assisted by Major W. W. ESTABROOK, for four years one of the proprietors of Wilson's Exchange, and for the last two years sole proprietor of Wilson's Hotel, San Francisco. He assures his numerous friends and the public of an agreeable reception at the REVERE—good beds, airy rooms, and the best fare.

Napa Valley cannot be excelled by any other in the State (it on the globe): it is a fine location, two miles distant, has been selected as the place for the State College. The scenery is beautiful, and the view of the distant and surrounding hills is grand. The climate, being free from severe winds, surpasses any other in the State. One great inducement for people to visit this valley, is to visit the vineyard and the Grapes, and the Hot Springs, 30 miles. At a short distance there is a good hunting and fishing ground. The Horses and Carriages may be had on application at the Office.

The BAR will be provided with some of the choicest of Liquors, and the pure Juice of the grape for Wines. The Bar conducted by Andrew Cunningham. v8-1

Hayward's Hotel, Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch. THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time.

Travelling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in the State. Situated upon a commanding eminence, presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.

The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. Those who feel confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and all every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.

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We have been able, through the kind attention of our friend, L. Prevost, Esq., to secure a correct account of the Fruit Show, which we here append, announcing the following at the

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A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE it is stated is now going on in Holland, being nothing less than blocking up two arms of the sea, and replacing them by a navigable canal for merchant vessels of the largest burden. By this operation an extent of land of 14,000 hectares (35,000 acres) of the finest quality will be gained from the Scheldt. This canal is to be completed in the course of two years.

STALKS OF CORN over twenty feet high, have been exhibited at Marysville. They were the products of Gray & Blake's ranch, on Feather river.



THE NEW ROCHELLE OR LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

Above we present our readers with an engraving of this luscious fruit, showing its actual size. Our associate editor, who visited the grounds of Messrs. George Seymour & Co., South Norwalk, Conn., where some six acres are devoted entirely to its culture; a portion of which is for fruit and a part for propagating plants for sale. Although the season was far advanced when his visit was made, still he was more than repaid for the trouble for the fruit even then was hanging in clusters equal in size to the drawing above.

We give below a description of the fruit, &c., and can recommend it safely to our farmers here, as a most valuable acquisition, and one that will repay handsomely for the slight amount of investment. Large numbers have been sent to California with perfect success. It can be grown here to great size and excellent flavor. Mr. Seymour, has this season made excellent wine from the fruit:

"The 'New Rochelle Blackberry' sends up annually large and vigorous upright shoots with lateral branches, all of which, under common cultivation, will be crowded with fine fruit, a portion of which ripens daily in moist seasons for six weeks, commencing about the middle of July. They are perfectly hardy, always thrifty and productive, and I have not found them liable to injury by insects or blight."

The vines grow quite large—many of them over an inch in diameter, and the fruit hanging in very thick clusters—in size more like the large Green Gage Plums than ordinary Blackberries. The flavor is not apparently diminished by its large size, and the few seeds is not its least recommendation. We think this berry a valuable acquisition to our domestic fruits, and worth a place in every garden, and are thus particular in describing, in order to answer the numerous inquiries we are continually receiving in regard to it.

In transplanting, Messrs. Seymour & Co. recommend selecting plants from two to three feet high, and to set them about the first of November, or middle of April, in this latitude. They may be put out on almost any soil, at a distance of four to six feet apart. When setting out, it is desirable to cut off the vine at four to six inches from the ground. For field culture, they recommend preparing the ground by plowing in an ordinary coating of barn-yard manure. Two or three experiments with guano dug in around the hill, have been quite successful.

The fruit is juicy and fine flavored, with very few seeds. The size can hardly be appreciated by those who have never seen only the common varieties—sixty to eighty berries of about the ordinary size, will fill a quart measure. The yield is very great, single canes yielding from four to eight quarts. Five hundred to one thousand ripe or growing berries have been counted upon average bearing canes. An inch to an inch and one-half is about the average diameter, though larger berries are quite common. It has been tried for wine, eight quarts of berries producing 5 quarts of pure juice—making a most palatable as well as medicinal wine.

A word of caution is necessary in reference to securing genuine plants, carefully packed; for unprincipled and irresponsible peddlers and speculators will in this case—as in that of fruit trees—attempt to palm off anything in the shape of a

blackberry vine, as the genuine New Rochelle. If carefully packed, they may be carried safely to a considerable distance, provided always, that in taking up or setting out, the roots are never left exposed to wind or sun.

Orders should be sent at once to Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., Conn. See their advertisement in another column. Orders will be received at the FARMER Office.

Getting Rid of Gophers.

OAKLAND, Alameda county, Cal.,
Sept. 14th, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: Reading in your paper that the State Agricultural Society has offered a premium for an Essay on the Destruction of Gophers, reminds me that perhaps some of your readers may be benefited by my giving them an account of the way in which we have been successful in exterminating that very destructive animal.

Early in the winter we plowed and subsoiled our land to the depth of fifteen inches, which broke up nearly, if not quite all, the gopher roads or tunnels; then kept the weeds entirely down by alternate plowing and dragging, thus getting the soil in the order for a crop; and in about six weeks hardly a gopher could be found, being, I suppose, starved to death, for we saw a skeleton of one crawling on the surface in search of food, too near dead to find it, being but a shadow of its former self. But, if any should be left, their whereabouts may readily be seen by the fresh earth thrown up in search of food, and you can soon finish them with a little strychnine, prepared and applied as follows—(be sure and get good strychnine, as there is a large quantity of an inferior article sold): place it on a smooth plate and pour on some dissolved gum Arabic, mash the two together with a knife, until the crystals are dissolved and form a cream-like paste, which may be carried in a small bottle and applied to green peas, vines, cabbages or potatoes, with a camel's hair brush or feather, inserted in the cork, which is a more economical and less dangerous way of using it than by applying it in the dry state with a pocket knife, as is often done. After putting the bait in the hole, stop it up with a clod, then go there a few hours after, and if the poison be good, though he will almost always stop the hole to the depth of three or six inches, it will seldom be more, so you can soon open it and put in another bait; thus continue until they come no more, as sometimes several live in one nest. If he stops the hole two feet or more deep, it is probable the strychnine is not good.

Being renters we keep them from coming on us from our neighbors, by walking around the place once or twice each day, meeting any that may cross on or near the line, and when one comes, keep his tunnel open with a prepared potato in it, and others in that part of the field will come in that way instead of making a new road. Thus, with little trouble and expense, we have

this year kept a five-acre lot, full of vegetables, almost entirely clear of them, though the land on each side is full of gophers, and our neighbors have suffered severely. If a land owner, after killing them off, I would keep others out by a ditch three feet deep, which, with a rail on the earth thrown up, will keep both gophers and cattle out. I. R.

Sugar-Cane, Cotton and Tobacco.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of growing Sugar-cane, Cotton and Tobacco, in California, and to examine specimens exhibited at the State Fair, report as follows:

"The Committee find on exhibition but two samples of the cane, several of cotton and none of tobacco. The grower of one sample of the cane can state that he has an acre in cultivation. The sample produced speaks well for its production and successful cultivation in our State. The success which this experiment has established in our State, must dispel all doubts of the profitable and successful culture of this great and indispensable staple, entering, as it does, so largely into the every-day use of all classes. And this should be hailed by every true friend of the State as one of the many present omens of our future greatness. At no distant day we may be able to say, as in the case of wheat and flour, to the world, that we have enough and to spare."

The Committee also examined several specimens of cotton, and, as with the cane, it is with pleasure that we have to refer to the successful growth of this great "peace-preserver" between our common country and the manufacturing nations of Europe, and we hope of the different sections of our own. We examined, in contrast, Georgia up-land cotton and the growth of this State, from seed taken from the same parcel, and the improvement in fineness and fibre of the native growth over the imported or Georgia growth, is manifestly striking, and in this we have the concurrence of experienced spinners from the East. But the staple of the native cotton is not quite so long as the Georgia-grown, although it is fully as strong. This we attribute to the lack of moisture in the land on which it grew. We believe it a reasonable calculation to say, when our bottom, or swamp, or overflowed land is once leveed and dyked to keep out the spring and the summer floods, that we shall be able to produce an article of finer texture, as is now the case on our dry lands, and one of superior length of staple—the two ingredients to make a first-rate article of cotton. Several other samples rate as fair up-land. The one from Slocum's Bridge has the advantage in staple and texture to any of the others. But we have to refer to another sample, grown in Los Angeles county, equal, if not superior, to the best Mississippi cotton, and of course, superior to all other, and of but one grade below Sea Island cotton. This sample is not of the Sea Island seed, but the gray Petty Gulf kind, proving conclusively the perfect adaptation of our climate and soil for the production of the very finest sample cotton yet found, anywhere, of its kind."

BLOCK OF MARBLE FOR WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

A superior block of pure white Marble was on exhibition at the State Fair, at Stockton. The block was originally got out and finished for the engraver, by Mr. Andrew Vinsen, and a suitable inscription placed on it, "Dedicated by the Miners of Columbia to the Father of his Country." We received from Mr. Vinsen, marble worker from Columbia, several finely polished forms of Marble, of different shades. Mr. V. is the discoverer of many of the Marble Quarries now in use by others in this State; he is an experienced Marble hunter and worker, and familiar with the business in the old States. To him belongs the credit of saving this fine piece of Marble, ordered by the miners of Columbia for the Monument. When Columbia was burnt he bore away this valuable memento, and buried it in the earth, and thus saved it for the great object intended. We shall speak of this in detail at another time. Mr. V. also exhibited a very handsome Marble Soda Fountain, got out and finished by him.

We have been presented with many fine specimens, variegated, and finely polished; and also one piece pure white, with silver knobs, for Editor's table. When we recollect the fact that this aged workman (for he has passed beyond sixty years), has been recovered from a lunacy of two years, and when we saw the interest he felt for the Block of Marble for the Monument to the Father of his Country, and learned that he prepared the block and saved it from the flames, our gratitude for his remembrance of us was greatly increased. May his life be spared to know that the Block his energy saved, is firmly fixed on the great Obelisk, and may he live years more in peace and prosperity.

ERRATA.—In our report on the Floral Exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, the following errors occurred: The name of the new creeping plant exhibited by Mr. Hutchinson of Alameda, should have been *Phaseolus* instead of *Chaseolus*, and the flowers of *Mespilus* instead of *Mesfilius*. The new *Phlox* exhibited by Mr. Sanford of Shell Mound, should have read *Renezi*, not *Renezi*. Specimens of *Algae*, not *Algoe*, by Mrs. Saunders. Some few errors also occurred in the botanical names of plants from Walker's and O'Donnell's Nurseries. Being absent at Stockton we did not read proof, consequently the above errors occurred. The poetic introduction should have been quoted.

Award of Premiums.

BELOW we give the award of premiums at the State Agricultural Fair, as they were read by the Secretary on Saturday morning last. The report is doubtless imperfect, and has not been revised by the Executive Committee, who will of course be obliged to make many alterations and corrections. We intend to publish the official list as soon as possible, but at present give that above referred to, as follows:

Miscellaneous.

Rope—Tabbs & Co., San Francisco.
Dentistry—Dr. Burbank, San Francisco.
Team Harness—A. L. Bird & Co., Stockton.
Ornamental Sign Painting—Hopps & Lougee, diploma and \$10.
Blacksmith Work—T. P. Williamson, \$10.
Largest collection of Bees—Wm. Buck, \$20.
Pottery—Marcus Williams, diploma and \$5.
Brooms—H. Lusk & Co., Sacramento, diploma and \$5.
Revolving Wind-Pump—Hart & Derrick, \$20.
Bank, Jail and Padlock—John Hyer, framed diploma.
One Patent Lock—J. C. Plots, diploma.
Brass Work—W. H. Moore, San Francisco, framed diploma.
Two Fire Engine Pipes—John Wetzell, framed diploma.
Fire and powder proof wrought Iron Safe—F. A. Aubrien and Herman Eggert, San Francisco, framed diploma.
Book Binding—J. A. McGlashan, San Francisco, framed diploma.
California Billiard Table, made from wood grown on the Pacific, M. Bach, San Francisco, framed diploma.
California-made Confectionery—A. Gall, Stockton, framed diploma.
Confectionery—Mercer & Bernheim, San Francisco, diploma.
Boots & Shoes—F. Mabius, Stockton, diploma and \$5.
Marble Mantelpieces, California manufacture—P. J. Devine & Brother, Sacramento, framed diploma and \$25.
Picture Frame, from pine burs—J. M. Taylor, Napkin ring.
Drawing—Eugene Cameron, framed diploma and \$10.
Best Dress Silk Hat—Collins & Tiffany, San Francisco, framed diploma and \$5.
Cape—M. Harris, do, framed diploma and \$5.
Superior Dress Hats—A. Lamott, Sacramento.
Carriage Harness—None on exhibition of California make.
Single Buggy Harness—Main & Winchester, San Francisco, \$10.
Riding Bridle—Main & Winchester, \$5.
Best Gentleman's Saddle, and best Ladies' Saddle—Main & Winchester, each \$15.
Superior Gentleman's Saddle, and superior Side Saddle—M. L. Bird & Co., Stockton, each framed diploma.
Best Picks—William Peasley, framed diploma.
Fine specimen of Picks—Labresh, diploma.
Breast Chain—J. Dahl, Stockton, diploma.
California-made Brushes—Newman & Brothers, framed diploma.
California-made Cigars—Selig & Brothers, Best sample of Newspaper Printing—Alta California, printed on satin.
California-made Clothing, superior made coat—Swartz, \$10.
California Leather—Joseph Boston, San Francisco, framed diploma and \$15.
Black Bridle Leather—Samuel Stinner, Stockton, framed diploma.
Refined Sugar—San Francisco Sugar Refinery, framed diploma.
California Salt—Boom & Greenwood, diploma.
California-made Sugar, E. Delessert, \$50.
California Mustard—H. H. Hudson, \$10.
California Spices—W. H. Bovee & Co., San Francisco, framed diploma.
Honey—William Buck, framed diploma.
California-made Soap—J. P. Dyer, San Francisco, \$15.
Lamp Oil—R. F. Knox & Co., do, \$15.
Vermicelli, and Macaroni—Jacob A. Meuli, San Francisco, each framed diploma.
Best sample Sugar-Cane—Wm. Temple, \$50; 2d do, — Boram, \$25.
Native Cotton—Mr. Gibson, framed diploma.
Hops—J. A. Hobert, framed diploma.
Sal Soda—R. F. Nox & Co., diploma.
Powdered Sugar—D. McLane, Stockton, diploma.
American Saffron—S. H. Debnam, do, diploma.
Best exhibit of Pharmaceutical Preparations, Chemicals, &c.—Little & Co., framed diploma.
Fine collection of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Preparations—Dr. Lanzwort, San Francisco, framed diploma.
Best exhibit of California-cured Ham—framed diploma.
Best exhibit of California-dried Apples and dried Peaches—Thompson, Suscol Nursery, diploma.
Best exhibit of Preserved Peaches—Miss Molly Freed, diploma.
Best exhibit of Fresh Peaches, in tins—George H. Beach, Marysville, diploma.
Needle Work, and Works of Art.
One China Dress—Luck Chong, silver goblet.
Embroidered Cape—Miss D. Kennedy, \$5.
Embroidered Skirt—Mrs. J. L. Sanford, \$5.
Embroidered Skirt—Mrs. J. L. Sanford, \$5.
Best exhibit of Regalia—Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, San Francisco, framed diploma.
Fine specimens of Regalia—T. R. Johnson, San Francisco, framed diploma.
Fine exhibit of Worsted Embroidery—Mrs. Madeira, napkin ring.
One Child's Dress—Mrs. C. I. Hutchinson, napkin ring or \$5.
Crotchet Collars—Miss Celia Henderson, Stockton, \$5.
Machine Sewing—Mrs. P. E. Rogers, San Francisco, silver goblet or \$25.
Two Vases Wax Flowers—Mrs. H. M. Fanning, silver napkin ring.
Lot of Needle Work—Mrs. D. C. Rood, napkin ring.
Worked Lamp Mat—Maddie C. Peters, napkin ring.
Case of Jet Ornaments from Rose Leaves—J. M. Burdall, silver goblet or \$15.
Oriental Pearl Work—Mrs. E. W. Witherington, silver cup.
Best Silk Bed Quilts—Mrs. Fairbank, \$25.
One Silk Bed Quilt, representing the flags of all nations—Miss E. F. Baldwin, silver cup.
One silk Bed Quilt—Miss L. Daball, silver cup.
Embroidery, representing a happy family—Miss Dennis, silver cup.
Leather Work—Miss Smith, special prem., \$10.
Superior Satin Embroidery—Mrs. Madeira, napkin ring.
Painting in Water Colors—Eugene Cameron, \$10.
Superior Embroidery—Mrs. J. H. Sargent, napkin ring.
Exhibit of Ambrotypes, Photographs, and De-

guerreotypes—R. H. Vance, San Francisco, three framed diplomas.
Best California-made Piano Forte.—Zech of San Francisco, framed diploma.

Flowers.

The following premiums were awarded to James O'Donnell, of the United States Nursery, San Francisco: For the best display of Pot Plants, \$25; for best collection of Roses, 150 varieties, \$10; for best collection of Dahlias, \$10; for best pair of Vase Bouquets, \$10; for best six Hand Bouquets, \$10; for best collection of Native Ornamental Trees, \$25.

Second best exhibit of Roses—L. Prevost, of San Jose Nursery, \$5.
Best Floral Wreath—L. Prevost, \$25.
Best exhibit of Seedling Geraniums—A. H. Myers, of Alameda, \$10.
Best Evergreen Wreath—L. Prevost, \$25.
Best Design and Decoration—James R. Low, \$25.

Wine, &c.

Best exhibit of Brandy made from Beet Sugar—Eugene Delessert, San Francisco; framed diploma.
Best exhibit of Alcohol made from Beet Root—Eugene Delessert, framed diploma.
Best Native Wine, made in 1842—Saussevine Bros., diploma.
Superior Native Wine—Kohler & Frohling, diploma.
Current Wine, superior—Thompson.
Best Ale—Lion Company Brewery, San Francisco.
Best exhibit of Pear Brandy—framed diploma.
Best exhibit of Bitters, Wines, Essences and Sirups—Turner Bros., San Francisco framed diploma.
Fine exhibit of Wines, Bitters, Essences and Sirups—Barbier, San Francisco, diploma.

Fruit.

Best and largest variety of Peas—Delmas, \$15.
2d do, A. P. Smith, Sacramento, \$10.
For fine exhibit of Peas, a framed diploma was awarded to each of the following gentlemen: Bontemps, J. L. Sanford, Joseph Aram, S. J. Hensley, Judge Daniels (second crop), W. B. Thornburgh, Mr. Peiter, Johnson of Suscol, E. W. Case, J. Lick, C. T. Ryland, L. Prevost, and Wm. O'Donnell.
Best specimens of Apples, 85 varieties, Joseph Aram, San Jose.
2d do, 38 varieties, W. B. Thornburgh.
E. W. Case, 27 varieties, special premium.
Mr. Thompson of Suscol, 34 varieties, special do.
A. H. Myers, Alameda, 18 varieties, special do.
J. Lewelling, 35 varieties, special do and diploma.
Cary Peaches, 8 varieties; L. H. Bascom, 17 varieties; Dr. Caldwell, 12 varieties; C. T. Ryland, 10 varieties; L. Prevost, 6 varieties; each, framed diploma.
Seedling Peaches, best and largest variety (7).—John Pereira, Tuolumne county, \$15.
2d do—C. A. Potter, diploma.
Quinces, 2 varieties—Joseph Aram, San Jose.
2d do, one variety—James Lick.
Foreign Grapes, 30 varieties—M. Delmas.
2d do, 6 varieties—Vontemps.
California Grapes, largest varieties, 4 plates—F. Rowland.
2d do, 2 plates—Dr. Caldwell.
California Grapes, 6 clusters—Coner, special premium.
California Grapes, very fine—Kohler & Frohling, framed diploma.
Foreign green-house and out-door culture, 12 varieties, very fine—Capt. F. W. Macdonald, framed diploma.
California Grapes—A. P. Smith, framed diploma.
California Grapes, very fine—W. Wadsworth, framed diploma.
Foreign Grapes, 12 or more varieties, very fine—C. Weber, framed diploma.
Painting of early Peaches—A. H. Myers, framed diploma.
Strawberries, six varieties—J. L. Sanford.
Cultivated Peaches in jars, early fruit, 13 varieties—A. P. Smith, Sacramento.
Cultivated Peaches—Angelo Oliva, framed diploma.
Cultivated Peaches—E. B. Bidwell, framed diploma.
Cultivated Peaches, early variety, name unknown—E. B. Bateman, framed diploma.
Apricots, 4 varieties—Thompson, of Suscol.
Nectarines—Thompson, of Suscol.
Seedling Nectarines (No. 32)—(Exhibitor unknown), framed diploma.
Plums—Thompson, of Suscol.
2d do—Joseph Aram.
Cherries—Thompson, of Suscol.
Best Gooseberries—Thompson, framed diploma.
2d do—Dr. Bateman.
Currants—Thompson, of Suscol, special premium.
Pomegranates—S. J. Hensley.
Dried Peaches and Apples—Thompson of Suscol, special premium.

Agricultural Implements.

Model of Threshing Machine—Hoag, Washington, Yolo county, special premium.
Model of Harvester and Thresher combined—Verrill, San Joaquin, diploma.
Best Reaping Machine—Williams, Stockton, \$30.
Best Mower—Awarded to last above, there being no other on exhibition, \$25.
Best Steel Plow—Thomas Ogg Shaw.
Second do, do—McDow, San Francisco.
Steel Plow of decided merit—S. Marshall of Sacramento, diploma.
Exhibit of Steel Plows for two or four horses, &c.—D. C. Matteson, Stockton, diploma and special premium.
Best Cast Plow—S. Marshall, Sacramento.
Best Gang Plow—S. Marshall.
2d do—D. C. Matteson, diploma.
3d do—T. Ogg Shaw, diploma.
Best Subsoil Plow, and best Fanning Mill—T. Ogg Shaw.
Best Harrow—T. Ogg Shaw.
2d do—D. C. Matteson.
Best Churn—T. Ogg Shaw.
Best Butter Worker and Churn combined—J. L. Atkins, Sacramento.
Best Cheese Press—H. McNally, San Francisco.
Best Garden Wheelbarrow—D. C. Matteson.
Best Cultivator for orchard and garden work—D. C. Matteson.
Best Volunteer Cultivator—D. C. Matteson.
2d do—E. H. Comstock (farmer), San Joaquin, special premium and diploma.
Best six Grain Forks—D. C. Matteson.
Boston Steel Clipper Plows—Treadwell & Co., San Francisco, diplomas.
Portable Cider and Grape Mill—T. Ogg Shaw, diplomas; and for exhibit of Hoes, Potato Forks, &c., diploma.
Exhibit of Plows, &c.—Hewlett & Collins, Stockton, diploma.
Bickford & Hoffman's Drill—Messrs. Hoag, Washington, Yolo county, diploma.

Mining Implements.

Model of Furnace for expelling Sulphur from auriferous pyrites of iron, J. S. Ditz, framed diploma.

Model of Howland's (Rotary) Quartz Crusher, framed diploma.
Model of Morris' Drop Rifle-Box, framed diploma.
Model of a Rifle-Box—R. Gilchrist, diploma.
Pick—Wm. Peasley, diploma.
Hydraulic Pipe—Bryant & Co., framed diploma.
Weaver's Drop Rifle-Box—E. A. Taylor, special diploma.
Sheet-Iron Gold Wash-Pan—O. J. Backers, diploma.

Grain.

Best ten acres of Wheat—John Gratton, San Joaquin, \$40.
Best ten acres of Barley—C. F. Leach, San Joaquin, \$40.
Sample of superior Barley—Mr. Wagner, special premium.
Best sample of Rye—Ernest Lodtman, diploma.
Beautiful sample of Rice Oats—Long & Co., diploma.
Best acre of Corn—yield 100 bushels—L. G. Lyons, Ione Valley, \$80.
Best samples of Corn—A. F. Potter, Ione Valley, special premium.

Vegetables.

Best acre of Potatoes—T. B. Parker, Mokelumne river, special premium.
Best acre of Onions—J. O. Taylor, San Joaquin, special premium.

Grasses.

Fine samples of California Timothy—Wm. M. Williams, San Joaquin, special premium.
Best sample of Wild Clover—Jacob Haeftick, San Joaquin, special premium.

Wagons, &c.

Best one-horse Carriage, a road Sulky—H. M. Bernard, Sacramento, \$10.
Best one-horse Wagon—J. L. Ottignon; framed diploma.
Best two-horse Spring Wagon—Westby, Hafner & Co., \$15.
Best Farm and Family Wagon—A. Rankin, Sacramento, framed diploma.
Best four-horse Wagon—D. O. Matteson, Stockton, framed diploma.
Best Freight Wagon—William B. Miller, Stockton, framed diploma and \$50.
For superior Sulky—Mr. How, framed diploma.

Fowls, and Butter.

Best Fowls—Long & Brother, Alameda, \$10.
Best Butter—Mrs. J. F. Woods, \$10.
Superior article of do—Mrs. H. M. Fanning.

Flour.

Best 100 pounds Wheat Flour—George O. Yount, Napa, framed diploma and \$10.
Best 100 pounds Corn Meal—Bates & Lane, Empire Mill, Stockton, framed diploma and \$10.
For best sample Domestic Bread—Anna Vanvalkenberg, aged 11 years, Stockton, silk dress of \$50 value.

Gold Bearing Quartz.

To Goodman, Ditz & Co., Whitlock Creek, Mariposa county, \$50.
2d to Union and Eureka veins, Amador county, framed diploma and \$10.
To Mount Gaines vein, Mariposa county, framed diploma.
To Kern River vein, framed diploma.
To Mary Rose vein, Kern River, decomposed quartz, framed diploma.
For Carbonate of Copper, 75 miles from La Paz, framed diploma to J. A. Collins, San Francisco.
For Cinnabar, 80 per cent. quicksilver, New Alameda mines, framed diploma.
For Coal (Lignite) Alameda county, diploma.
For Silver Ore (very rich), 15 miles from La Paz, diploma.

Cattle Show.

Best Bull "John"—Wm. Hicks, Sacramento, \$100.
Red and white short-horned Durham Bull "Orion"—Geo. H. Howard, San Mateo, \$25.
Best yearling Bull—J. S. Scales, San Joaquin, \$15.
Best Cow—Wm. Hicks, \$50.
2d do, Cow—C. W. Bradford, San Joaquin, \$25.
Short-horned Durham Heifer, imported—George H. Howard.
Best Bull-Calf "Calaveras"—O. W. Bradford, \$20.
2d do, Bull-Calf "Rothenbush"—Umlauf, \$10.
Best fat Bullock—Henry Backman, San Joaquin, \$25.
Best Milch Cow—P. Rothenbush, \$20.
Best Buck—Searle & Winn, Solano, \$25.
Best Ewe and Lamb—Searle & Winn, \$10.
Best Boar—Wm. Turner, \$10.
Best fat Hog—O. D. Benjamin, \$10.
Best pair fat Swine—Fred Werner, Sacramento, \$10.
Best Breeding Sow—Wm. Turner, \$10.
Best pair Pigs—C. A. Mead, San Joaquin, special premium.
Best Trotting Roadster—Fred Werner, \$100.
2d do, Trotting Roadster—Bay horse "Morgan"—framed diploma.
Best Trotting Colt—Bay stallion "Dominic Burnett" owned by Bowman, framed diploma.
Best Pacing Roadster—Brown horse "Sam Berry," owned by Dr. Crandall, \$100.
2d best Pacing Roadster—"Little Pet," owned by Wm. Brown, framed diploma.
Bay Stallion "Rattler," 5 years old, Fred Werner, Sacramento, \$100.
Bay Stallion "Lawyer," 5 years, owned by Wm. Hood, Sonoma, \$50.
Best American-bred Mare—"Betsy Dennis," Williamson, Santa Clara, \$50.
2d do, American-bred Mare—"Betsy," J. E. Clements, San Joaquin, \$25.
Bay Mare "Fair," John Pereira, Jamestown, Tuolumne county, diploma.
Best California-bred Stallion—Dark bay stallion "Borrows Colt," aged 4 years, N. Borrows, San Joaquin, \$50.
2d do, do—Chester stallion "Felix," 4 years, E. O. Kelton, Stockton, \$25.
Bay Stallion "Ariel," 5 years, J. O. Leach, San Joaquin, framed diploma.
Best California-bred Mare—"Cornelia Terry," B. F. Langford, San Joaquin, \$25.
Three year old Stallion "Winfield Scott," Stowell Cary, Stanislaus river, special premium framed diploma.

Three year old Colt—Bay stallion owned by Terhume & McMullen, San Joaquin, \$30.
There is awarded a special diploma as a certificate of exhibit at the State Fair in Stockton, Sept. 29th, 1887, as follows:
To "California Traveler," owned by B. White of San Joaquin.
"Selim," Suthers & Covey, Stanislaus river.
"Castle," D. Porter, Stockton.
"Lucky Bill," D. C. Fugitt, San Joaquin.
"Alice Rogers," W. F. McDermott, San Joaquin.
"Billy Berkshire," J. B. Daniel, San Joaquin.
"Jane," V. S. Rogers, San Joaquin.
"Granny," A. McLeod, Stockton.
"Fanny," J. O. Clements, San Joaquin.
"Cola," black filly, A. McLeod, Stockton.
"Desdemona," Geo. W. Tehume, San Joaquin.
"Orphan"—Terhume & McMullen, San Joaquin.
Sorrel colt "Lorenzo Dow," 1 year old—J. B. Dameron, \$20.

"Yellow Boy"—W. F. McDermott, San Joaquin, framed diploma.
Best pair of sorrel Horses, driven by B. Fish, and owned by Dr. E. S. Holden, Stockton, \$25 and framed diploma.
Pair of California Horses, four years old—Wm. Reynolds, framed diploma.
Best brood Mare and Colt, "Ganette"—William Flagg, Stanislaus, \$25.
Second best brood Mare, "Mary"—J. E. Clements, San Joaquin, \$15.
Brood Mare "Jude" and Colt—E. S. Lathrop, diploma.
Brood Mare "Dolly" and Colt—Abram Peather, San Joaquin, diploma.
Best Jack—Wm. Hicks, Sacramento, \$75.
2d do, do—By same, \$25.
Best Mule Team—O. H. Hoffman, Stockton, \$40.
Best pair of Draft Horses—By same, first premium, \$30.
2d best pair of Draft Horses—By same, second premium, \$10.
Society's purse for race of three year old Colts, \$250—Won by stud colt "Shanghai," three years old, owned by Geo. Veanebaue.

Racing.
For most accomplished lady rider—Miss Annie Stevens, Sacramento, riding saddle worth \$75.
2d—Mrs. Dr. Gratton, silver plate worth \$30.
3d—Miss Lucy Phelps, French Camp, San Joaquin, riding whip worth \$10.

Missouri Fair.

The St. Louis Republican speaks thus of the Great Fair which was about to be holden in that city, and also makes mention of the new species of horses and cattle to be shown. Another year and we shall have them in California:

The time is fast approaching for holding our next Great Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, and what we hear from all directions, North, South, East and West, there will be such an ingathering of people and fine stock, as has never been witnessed before in the Union. Entries are daily made of all kinds of machinery, farming implements and mechanical productions, and the prospect for a fine display of paintings, statuary, flowers and fancy works of all sorts, is extremely encouraging.

The citizens of Missouri will be delighted to learn that the fine imported Arabian horses will be brought here from Kentucky, and in addition to the attractions in the way of fine stock, there will be on exhibition in competition for the premium several pair of trained elk, in harness. We have heard of one pair, which it is said, can go a mile in 2:40. The buffaloes of which there are several in our country, and the wonderful Brahmin cattle, will add no little interest to the exhibition.

The premiums are on so liberal a scale that they could not fail to excite competition in all departments. Over \$10,000 are to be distributed among the lucky competitors. This is the largest amount ever offered by any Association in this country.

The Fair Grounds are now beautiful indeed, and no pains or expense spared in the erection of buildings necessary for the comfort and convenience of all who may attend the Fair. When we say that no grounds in the United States are equal to, or may in any manner be compared with ours, we convey to a person who has never seen them but a very inadequate idea of their beauty and elegance. Well may St. Louis be proud of her Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Chinese Sugar-Cane.

SCARCELY more than two years have elapsed since the Chinese Sugar-Cane was introduced into the United States. The high prices of sugar, however, have so far stimulated experiments with the Chinese Sugar-Cane, that over 100,000 acres have been planted with it this year. The months of September and October will settle the question whether it can be depended upon as an auxiliary to the sugar crop of the United States. It is believed by many that it will prove a failure. We have seen reports of no decisive experiments which warrant the belief that crystallized sugar can be obtained from it, of a quality that can compete either with the Louisiana or Cuba product. It yields an abundant sirup, and is very prolific for fodder. The Fall boillings will be looked to with much interest throughout the entire country, as upon them will depend whether the North is to be a competitor with the South and the West Indies in the production of sugar. If a thorough experiment to granulate sugar from the Sorghum sirup, with all the proper appliances, and the aid of science and experience, should result in the announcement that a good, marketable sugar cannot be obtained from it, then the Chinese Sugar-Cane will be consigned to the tomb with Morus Multicaulis and other plants that, at different periods, have created an agricultural mania in every State of the Union, finally to be abandoned in disgust.

We clip the above from the Missouri Republican, and as many persons have the same opinions or fears, here, it is to be hoped that all the information possible will be sent to us from all who have made experiments the present year.

HAZELNUTS GROWING UPON A GRAPEVINE.
The following from the Hartford (Ct.) Times, will be found to be "nuts" enough for the incredulous even:

A Curiosity.—Mr. James Danforth of South Windsor, has shown us a natural curiosity in the shape of a grapevine which has clusters of hazelnuts growing on it. The vine was one of a large number growing among and over a lot of hazelnut bushes, and singular to say, some of the grapevines have produced bunches of hazelnuts, or rather a union of grapes and hazelnuts in one husk. The hybrid fruit is a curiosity. It grows in clusters, and presents externally the appearance of hazelnuts, and the taste, too, is that of a hazelnut. The germ, however, on cutting the fruit open, is plainly a little bunch of grape seeds, in each instance. The vines near by (and of which this is one) produces an abundance of the native frost grape; the hazelnut bushes, over which some of the vines grow, have the usual crop of hazelnuts. It would seem that the bushes so fed the vines which ran over them, as to produce the curious cross between the fruit of each. Mr. D. has left this specimen in our office; he says there are more of them where this came from.

VERMONT.—A Vermont paper speaks of that State as follows: There is but one city in this State, and not a soldier. We have no police; and no murder has been committed within the State for the last ten years. We have no Museums or Crystal Palaces; but we have homes, genuine homes, for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors, and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots.

Sheep Breeding.

EDITORS FARMER: I have been a breeder of Sheep from imported stock, for the last twenty-five years, and have frequently challenged the United States to meet me at my Annual Sheep-shearing Festivals; to meet me in fair competition, and shear sheep for quality and quantity, according to live weight. As yet, I have not met with a competitor. I have spared no pains on my part to improve my sheep to that extent, as would be calculated to meet the wishes and expectations of the wool-growers generally, to improve their own flocks from.

My annual sales for the last ten years, have run from \$10,000 to \$40,000 per year, according to the number I had to sell; prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000 per head. By experience, I find that there is more depending on a man's thorough knowledge of breeding, and his practical knowledge of care and management, than most men are aware of. Too little attention is paid to crossing with animals of impure blood on the male side. It is not expected that every man's flock of breeding ewes will be of pure origin; common breeding flocks of any country, on the ewe side, are made up of a mixed blood, not possessing all the good qualities that are required to make up a good sheep, but the defect in the ewes must be remedied by the breeding ram; hence the necessity of a thorough-bred animal to breed from, possessing the requisite qualities prominently which you wish to remedy in the ewes. There is no one ram so perfect in all points, as to be prudent to cross with every ewe, that ever I have seen yet. A ewe may possess one point that is essential to improve others, which the ram may be deficient in; and at events the breeding ram ought to possess superior traits over and above the ewes, or else men are not improving as they ought.

Here is one great blunder that breeders in general make, in selecting their breeding rams. They are governed too much by appearance, without ever stopping to examine what he possesses, what he is deficient in, whether he is a thoroughbred animal, or one made up of a mixture of all kinds, if he only takes the eye, that is sufficient. In the latter case, lambs bred therefrom, in a flock of one hundred, hardly two would be alike.

This subject needs much study and practical experience to accomplish all that men might expect.

If you should deem it any advantage to the wool-growers of your State, I would write a series of articles on the breeding and management of sheep, which has come under my own observation and experience. Yours, truly, A. L. BINGHAM.

WEST CORNWALL (Vt.), Sept. 1, 1887.

"Old Coon's" Sentiments.

EDITORS FARMER: There seems to be in the day and age of our being, quite a diversity of opinion on various subjects; perhaps I might have said on almost all that are written. As for myself, I am no scribe, no philosopher, nor the son of a philosopher. I was raised in the country, went to a country school, and by the way happened to get a kind of a country school education. It is not my intention to give you a perfect history of my life, for I am no biographer nor the son of one. But I have seen a little rising half a century, and my lot being cast in many different places and circumstances in life, I may record something of them. If I do not write so proper as some, please excuse me, for I am no grammarian, neither have I swallowed a book-tionary. I hope you will comprehend my meaning.

I came to California, like many others, to make my pile—two years the longest time that I set. It is now almost three times that, and no pile yet. I have not gambled my labor away, neither have I spent the effects of it in rioting or drunkenness. Nor have I frequented the houses of ill-fame. Nor have I made myself popular by using profane language, which appears to the topic of the day in California with almost all classes, sexes and sizes; although I'll admit there are exceptions with some few. But when ministers become gamblers, deacons and exhorters take the names of their Creator in vain; yes, use the most profane language that they can invent. If they are not used just right they curse and swear enough to make one's hair stand on end. But I am spinning out a long yarn, and unless spun of fine wool, it will break: To my history, which left me in pursuit of a pile. This has come up missing; others have run away with it, and I, like any other old coon, am still groping about in darkness, hoping that something may yet offer to my benefit. Yours in haste, OLD COON.

TUOLUMNE RIVER, Sept. 1st, 1887.

PROSPECT FOR PORT AND MADEIRA DRINKERS.—Wine-bibbers must be careful how they "lay in" their customary supply of Port this year, unless they wish to be laid out, for our advices from Oporto assure us that vast quantities of deleterious and even poisonous mixtures have been sent from England to the latter place, to be converted into "lawn" port wine. The grape from which what we call Port has hitherto been made, has almost entirely failed, and we doubt if a single pipe of really honest wine be sent from Oporto this year.

So too in that dependency of Portugal, the Island of Madeira, the native wine continues affected with the *oidium*, as the present disease of the vine is called by the learned, though they can give no diagnosis thereof; and no wine will be made on the island this year. But we are informed, that while the old vines there are sickly and bring forth no fruit, the vines which the American Consul has transplanted on the island, from Longworth's and Underhill's vineyards, are flourishing vigorously. He writes, that he will have four or five hundred bunches of luscious grapes from them this season.

Advices received by the Arabia, state that an extensive wine-dealer in Paris has been convicted of manufacturing spurious wines. In one of his cellars 431 hectolitres of this deleterious stuff were discovered, and in another 88 hectolitres, besides five barrels of a drug used in its fabrication. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, a fine of five hundred francs, and the loss of all adulterated wines found on his premises.—[N. Y. Eve. Post.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

Grain Markets.

The grain market of our State is now upon a firm and solid basis—the ruling prices being the actual value of the articles, and without that nervous tone which has marked it the year past, and which arose from the speculating mania that had seized it.

The farming interests are being appreciated—the grain-growers themselves being in a prosperous condition; they can hold their grain to meet the demands of consumption, and thus keep the market steady and healthy. All must admit that this is far better for our State—for the merchant, miller and grain grower—a steady demand, even though a gradual increase or decrease in price in strict accordance with the amount immediately at hand, is far better than those unhealthy fluctuations which bankrupt so many, and lead all connected with it to go out of their legitimate business.

The character and quality of the grain of California is fully appreciated at the East, California barley commanding a premium over Eastern barley by brewers. We have a very large crop the present year, although it will all find a good market and will well reward the producer.

The wheat of the present year is better in quality, cleaner and better harvested. The crop of wheat is not so greatly increased as barley, and as we have so many other products used as bread-stuffs, it necessarily follows that if speculators tussle with the wheat market, consumers never need fear of starving while we can produce corn, buckwheat and rye; these added to barley-meal and oat-meal, will always act as a check upon the ruthless speculators which are as "things gone by."

We most sincerely rejoice that the grain grower is now receiving a reward for his labor, and the visible prosperity now upon the face of the country arises from the prosperity of the agriculturists of our State, thus giving the impetus to manufacturers' and mechanics' industry, and again loading our steamers and our ships with produce from country to metropolis, and again abroad, giving prosperity to the commerce also.

The present market value of grains are:

Wheat, - - - - -	3 to 3½
Barley, - - - - -	1½ to 1.60
Oats, - - - - -	2½ to 2.17½

The condition of the markets for pork should attract the particular notice of our grain growers and farmers. We ask them why the article of pork should command its present price, when we have so much better opportunity for raising grain, potatoes, and other food for swine, than any other part of the globe.

Pork now sells at extraordinary prices:

Clear Pork, - - - - -	\$34.00 to 34.50
Mess do., - - - - -	31.50 to 32.00

We ask farmers to give a little attention to this subject, and study the cost of raising swine upon the various crops they raise, as giving them a better return than any other kind of a market; and we call the growing of Chinese sugar-cane to their notice, and root-crops, and the Alfalfa, in connection, as pastures of green fodder. A hint to the wise, &c.

POTATOES are now selling at 75 cents to \$1 per bag. Why should we not erect starch factories, and become the manufacturers of starch for the Old States and Europe? We can raise more potatoes than all the outside creation, and we believe we could export domestic starch with profit, and could also ship manufacturers' starch for sizing, with a profit paying better than the ruling price of potatoes. We shall speak of this hereafter.

Prizes at the Fair.

We should not omit to state that the Executive Committee, with excellent forethought, caused a splendid collection of silver ware of every kind and description to be forwarded from this city to Stockton, in order that those who should prefer silver pitchers, goblets, tea sets, cake baskets, waiters, napkin rings, or very rich sets, could make their own selections at the moment, and, as we think most wisely, many winners of prizes made choice of this ware instead of cash, and had appropriate inscriptions made, so that these mementoes of industry, talent and genius should be ever present in the family circle as a stimulant to those who are to come after us, to strive to excel each in their several vocations.

When we say that several thousand dollars worth of silver ware was on exhibition, we need only remark, we suppose it must, of course, have come from TUCKER'S. We hope, hereafter, at all our County Fairs, and State Fairs, and Mechanics' Exhibitions cash prizes will be done away, and appropriate pieces of plate, diplomas, medals, books, engravings, or some valuable token, consistently appropriate for the thing for which the prize was intended, will be given, and we trust that the new Executive board—the Executive elect of Marysville, Yuba county—will take this matter into immediate consideration, and do away with cash prizes, and thus prevent a large portion of the contention in its worst form—the strife for dollars—which robs our State Exhibition of much of its brightest glory, and largely of its truest object.

Croakers and Splenetics.

HAVING been a careful observer of all the movements of a public character during the Fair at Stockton—and remembering the many complaints arising from the excessive charges and exorbitant demands of hotel-keepers and others, the year previous at San José—we took pains to learn from all quarters the action of the same class of persons at Stockton, and we hesitate not to say, that no unprejudiced mind could possibly find fault with the conduct of any parties at Stockton. Hotels and restaurants, sleeping houses, refreshment places, stables, or any classes of men connected with any place permanent, are free from censure, and we are satisfied from careful examinations, that the great mass of visitors will say all persons tried to have Stockton deservedly win a name for hospitality and fairness, and we ever she has proudly done so. Never in our experience—and we know we are experienced in these matters—have we seen and known a more generous, open-hearted liberality manifested, than was shown by the good people of Stockton, from "east to west, and from north to south."

To the whole Executive Board, residing in the city of Stockton, hundreds will testify of their untiring exertions to meet every want, perform every duty, and, regardless of their own convenience, comfort or personal fatigue and expense, they were most devoted to the duties of the Fair, in each and all the widely-extended departments connected therewith. It should be remembered that the present year embraced many new features, and in each of these new features—such as pigeon-shooting, engine-playing, heavy teams, and finally the Ball—there was complete success. Our opinion is, that some newspapers, that are so prone to complaint, would find fault if "they stood as Sentinels to Paradise," unless they had all the pap and all the control.

The Executive Committee and the citizens of Stockton may rest assured that they will always be remembered with the warmest regard by all whose respect is worth having.

The Ball.

The Grand Ball in the Pavilion of the Fair at Stockton has never been surpassed in California, either for numbers, character of the guests, the order of its arrangement, the quiet and happy system which pervaded the Hall, or the happiness enjoyed by those who partook of its pleasures.

The large Hall was cleared after 4 P. M. of all the material that so finely filled and decorated it, during the Fair, and at 9 P. M., the music called the dancers to the floor, and that spacious pavilion, 220 feet long, 80 feet wide, was literally jammed full, so full that every seat around the Hall was taken up, at the same time that the floor was fully occupied by the dancers. We did not count carefully, but from fifty to seventy-five cotillions were on the floor at a time. The most complete order, regularity and perfect harmony prevailed. The music was excellent, managers attentive, guests happy, smiles upon every face, joy in every heart, and life and grace in every motion. We have never seen so large a Ball, where such universal pleasure prevailed, and this was owing to the well-directed attention of the gentlemen of the Executive Committee of the State Society in selecting the managers, and in completing all their plans.

In casting our eyes around the Hall we could see Governors, Ex-Governors, Judges, Generals, Colonels, Majors, Mayors, and all the various order of the *littérati*, Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, etc. But as this was at the State Fair, it would not be fair to omit speaking of the *fairer* of the fair at this most happy occasion, but it would be unfair to be invidious and particularize those of the fair sex, especially where there were so many bright eyes, fair brows and rosy cheeks. It must suffice for us to say, that for correct lady-like deportment in the ball room, for true elegant taste in dress, for bland courtesy and happy-spirited demeanor, no ball yet had in California could excel it; and for the taste and style of dancing, our city belles of the Eastern States must come to California to learn. We hold that for true grace in dancing, the ladies of California, like their own types in nature, the bright and beautiful flowers and the rich fruits, cannot be excelled the world over. Were we to be asked who was there, we should say all the fair of Stockton and vicinity, and the best part of the neighboring cities; and so thought others; for light was breaking in the East, &c. pleasure stayed or dancing ceased.

This Ball was most highly creditable to the city of Stockton, and all who had a hand in its happy work.

PREMIUM RAM AND EWE.—The splendid Ram and Ewe that took the first premium at our State Fair at Stockton, was worthy this high distinction, and we doubt not were as noble a pair of animals as ever have yet been seen by the Stocktonians. They were exhibited by Messrs. Searle & Wynn, of this city, the present owners, who were the first importers of animals of this kind and value to the Pacific Coast. They were raised by J. D. Patterson, Esq., the celebrated sheep breeder of Chautauque county, N. Y.; and our State is indebted to Messrs. S. & W. for presenting such splendid stock to the sheep-raisers of California. Stocktonians should lose no time in securing from this flock. Mr. Patterson's card appears in our columns, and R. P. Johnson, Esq., Ex-Mayor of Sacramento, will respond to any inquiries and transact any business for him. Messrs. S. & W. have stock from this pair, and to them also we have with pleasure.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENT.—A box of Roses of superb kinds, received from L. Prevost, shall be duly noticed in our next.

The Fair is Over.

The city of Stockton, recently so gay and merry; the city of Stockton, where congregated so many thousands, is now a quiet inland city, and her people walk the streets without being jostled.

Nearly two weeks devoted to this Fourth Annual State Fair, has given us a chance to see the people, and to guess what the influence of the present State Fair will be upon the county of San Joaquin and upon the State. It needs no prophet's eye to tell what will be its influence upon the city of Stockton.

To the first it has contributed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and her merchants and business men feel its influence; to the county and its surroundings, the good is incalculable—it cannot be computed in dollars and cents—if it could we could place it at ten millions of dollars; for it has given an impetus to all branches of human industry, which will date its onward progress from the State Fair of 1857.

We are familiar with such matters, and we have conversed with many influential citizens upon the subject, and all agree that their business has been greatly improved, and many persons that never had visited Stockton, have been induced to visit the city during the Fair, and being much pleased with climate and soil, &c., will become the actual settlers of Stockton, and thus a great benefit will result from it.

Another permanent good has been effected from the present Fair at Stockton, in keeping with the influence we should expect from a great State Fair. It will be the means of awakening an interest in the County Society, and causing that Society to "live again," which otherwise had been dead, and we hesitate not to say that Stockton will have a most creditable County Fair in the year 1858, the immediate cause of which will have been the State Fair of 1857; and, like San José, Stockton will come in as one of the great and efficient auxiliary aids of the State Society.

Beets and Beet Sugar.

The exhibition of E. Delessert, Esq., at the Mechanics' Fair, at San José, and at Stockton, was worthy of all praise, and should receive commendation at the hands of all who love California. The raising the Sugar Beet for making sugar, sirups and spirits, must become one of the most important features of our home industry; and we hope those committees who acted upon these matters at each of the exhibitions, will give the subject that attention its importance demands.

We cannot but remark here, that we fear that those who have the selection of committees at public Fairs, do not reflect sufficiently upon the duties those committees should be qualified to perform; it is not merely to decide upon appearance of the things exhibited, their utility or feasibility now, but these committees should be so qualified by their knowledge of the articles on exhibition as to comprehend what is to be their future value, and all the various influences they must wield upon the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical interests of our State. One of the most essential duties of committees is to make a *detailed report* of the article exhibited, and present as fully as possible the utility and benefit the State will derive from encouraging the thing exhibited. Were the committees to report, as they should, the importance to California of cultivating the Sugar Beet, and the manufacture of sugar, sirups and spirits, volumes could be written that would be invaluable to our people.

We shall endeavor to illustrate this matter hereafter. We hope our farmers will look to the matter, also, and study it.

The following is the schedule of the various specimens of the productions of the Sugar Beet, exhibited, in glass jars:

California Production, in Four Months from the Seed, by Eugene Delessert, 172 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

- No. 1. Beet Seeds, imported from France.
- No. 2. Cossette or Pressed Beet, an excellent fodder for cattle.
- No. 3. Pure juice, as it comes out from the press, weighing eight degrees saccharum (areometer Baum).
- No. 4 and 5. Juice at different degrees sacchar'd after boiling.
- No. 6. Clarified juice.
- No. 7. Molasses, Foam, Residus, employed for alcohol.
- No. 8. Brown Sugar.
- No. 9. Molasses.
- No. 10 to 16. Different qualities Brown Sugar.
- No. 17. Refined Sugar.
- No. 18. Refined Loaf Sugar.
- No. 20. Beet Alcohol, 60 degrees.
- No. 21. Do. do. 90 do.
- No. 22. Beet Brandy, over proof.
- No. 23. Do. do. do.
- No. 24. Beet Sugar Loaf.
- No. 25. Glass tube, with different qualities Beet Sugar.

MRS. E. W. FARNHAM—Homes in the East not Homes for Californians.—We know our readers will find the letter from the able pen of the lady whose name is announced particularly interesting. The description of the seasons, and their influence upon the feelings and tempers of the returned Californian are well and truthfully drawn, as thousands can testify; and we hope the phrase "going home" will no longer be used by those whom business and social relations, as well as destiny, almost seem to have placed here to become part and parcel of California. We fully agree with the writer that it is better for those who are not now contented here, to go East; it will be the surest way to bring them back again contented. The need of more facilities of getting here, and more soul, or some soul to corporations in power are well referred to.

Thanks for Specimens.

DURING our attendance at the State Fair, we were placed under many obligations to our friends among the cultivators, for specimens of grain, fruit, vegetables, &c., and also to mechanics for specimens of their taste and skill, many of them being of much value to us. Besides these we feel grateful for many courteous hospitalities received from numerous friends.

We should not forget, however, to specify that although a broom is intended for a particular purpose, it cannot sweep away our remembrance of the kindness shown us by Messrs. Wolf, Lusk and Brondson, for the very handsome brooms given us. We took them as a gentle hint for us to go to housekeeping; but we *dinna ken*; we shall endeavor so to use them as to reflect credit upon each of these able co-workers for home manufactures, whose products exhibited at the Fair at Stockton were so creditable to them and our State.

To L. Williamson, Esq., of San Joaquin, and other gentlemen, for splendid specimens of grain, clover, corn, &c. To Mr. Runion of Sacramento river, for the largest potatoes, and the far gebeit also for monstrous sweet potatoes, the Prize Sack; also the Prize onions. For many other samples sent us without the names of the donors. To W. S. Jacks, Esq., of Napa, for his very handsome collection of large apples. To A. H. Myers, Esq., for specimens of very fine fruit; apples and pears, from his garden at Alameda. To our brother editor, of the Petaluma Journal, for the *Great Apple*—weighing 33½ ounces, the largest ever yet shown. To O. M. Weber, Esq., for the *Great Pear*, also weighing pounds. To several other friends, and to Mr. Gould and Mr. Aram, for samples. These specimens we intend to have cast in wax, and thus preserve their identity of size and form. We shall also register the names of the growers, and the localities where grown. To P. J. Divine of Sacramento, for handsome sample of soapstone prepared by him. To several persons, strangers to us, who left upon our table samples and specimens, with kind wishes. To all of these we tender our sincere acknowledgments.

To many friends who gave us their own names and the names of friends as subscribers we are thankful. To those who often cheered us with a generous word and wish, their own generous thoughts and feelings are a rich recompense.

Anxiety, care and duty gave us but little rest; yet, amid the great throng that filled the city, we were most happily provided for by the generous hospitality of our friends, Dr. R. K. Reed and lady, where we had a happy home, during two weeks, for ourself, and our daughters, as little assistant editors. We tender most grateful thanks, although we know that words have but feeble power to testify all we feel.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We feel assured we have many readers who will peruse the letter of our correspondent "Luna" with more than ordinary pleasure. Her letters will always speak home truths, and are worthy of marked attention. We trust a regular series from the same pen will grace our columns. Would that the instances of nobleness and individual action could be more frequent in our State and country. We are not free yet; *parties and creeds* and *Mrs. Grundy* control freedom of thought and action too much; and broken hearts and ruined homes bear witness of it.

Mrs. Farnham's letter from the East we have noticed elsewhere.

The letter of A. L. Bingham, Esq., on sheep-breeding, is for the eye of all who wish success in that line. The experience of Mr. Bingham gives authority to the letter.

"Old Coon" should have a glance of the eye. There is wit in the Coon skin, we will shake it up; fire in the fur too; 'twill warm us up by and by; we must treat the "Old Coon" and keep him talking to us.

Read the letter of our correspondent J. R., on Gophers; it is practical and easy, and a double good is thus accomplished by keeping the land in a high state of cultivation and killing gophers at the same time.

Our friend I. D. Morley, of Stanislaus, makes inquiry for Bald Barley. The yield is sixty to eighty bushels, according to the manner of cultivation; could raise 100 bushels easily on subsoiled or fallowed land. It is not as good as other barley, and not approved by the brewers. We shall soon give facts on this subject.

Our readers must not expect everything to be perfect this week, as our absence from office upon duties connected with the State Fair, and the collection of minutes for future use has consumed a great portion of our time. We have many full reports yet to make of the Mechanics' Fair, as also upon the State Fair, all in detail; and we trust for all kind indulgence.

We ask our readers to examine carefully our advertising columns. We have many worthy special notices.

OUR PAPER.—We print on foreign paper this week, in consequence of paper of our size not being on hand from the home manufacture, and we were delayed thereby, also. Our present number, however, in its typographical appearance, in the value of the matter reported upon, in the selections, and our correspondents' communications, and in the whole appearance of our present issue, we lay before our patrons and friends with pleasure, believing that when they shall review and also remember our numerous duties and labors they will most surely say it is worthy, at least, the price they pay for it.

NOTICE of the Military Ball at Stockton, in our next.

The Stockton Fair—Things to be Named.

THAT superb piece of Sculpture upon the marble mantelpiece of P. J. Divine, of Sacramento. It should not be called marble-cutting merely, but sculpture, and those who are judges, those who have seen the Greek Slave by Powers, or the work of any other artist of high merit, would pronounce that face upon the marble a life-touch. Rarely do we see its equal in marble, and most truly appropriate is the name of the worker, *Divine*, for he must have been inspired; such a face does not come alone by means of a mallet and chisel; other powers must work. We are glad some feeble testimony was given to encourage such work. Were it done in Europe the artist would be famous.

The splendid furniture from J. G. Clark & Co. Where's Down East now? Who would improve common furniture when we can make splendid furniture cheaper. Messrs. Clark & Co. have a name worth having.

"'Tis an evil wind that blows nobody good" and all that saw Hart & Derrick's Windmill could see that they have much improved upon nature. They by their genius catch the favorable wind and give the evil and stormy wind the "go by." Thus, by their plans, a mill guards itself from danger in a storm, by throwing itself out of gear, and thus saving wear and tear of the machinery, a grand desideratum.

We hear of the small loads drawn by the Stocktonian teamsters—and they beat the world (a load being drawn with lock wheels, by R. C. Hoffman, of 30,000 pounds during the Fair). The new and splendid wagon of Miller, the Premium Wagon-Maker, which was on exhibition at the Fair, was not tried, but we hardly dare say how much it would carry, but guess about twenty tons. We wish we could take one of the fine teams of mules we saw in Stockton, say 10 mules and that wagon of Miller's, into a balloon, and go over the Nevada mountains, then drop down among the trains of emigrants on their way to California; we should want, however, to take a load of apples, grapes, and other good things, and give them a glorious feast to cheer them on, wouldn't they say that wagon was some? And the way "them mules" would walk there; the whoas and haws wouldn't be anywhere—guess they'd say California was a place.

But we forget before we should go, we should call on Turner Brothers, for it would be necessary to take along a medicine chest, and Turner's Sigger Wine, or Forest Bitters, might do some good, presume there would be some invalids, speaking of this celebrated House, the Turner Brothers, their exhibition of Sirups and Preserves, added greatly to the appearance of the Hall, and did much to advance the general interest of the Fair.

The splendid Piano of "Zeck" is a proud monument to the genius and talent of the maker. What will the piano-makers of Boston and New York now say of California, when by the decision of competent judges, we can produce an instrument that will excel them all, for such has been the award to this instrument, by the Mechanics' Fair and the State Fair.

One of the most perfect pieces of work in the State Fair, was the superb Billiard Table of Bache, made of California wood. No piece of work of any artist of this branch, has ever excelled or equaled it; and these important facts in fine work should be remembered by our citizens, that a perfectly finished Billiard Table of most extraordinary beauty, and one of the most splendid Pianos, are both the work of California mechanics. A proud fact in the escutcheon of our fame.

Embroidery and Gold Working, by Norcross, a name also identified with taste, skill, and splendid artistic work, spoke by example upon the walls in the Fair at Stockton. While we have Mr. and Mrs. Norcross, and their artistic aid, we need not send abroad for gold or silver Embroidery, or Regalia of any order; the California order is the appropriate title; and we trust ere long to be able to herald that order for splendid work are sent to California.

What is there of art, taste or genius, that we are not able among our men and women to perform? We can compete with the world, and we should challenge them to surpass us.

Hock Farm Redeemed.

EVERY man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make afraid.

We have only time to herald the glorious news of an event that must fill the hearts of thousands and tens of thousands of generous hearts with joy. We received a very kind letter from the brave old Pioneer, Gen. Sutter, while at the Fair, expressing his regret in not being able to attend the State Fair on account of business at home, yet giving us the following happy and glorious news. We give it in his own words:

"My Dear Colonel: I am happy to tell you that Hock Farm has been redeemed, and I am now sit under my own vine and fig tree again."

Every generous and noble mind and every friend of the brave and noble pioneer of California, will receive a thrill of joy at this news. When we stated this news to the friends of the Pioneer at the Fair, a shout of joy went up that would have gladdened the heart of the General to have heard, and in a very short space of time a beautiful wreath of Evergreen and Rose was placed around the portrait that graced the exhibition hall, over which was inscribed—"Our noble Pioneer." We trust noble tributes will ever be paid generous hearts.

EXCHANGES.—We have always taken pains to mail our paper to all the standard papers of the State. We do not receive from all the same favor. Those who do not return "like for like" will not hereafter receive from us.

Ladies' Department.

(For the California Farmer.)

Virtue.

"Virtue, when proved, and full matured,
Inclines us up to God, and heaven."
[POLLACK'S COURSE OF TIME.]

As a woman was once speaking very highly of virtue, but in a very limited sense, she was asked by another to "define what was meant by virtue?" She hesitated, looked confused, then blushing, said: "All know what is meant by a virtuous person, and the difference between those who are so, and those who are not." But the questioner, not being satisfied with this vague definition, turned to the dictionary and read it as there defined, to be—"moral courage opposed to vice, right principle, right action, efficacy, power," etc. But still the other persisted in her own narrow ideas of virtue, the very word alone almost shocking her excessive modesty.

Oh! Virtue, has thy sacred name been brought down so low, and thou so stripped of thy glorious attributes, that one need blush to speak thy name? Oh for the power, the language, to present thee in thy own beautiful garments of righteousness, and to disrobe thee of the vile rags with which many strive to cover thee; and may the spirit of truth now assist me to speak in thy behalf.

Virtue is not seen in words, but in deeds; "acts often speak louder than words;" therefore, I will present a few of the deeds and triumphs of virtue, which I have occasionally witnessed along the pathway of life.

Some years ago, in passing a school-house, where all the children were out playing, a boy, who was a cripple and went with a crutch, in trying to run, fell and hurt himself, making his nose bleed profusely. No one took any notice of him except a little girl, who ran and brought out a basin of water and assisted him to wash his face, and wiped the blood from his clothes with her own little kerchief, saying to him in soothing accents, "I'm sorry you hurt you so bad—don't cry!" and putting back the hair from his eyes, she kissed him, while a tear of pity such as angels shed, stood upon her rosy cheek. At this moment a loud laugh burst from a group of girls who had been looking idly on, shouting out, "O fie! for shame, Anna, to be kissing the boys!" and they pointed their fingers at her in derision. She returned them no answer, but a blush of conscious innocence suffused her sunny face, like the radiance of a morning cloud when tinged by the first rays of the rising sun, and as she picked up the boy's crutch, and gave it to him, he said, "you must not mind what these naughty girls say, for God will love you, and so will I, and mother will love you too, when I tell her what a good girl you are."

Thus does virtue struggle to find a place in the heart, where it may grow and occupy the soil which would be soon filled with the noxious seeds of vice.

Here is another instance: When at school one day in winter, the boys being out at play, we were all startled by the crash of a snow-ball which came through the window, breaking several panes of glass, and came near hitting the schoolmaster on the head; and we saw by the color that mounted to his temples, that there would be a severe reckoning for the one who did it. He walked immediately to the door and called them in, and as they were passing by him to their seats he seized one of them by the collar, and whirling him into the middle of the room, bid him "stand there, until he got ready to attend to him,"—telling another boy "to go out and cut him half-a-dozen good switches." When they were brought in he took one in his hand, walking back and forth across the room, limbering it with his fingers.

We all held our breath, and a cold shudder of fear and pity was felt by most of the scholars; for even when it was the worst boy in school that was to be punished, when we saw his trembling and fearful look, we naturally pitied him, and forgot and forgave the evil he might before have done us. The master now approached him, and asked in an authoritative voice, "did you throw that snow-ball through the window, sir?" Pale, and agitated, he answered—"no sir, I did not." Then turning to the other boys, he asked, "did any of you see him throw the snow-ball at the window?" There was a general cry of "I didn't, nor I didn't,"—when the master with a frown and a stamp of his foot, told them to be silent! He "did not ask who did not see him throw it, but who did!" No one answered for a time, when a large boy who had a spite at the accused, said, "he saw him throwing towards the window, and he believed he had done it!" and one or two more, who were afraid of being brought up for the offense if he was acquitted, said also that "they thought he had broken the window." The master with more anger than reason, told the boy to "take off his coat," then raising his whip struck the boy such a severe blow, that it made him scream with anguish; when a little fellow sprang before the upraised whip, trembling, and the tears starting down his cheeks, said, "don't whip him any more, master, I broke the window, but I did not mean to do it; father will get it mended again."

As the sun breaks through angry clouds, and smiles upon the tempest-swept earth, did wrath and passion disappear from the face of the iron-hearted master, and he stood rebuked before the noble virtue of that little boy, and he forebore to punish either of them, and virtue was then triumphant.

Again, virtue shone forth in this wise: Not long since I stopped at a hotel in the town of

O—, in this State, where I fell into conversation with an elderly lady; one of that good, motherly kind, towards whom you would feel, if you had any sorrow or pain, you would like to lean your aching heart or head upon her generous bosom, and tell it there, and feel half the pain relieved as you felt the beating of her sympathetic heart. While we were talking, there came in a young woman of a prepossessing appearance, but looking very sad and dejected, with traces of tears upon her cheeks, while she kept her eyes riveted upon the floor, as if she feared to look up, lest they should reveal some secret she wished to hide. Soon the landlady came in, and said to us, in a low whisper, "come into my room, she is a bad character," intimating the young lady who had just come in. We arose to follow her, when the old lady, true to her nature and the inward promptings of her own heart, walked up to the young woman, and placing her hand upon her head, said, "you do not look like a bad girl, and I don't believe you are." The tears, like pent-up waters streamed down the girl's face, while she sobbingly said, "these are the first kind words I have received from any woman since I left my mother." "What made you leave your mother, my child?" asked the old lady, all the mother being now aroused within her, while the big tears of pity stole down her benevolent face. She said that she was engaged to a young man who had come to California, and had written to her to come to him here; and when she came he had refused to marry her, from one pretence or another, but had induced her to live with him as his wife; and when she had refused to live in that way any longer, he had left her, and she had come on here in search of her brother, and she wished some one would assist her to find him.

Said the kind-hearted old lady, "if you never find him, you shall have a home while I have one," and the tears of gratitude which now flowed from the young lady's eyes, on hearing this generous offer, were such as relieve the heart.

How many such tales of woe and suffering are pent up in the heart which they are breaking, because there is no sympathizing ear to listen—no generous heart to pity—no friendly hand extended to save, but the way is so hedged up by selfish pride, which some falsely call virtue, that it debars the wanderer from returning to the paths of rectitude, however much they may strive or desire to do so. But that virtue does not deserve the name, which fears contamination by coming in contact with vice and error of whatever nature; for the principle of virtue is "to overcome evil with good," and truth compels me to say, that woman is the greatest foe to erring woman, and, until woman shall do more towards reclaiming and elevating her sex, degradation and misery will be inevitably the lot of many who might be bright ornaments of society.

There is perhaps not a greater error inculcated in the world than that which has been instilled into the minds of many, from an old maxim (for many adhere more to maxims than to the Word of God), that "a woman's character is like glass, which, once broken, can never be repaired," and that it can only be thus irreparably broken by one unpardonable sin, although they should commit every other in the catalogue of crime. Now this is as absurd as to tell a child, if it fell down in learning to walk, that it must not again attempt to walk; for in this first stage and first hour of our but mortal existence, surrounded by many impediments, we may expect to often stumble and perhaps fall, but instead of saying, as too many do, "I'm glad of it; it is good enough for you," and the like, and trying to keep them down, let the cheerful, encouraging voice of woman be heard, like that of our mother's, when learning our infant feet to walk, saying, as we fall, "never mind, dear, get up and try again!" If woman would but do this, and be true to the holy principle of love which God has given her, with which to assuage the toils and sorrows of life, she might make this world a paradise of joys. LUNA.

Letter from Mrs. Farnham.

New York, Sept. 23, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: I have heard myself, and others in like unfortunate exile here, designated as Californians *lost* in the East. The phrase is a happy one, that is, if a phrase describing unhappiness can ever properly be pronounced happy.

To be in the East after having spent years on the Pacific Coast, especially in that garden of it, California, is to be indeed lost. The winds are strange and fitful, as if a many-phased demon breathed them over you. To-day he prostrates you with insupportable languor. A fortnight or a month ago, he pierced your very marrow with a foul eastern blast. Three months hence he will convert you into a solid icicle.

You went out yesterday, perhaps, frankly leaving your umbrella at home, and were repaid by being drenched. Endeavoring to make wisdom out of your misfortune, and disgusted with your soaked garments, to-day you took it along, and it grew heavier and more heavy as the air became more lifeless, so that when you reached home your weary arms gave notice that they had carried weight.

If you reached these shores in summer, you probably found the heat more insupportable in New York than at Panama. Your thinnest garments were not half thin enough. You hunted up and manufactured bareges, pine-apples, and lawns, and blessed the inventors of those exquisite fabrics for every breath of air that reached your fainting body through them. You then naturally regarded yourself as acquitted of any further concern, on the score of a wardrobe, for some time. But two or three weeks after this happy experience is over, you are confounded by a sunless morning, dark and

ominous, and before night you are distractedly shivering over the tumbled remains of merinos and cashmeres, and warm satins, which have the hateful odor of the vile steamships (on this side) yet left in them. Your friends are quarreling over their priority of right to certain favorite dressmakers, and you find the world all around you in a confusion of preparation for the coming winter. Not one sweet-tempered, delicious rainy season, but winter, which the mercury tries in vain to escape by running down; which sends needles through your blood, and thickens your ears, and stiffens your lips, and purples your fingers, and pinches your toes till you are unconscious whether they are on your own feet or perambulating the snows of Lapland with that human locomotive B. T. O., you had forgotten there was such winter anywhere below the poles. But does he not come promptly up to refresh your memory? You will not forget him again, not though you should live a hundred years in California.

We were used, all of us, to talk of coming East as "going home," when we were in California. Now, our complaint here, is that we can't go home there. In Chicago, last winter, I received a California mail, one day, containing letters from several dear friends among others one, who, writing from San Francisco, complained of the unusual severity of the winter. "Think of our weather," she said, "I am writing this at ten o'clock A. M., and the white frost is actually lying in this street yet!" At the moment that I read those words, the mercury stood at 21° below zero. A fellow-sufferer from San Francisco was present, and we laughed bitterly, indulging ourselves, meanwhile, in heartfelt abuse of the country where we were. "Why do you stay?" I asked.

"Stay!" was the reply, "if I were not restrained by the choice of others, whom I feel bound to consult, I would as soon cut off my left hand as remain here."

This is the mind of all Californians, almost without exception. Their testimony to the charm of the country is unanimous. And we hope, too, that above its natural beneficences the resident Californians are doing their duty by its social, civil and religious character. We hear of your great crops of grain and gold; we see the dimensions of fruits and vegetables; we know the earth is beautiful, and the skies fair, and the winds salubrious, but we wish for the power to give those who question us about our beloved State, the assurance that she is casting the old mottled skin which has made her odious in the eyes of strangers—that the better life that is in her is outworking a destiny worthy of the noble gifts with which Nature has enriched her.

I wish all the Californians, who think of the East as home could come here. It would be a service to the State, for it would insure their permanent settlement on their return thither, and then they would feel they had a stake in the State, and its character and institutions, which now they are willing to neglect, and leave to be tarnished and defiled by unworthy hands.

We are all anxiously hoping for the opening of some additional route to San Francisco, this fall or winter. At the present rates of fare it is impossible for men with families, unless they are also men of fortune, to get there. The Pacific Company appears to be the most efficient enemy the State has, beyond her geographical limits. All the worse, too, for possessing so indubitably as it does that advantage which corporate bodies are generally supposed to enjoy—a flatulent vacuum where should be a soul.

Yours, &c. E. W. F.

Collegiate Institute at Benicia.

THE Vacation at this Institute will close on the 12th of July, the Semi-Annual Session commencing again on the 13th. Parents are requested, if convenient, to send their sons so that they may be present at the opening of the term.

The facilities for obtaining a good education will be much increased during the coming year. The range of studies will be ample, embracing the Ancient and Modern Languages, and a thorough course in the Physical Sciences; yet thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into the higher studies, will be a primary requirement. We shall continue to follow in our government, arrangement and method of instruction, the Normal School or Prussian system, which has been adopted in the Eastern States with so much success. Pupils will be fitted for the University, or will be trained with a view to the completion of their education in this School, as may be required by the parents. A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents. The location of the School is easy of access from all parts of the State; the buildings are excellent; and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place on the Pacific.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO FEMALE INSTITUTE IS in its third year of successful operation. For thoroughness of instruction and a high standard of intellectual training, as well as for the general proficiency of the pupils in Penmanship, this is unquestionably the first school in the State. The Principal and his Lady not only employ the most accomplished instructors; but they devote their whole time to the advancement of the pupils, and they will continually increase the facilities for learning, until it is an advantage to be a pupil in this institution in the Union. Circulars will be promptly sent to all who desire them.

California Pickles.

IN reply to numerous inquiries as to the time my new would say that by the 1st of August I shall be able to supply all orders for the above article. I trust those who have been obliged to make use of State Pickles will give me a "home manufacture," as we shall endeavor to raise a sufficient supply the present season to those imported. A. D. BAKER, California Pickle Warehouse, Sacramento street, below Davis.

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BOOKS, &c.

New and Valuable Works
ON
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, &c.

THE following list of new and valuable standard works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our office in San Francisco:

Flora's Dictionary. Containing 500 engravings, colored from nature. By Mrs. E. W. Wirt, of Virginia. Villages and Farm Cottages. The requirements of American Village Homes considered and suggested; with designs for such houses of moderate cost. By H. W. Cleaveland, W. Backus, and B. D. Backus.

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Downing's Country Houses. The Architecture of Country Houses; including designs for Cottages, Farm Houses and Villas, with remarks on interiors, furniture, and the best mode of warming and ventilating. With 320 illustrations. By A. J. Downing.

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The Flower Garden; or Breck's Book of Flowers. In which are described all the various herbaceous perennials, annuals, shrubby plants, and evergreen trees, desirable for ornamental purposes, with directions for their cultivation. By Joseph Breck.

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The Agriculturist's Calculator. A series of letters for the use of all engaged in Agriculture, or the management of landed property.

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We regret that many orders received last season were not fully executed, from their being sent too late; but having made extensive arrangements for the propagation, packing and forwarding of Nursery Stock, in all the departments, we can now confidently offer such varieties as will give entire satisfaction. Special pains have been taken to raise such varieties as have been found by experience best suited to the peculiar climate of California, which will be put up and forwarded in the most approved manner, to save expense of freight, and at the same time to secure the success of the Trees.

We have made arrangements with Messrs. WARREN & CO., the Proprietors of this paper, to supply our Catalogues, prepared expressly for this trade, which may be had gratis, on application to their Office.

All varieties guaranteed true to name.

Our Stock, suited to the California Trade, consists of the following—which will be found more fully specified in our Wholesale Catalogue, in which are given only such of the popular leading varieties, as are suited to the climate, and have been tested there.

APPLES—Standard, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
Dwarf, in bud; 1 year and 2 years.

PEARS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
Dwarf, in bud; 1 and 2 years.

PEACHES—in bud.
PLUMS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
Dwarf, in bud; 1 year.

CHERRIES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
Dwarf, in bud; 1 year.

NECTARINES—in bud; 1 year.
APRICOTS—in bud; 1 year.

QUINCE—1 year.

Small Fruits, including all the choice varieties of CURRANTS—such as White Grape, White Dutch, Veitch, Cherry, Red Grape, Red Dutch, Wilcox's Grape, Magnum Bonum, Black Maples, and many others well known to the trade.

GOOSEBERRIES—A select assortment of the most reliable varieties.

RASPBERRIES—Branles Orange, Marvel of Four Seasons, Red Antwerp, Frezonsa, Eastford, Knorr's Giant, and other choice sorts.

BLACKBERRIES—Improved High Bush and New Rochelle.

GRAPES—The most approved varieties of both Native and Foreign Grapes, including the Rebecca, Diana, Concord, Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton; and among the foreign Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Syria, &c. &c.

In the Ornamental department, our assortment of the most attractive and useful Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c., is extensive and varied, and includes Shade and Ornamental Trees, of all sizes and ages. Evergreen Trees of the most recent introduction; a large stock of Choice Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of Roses is unusually large and well selected, amounting to over 500 distinct varieties, including Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Bengal, and Hardy Running Roses.

Our Green-House Department is the most complete in this vicinity, and the plants cultivated are carefully selected. All really desirable novelties are obtained as soon as approved—a choice assortment of Bulbous Root, freshly imported, can also be supplied, including Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, Crown Imperial, Lilies, &c. &c. Many additional items might be noted—such as Strawberries, Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Appasagosa, &c., lists of which will be found in our Catalogue, and are offered as such as particularly desire to obtain the genuine imported varieties, not to be had from seed.

Orders should be sent as early in the season as possible, in order to secure carefully selected articles, and no orders can be filled satisfactorily, which are not received by us, by the middle of November.

California Catalogue No. 1, contains Descriptive Lists of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., with prices.

California Catalogue No. 2, wholesale or Trade List for Nurserymen, Dealers, &c., who wish to purchase in large quantities—the above may be had gratis, on application, to Messrs. WARREN & CO., Publishers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

Our entire set of Catalogues for home use, embraces as follows:

No 1. Fruits, &c.
No 2. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.
No 3. Bedding and Green-House Plants, &c.
No 4. Wholesale Trade List.

They may be had by applying to us directly, and all communications will be carefully attended to.

A. FROST & CO.,
Geneesee Valley Nurseries,
Rochester, N. Y.

v8-2 3m

TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

O. W. LECOUNT.

THE advertiser desires to call the attention of purchasers of Fruit Trees, or Orchardists, Nurserymen, Gardeners, and all those who desire to select the VERY BEST FRUIT TREES AND VINES, to the collection he will have to offer them the coming autumn.

He will receive Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and all such articles as will be wanted, from the very best nurseries in the State, and from the only. It will be his aim to offer such as can be warranted.

True to Name and Variety!

All that second-hand trash that has been forced off at auction by unskillful growers, and all that kind of stock that will not pay for planting, will be totally discarded from the collections of the advertiser.

The Trees, Vines, and all articles sold by the subscriber, will be genuine and warranted as sold.

O. W. LECOUNT,
99 Davis street, near corner of Jackson, San Francisco.

v8-3

THE CONCORD GRAPE.

VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS:
THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

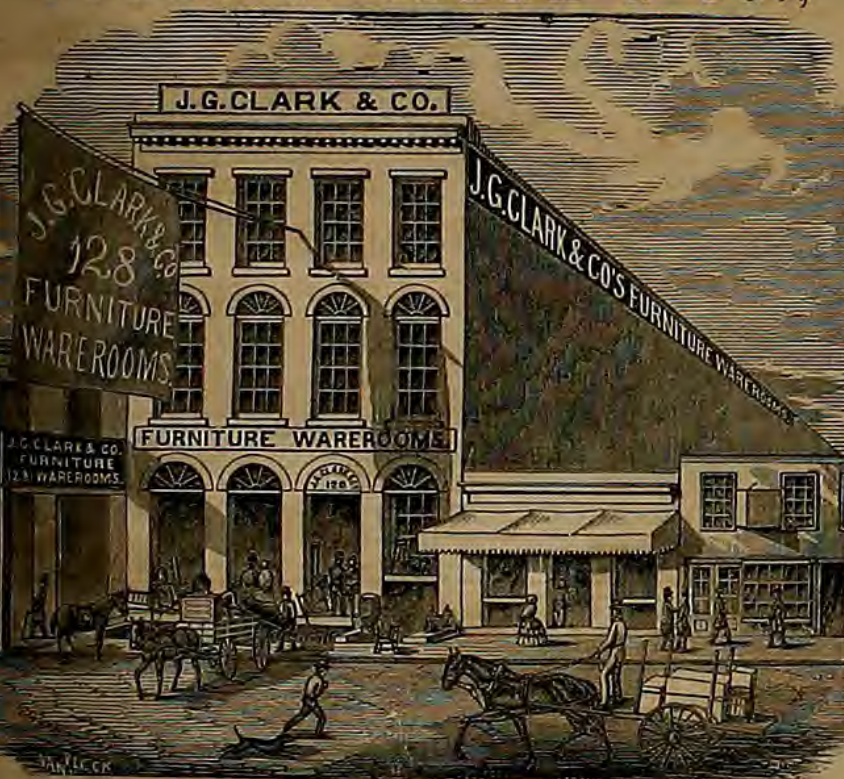
PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, BUREAUS,

OTTOMANS, SIDEBOARDS,

LOUNGES AND

EASY CHAIRS;

WHATNOTS,

MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES
OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.



GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND ROSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY. I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY. Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY. I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY. We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY. We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY. Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY. We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budd's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Liniment, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY. We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,



FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany,

covered with rich Brocade, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;

SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;

ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;

CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Collage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;

1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;

500 Sofas and Sofa-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;

500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;

100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

WHATNOTS,

CRIBS AND CRADLES,

PINE WORK, &c., &c.

To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,

Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,

Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,

Countertops, Comforters,

Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.

v7-11

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylindrical and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE.

v7-7m

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

&c., &c.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

v7-3m

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

THE CELEBRATED "BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER,"

AND

"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS."

Got up by the subscribers to meet the wants of California, and which, for adaptability, material, finish and cheapness, surpass any plows ever brought to the notice of the public.

These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in the United States, and defy competition in price, and comparison in material and workmanship.

Being made at tide water, and no expense of transportation from the Western States, we are enabled to offer Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less money than any other in market.

CASE PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than can be found elsewhere.

These Plows are packed in cases, very compactly, and can be sent to any part of the country at very small expense, and can be set up easily.

Extra points and parts to all our Plows constantly on hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements,

And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and replenished.

TREADWELL & CO.,

v8-10 3m N. E. cor. California and Battery streets.

GOODWIN & CO.

GROCERS,

191 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS

v7-9

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HADLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURE OF

BRASS, ZINC,

And Anti-Friction or

Metal Castings,

Cup and Steamboat Bells,

FORCE

LIFT PUMPS

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes.

v7-22 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HOME MANUFACTURES.



D. C. MATTESON,
STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the various new implements which he takes pleasure in offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part of the following:

MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements never offered in any other implement, and, when on exhibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immediately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what should be done by such an implement. When seen it will be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.



This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying reputation the past year, the undersigned having been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture. The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.



This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvesters, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive their hearty approval.

D. C. M. desires, in offering the above implements, that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can show them implements that will give them complete satisfaction, his aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, attended to at these works.

Stockton, August 20th, 1857.

D. C. MATTESON.

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

TO THE FARMER

AND

Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any house in this State for manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to any extent in this line of business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural State; and at the same time that interest which is foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty years' experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,

AND

MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agricultural improvement. I also

MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND

THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the wants of the country (which are different from most others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patronage from the farmer and all interested in this matter, and in the interest and development of the agricultural improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of 1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;

THE DEEP TILLER;

OR,

"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in this country. Also,

GANG PLOWS,

HARROWS,

CULTIVATORS,

FANN MILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due

500 CINCINNATI

EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,

which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether higher than any others in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1857.

NUMBER 14.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 120 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing.

(CONTINUED.)

EDITORS FARMER: It would be idle on the present occasion to investigate the Geological antecedents of the Earth. We must admit, as Voltaire said, that "like an old coquette she disguises her age," and looks as fresh and blooming now, when she is at least six thousand years old, as she did on Adam's wedding-day. Suffice it to say, that the materials of which she is formed, have by a multiplicity of causes got so mixed up, that it is almost impossible to find a pure earth, no matter how deep we dig; and as to doing so on the surface, it would be foolish to expect it. Happily for us as farmers this mixing up of different materials is the very thing we wanted. The plants which we wish to cultivate are as composite in their character as the soils on which we desire to raise them, and from which they have to take their earthy constituents. But as we go on day after day cultivating the same fields, and carrying off large quantities of the produce which we frequently do not restore in any form, it follows as a natural consequence, that some of those components of plants for which there is a more urgent demand, after a time must get exhausted; just as a country store-keeper's goods would do when he is making constant sales, if he were not careful to procure fresh supplies.

Instead of setting up "the virtuous woman," who, according to Solomon, "bringeth her food from afar," as a pattern for imitation in our agricultural endeavors to find suitable aliment for our plants, as it gets deficient, we are induced to seek it on the spot. "No matter," says Common-sense, "where those soils came from, which were so fertile, but now so much deteriorated in their productive qualities, it cannot be that the soil immediately under that which you have been cultivating, can be very different in its mineral composition from that which lay above it, when first broken up; and if you do not exactly know why it happens that it will not grow so good crops, or what would make it do so, here is sister Science will tell you all about it; why did you not ask her?"

Roused by the call, Science sets to thinking over the matter, and tells the inquirer, as I have told your readers, the important additions which are made to the soil by its free intercourse with its useful neighbors, air and water; and hints that the reason why the subsoil is not as fertile as the surface-soil, is because it is less within the scope of their benign influence. But general information is of little service to the practical man. The farmer wants to be told, and told distinctly, whether he has reason to expect any further aid from Nature, besides that which I have referred to; and if so, what it is, and how Nature performs her task. He speaks to the point, and expects a definite answer.

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Dr. Adam Smith, when writing on the benefits of a division of labor, tells us that the recluse in his study performs his part as usefully as the man who works with his hands, and that "the plow goes more smoothly for the labors of the philosopher." We admit it. But we know also, that the United States owes much of her progress to her citizens being practical philosophers. Let us go to the fields. Let us dig, where the surface-soil is shallow, a hole some three or four feet deep, and examine for ourselves the difference between the soil on the surface and that as we go downwards. Near the surface, we find the soil more mixed up with vegetable matters. These promote its fertility; but they are also witnesses of a previous fertility which produced them. It is also of a different color. But this is owing to the decay of

such vegetable matters, and those other causes which we have already been considering. We also find the surface soil more equable in its character, and more minutely divided, and that as we go downwards it gets more and more gritty, that the stones have more originality of features, and that the different earths of which it is composed are not so much mixed up. The latter are new facts from which Science draws important conclusions. If the soil on the surface is more subdivided and commingled, and in consequence is better fitted for the growth of plants, both on account of its mechanical consistency, and also from the salts which it contains being more available for solution, and if, on examination, it should turn out (as it does approximately) that it is composed of exactly the same constituents, and, including the stones in it, in about the same proportions—it plainly appears that by putting the subsoil in such a condition, that it may enjoy similar opportunities of reaping the benefit of the disintegrating and decomposing properties of air and water, it would gradually be reduced to the same degree of mechanical consistency, and also of productive capabilities.

That air and water, and alternations of heat and cold, are capable, conjointly, of disintegrating objects exposed to their influence, including rocks and stones, our everyday experience exhibits and confirms. That portion of the granite cliff which overhung our path, and which we had long looked at suspiciously as we passed it, we find, some morning, lying across it. The rains of winter fall on it where it lies, and it breaks in two; the warm suns of summer look fiercely on it, and next winter it may break into a dozen pieces. We take notice of the big boulder. Its size makes it important. We pass, unobserving of the more rapid disintegration of the granitic gravel at its side. But the smallness of the pieces, by exposing more surface in proportion to their solid contents, hastens their decay in so much the greater ratio. Science tells us that such changes are brought about in a simple manner. Not only is the soil porous, but every substance is so, more or less. The microscope makes unmistakable revelations. Into the pores of rocks, opened in consequence of the heat of summer carrying off the carbonaceous matters with which they are clogged up, the rains of winter find their way; and by and by expand into steam, or expand by frost, splitting, breaking, and gradually reducing them into fertile soils.

If such changes take place in rocks with certainty, they only do so slowly. In the loosened soil, the disintegration of the compact and inert lumps into which it breaks in subsoiling, is almost immediate. Nor are the changes which take place simply of a mechanical character. No sooner is the subsoil-plow drawn through the under-stratum, than decomposition commences. We can smell it while we are at work, as distinctly as we can fermentation in a vat of wort, preparatory to its being brewed into ale. (The loosened soil and the wort are both employed at the same thing—throwing off carbonic acid gas as fast as they can.) The oxygen of the atmosphere lays hold immediately of the half-decayed fibers of roots, which had strayed away beyond the reach of air. The warm air produces aqueous vapor in the cold and damp ground. From this vapor, the iron in the soil (generally in the protoxide state, in which it is poisonous to plants) takes more oxygen, and becomes a manure; and nitrogen and hydrogen are left remaining, which uniting produce ammonia—the most stimulating of all manures, and one of the most penetrating of gases. The ammonia seeks out and combines with the sulphur within its reach, transformed by the now freely admitted oxygen into sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid thus liberated is a perfect wanton. It deserts its first love, ammonia, and makes up with the magnesia of the fragments of hornblende and serpentine in the soil. Their lime takes it from the magnesia. The soda of the fragments of basaltic rocks takes it from the lime. The potash of the mica and feldspar of granite takes it from the soda; and the heavy earths, baryta and strontia, take it from the potash, and all of them together. As all soils are more or less mixtures, a perfect excitement ensues; and as might be expected, the contestants get torn up considerably in the struggle. Oxygen, too, has similar prepossessions and partialities; and if it does not discharge its duties so actively as sulphuric acid, when the soil is loosened up is universally present. Thus the subsoil and its little fragments of rocks get disintegrated and decomposed. Besides, the salts and oxides which they contain get so saturated with oxygen and carbonic acid, as from being poisonous to become manures—potash, soda, sulphur, lime, magnesia, and iron, being all necessary constituents of plants, and only requiring the free admission of air and water to become properly modified, and in a fit condition for being assimilated by them during their growth.

I shall conclude my remarks next week.

AGRICOLA.

MILLBURN, Oct. 5th, 1857.



PLANTS FOR HANGING VASES.

For the beautiful cut we present to day, we ask of our readers, special attention. The time is near at hand when parlor-plants will become the theme of home circles, and the choice gems of Flora will be wanted to deck and beautify our dwellings, and as many of the very choicest are hanging-plants, we have felt it our duty to present the subject and to give one of the best lists for that purpose, which we remember was published in the Horticulturist, in one of its past volumes:

While our architects and citizens are debating the propriety of originating a perfectly new style of American architecture—necessity—the mother of invention—is leading our villas and country residences out of the time-worn track, by the force of circumstances alone. We cannot do without the shade. It is the one idea that pervades all our visions, and enters into all our calculations of ease, luxury and comfort. In no other country beside ours, and where the pursuit of happiness leads men so rationally to the delightful pleasures of a country life, is shade so much sought after, or so very desirable. Protection from our scorching summer's sun is almost born with us, and has become one of the most prominent phrenological "bumps" on our national cranium. Shade trees surround all our houses of all pretensions; and porches, verandahs, and piazzas in every direction, tell us that our houses have many striking peculiarities which distinguish them from those of foreign lands. Let the style be what it may—Gothic, Grecian, Norman, or Elizabethan, the piazza or verandah must not be forgotten or set aside.

It occurs to me that while enjoying the shade the piazza affords, we may at the same time have the gratification of being surrounded by our floral pets, and that too in a manner that will give a pleasing variety to our gardening operations. Not only may we have beautiful climbing vines and flowers trained to the posts, pillars, or connecting lattice-work, but over our heads and all around us, the most interesting effects may be produced by growing flowers in suspended vases or baskets. Nature has kindly provided us with the means of enjoyment, under even apparently the most unpropitious circumstances, and here she affords a large list of plants, which not only grow well in the shade, but from their drooping or pendulous habit seem to have been expressly designed by her for this very mode of culture, as a watch from its works seems designed to measure time. As she has provided the plants, we cannot do less than supply the baskets, and accompanying this article, we give sketches of very pretty patterns made of pottery ware, which, or similar, may be had of the principal horticultural stores in the large cities. Some very handsome articles may also be made for the same purposes out of branches of trees; oak, cedar, or of some durable wood. Common boards may even be nailed together and taste and ingenuity exercised in covering it with bark, or the scales of pine cones.

In these vases, and in the partial shade afforded, the following plants will thrive well, requiring but little water or other attention; and at the approach of winter may be taken down and hung in the parlor, hall or entry, to add an additional charm to domestic pleasures for the rest of the year.

1. *Linaria cymbalaria*; (*Ivy-leaved Snapdragon*). Well known to European travelers from its frequency on the walls of shaded ruins. It is a delicate and graceful grower, bearing a profusion of small purple-tinted flowers during the whole season.
2. *Lysimachia nummularia*; (*Yellow creeping Loosestrife*). Has a very pretty habit of growth in its slender stems and small opposite leaves, bearing as it grows in their axils yellow flowers about the size of gold dollars.
3. *Saxifraga sarmentosa*; (*Creeping Saxifrage*). Its foliage is very prettily veined and marbled, and the spikes of white flowers it rears up, are curious as well as handsome.
4. *Fragaria indica*; (*Mock Strawberry*). Its fruit, though as insipid and tasteless as the food

of ghosts might be supposed to be, is so very pretty, and it does so well in the shade, that there are few things I would sooner recommend for our purpose.

5. *Vinca major*; (*Large periwinkle*). An evergreen with leaves one and-a-half to two inches long by one broad, and large blue flowers opening only in the spring; it is best adapted for large baskets.
6. *V. minor*; (*Lesser periwinkle*). Smaller every way than the last; yet very distinct and handsome.
7. *V. perenne*; (*Creeping periwinkle*). A very distinct species, with long, slender, creeping stem, small leaves, and small very early blue flowers.
8. *Cereus flagelliformis*; (*Cat's tail or creeping cereus*). Grows well in the shade in summer, and when removed to the parlor in winter, flowers well near the light of a window.
9. *Sedum Sieboldii*; (*Siebold's stone crop*). It has pale purple flowers and glaucous leaves; requires little water or pot-room, and is well adapted for a small vase.
10. *Sedum acre*; (*Yellow stone crop, or Jew's entangle*). Does well in either sunshine or shade and is a most abundant bloomer.
11. *Viola odorata arborea*; (*Tree violet*). This, with strong central stalks, sends out numerous slender branchlets, hanging over the sides of the pot or basket, and bearing a profusion of very sweet double blue flowers.
12. *Calystegia pubescens*; (*Double convolvulus*). A pretty flowering plant and not likely to be so much objected to on account of its creeping roots here as in the open ground.
13. *Epigia repens*; (*Ground Laurel*). A hardy evergreen with deliciously scented waxy white flowers, very pretty.
14. *Mitchella repens*; (*Partridge berry*). Another evergreen with sweet scented white flowers, succeeded by numerous holly like berries.
15. *Polemonium reptans*; (*Creeping valerian*). Erect spikes of blue flowers, from branchlets which hang over the sides of the basket.

I have confined myself to hardy or very nearly hardy plants; and which will thrive and do well in the shade—any of the above may be depended upon.

Those who want these beautiful plants, we advise to go to Walker's Golden Gate Nursery, on the Mission road.

Dioscorea Batatas.

At a recent meeting of the American Institute Farmers' Club, held at New York, August 4th, the following translation by H. Meigs, was laid before that body:

REVUE HORTICOLE, Paris, June, 1857.

EXHIBITION AT VERSAILLES.—Fine specimens of the *Dioscorea Batatas* were exhibited by Mons. Remont, of Versailles, whose practical zeal in cultivating has been rewarded by receiving from the hand of the Empress, the Grand Prize of Honor (being her gift).

Bulletin De La Societe Imperiale Zoologique D'Acclimatation, June, 1857:
Mons. Chevet, chairman of the committee on the subject, reports that the cultivation of the *Dioscorea Batatas* in our market gardens is sure, both on account of its abundant crop, and its excellent quality. Its culture is easy; it requires but little care; its hardiness proved; it keeps perfectly in the earth; no cold hurts it; it is very readily multiplied by the seed or by the little balls—"Bulbilles"—and by cuttings, &c. It should be planted in rows from forty to fifty centimetres apart—(about from sixteen to twenty inches). I have demonstrated the excellence of this tuber for our tables—for plain dishes, and for luxurious dishes. It cooks in half the time required by the potato, in the pot, in the oven, or under hot ashes. The poor will profit more by it than the rich! I come to the society to ask for votes of thanks to our Consul, Mons. Montigny, who sent it to us from China—and to the members of this society who have carefully cultivated this precious plant in their respective departments.

The Chinese Sugar-cane at Marysville.

We clip from the Marysville Herald, an account of the crop of this article, as grown on the ranch of Mr. John Adams, a little south of the city. The Herald, speaking of the product, says:

"Mr. Adams planted last spring, three-quarters of a pound of seed, on a little less than an acre of the light alluvial soil upon the banks of the Yuba. The rows were three and-a-half feet apart one way, and twenty inches the other. He thinks that when planted only for the purpose of manufacturing sugar, and without reference to the product of fodder, the rows should be three feet by two and-a-half apart. The average height of the stalks in this field, we should judge to be at the least ten feet—more than two feet higher than the average in the East, so far as we are able to ascertain. Many of the stalks are much higher, and we measured one that was 14 feet 4 inches in length and six inches and-a-half in circumference. This was the highest stalk of fifteen, all of which grew from a single seed. Nine of the stalks were over ten feet high, and the average height of the others was about eight feet. These fifteen stalks weighed fifty pounds, produced ten pounds of the seed, and in the opinion of Mr. Adams, would yield half a gallon of sirup, and leave over thirty pounds of excellent fodder. All this from a single seed no larger than a kernel of buckwheat. What amount of sirup or sugar could be made from the entire crop, with suitable apparatus, we are unable to state with any degree of accuracy, but the amount of fodder from an acre is at least six times as great as Indian-corn produces, and cattle prefer it to all other kinds. The sorghum should not be planted in the immediate vicinity of either Indian-corn or broom-corn, as it readily hybridizes. Mr. Adams has several stalks of the sorghum headed with broom corn.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Adams has no facilities for ascertaining the amount of sugar which could be manufactured from his crop, as this was what interested the farmers most to know. In another year this want can be remedied, and by the co-operation of others, the value of sorghum as a sugar-producing plant ascertained. Mr. Adams has demonstrated one fact, that sorghum will produce more fodder to the acre, and that of better quality, than any other crop that could be sowed. The seed, of which he has an abundant supply, enough to furnish all the farmers in his vicinity, is as nutritious as barley. Another year we believe the farmers in this valley will find it to their advantage to enter extensively into the culture of the sorghum, not only for the purpose of the manufacture of sugar, but to furnish them with excellent food for their stock.

Sugar-Beet vs. Beet-Sugar.

The Bulletin, in its correspondent's account of the State Fair, makes the following remarks on Monsieur Delessert with his exhibition of articles:

"M. Delessert has on exhibition twenty-five specimens of sugar, alcohol, sirup, brandy, and other articles made from the beet. He is as full of enthusiasm concerning the introduction of this branch of industry in California, as Frenchmen ever are, when actuated by patriotic and philanthropic motives. He is thoroughly convinced of the value of the beet to California, and is hardly able to tolerate anything like a doubt concerning its profitable manufacture, or to put up with any effort to under-rate its importance. During the delivery of the Introductory Address by the President, M. Delessert was observed to be listening with great interest. As branch after branch of home industry was mentioned, his interest seemed to heighten. Soon it assumed a form of positive anxiety as Mr. Garrard approached the close. When he concluded, Delessert was noticed furious. 'You see,' remarked he to a bystander, 'the President has mentioned everything—bacon, pigs, railroads, alfalfa—everything, except my beet-sugar. I will never have more to do with this Fair.' M. Delessert is, however, too sensible a man, to let his anger carry him too far; but he still complains of the President's omission."

We agree with the closing remark. Mons. D. was too sensible a man to be long affected by what we are sure was unintentional on the part of the President; for, however important this subject is, it could not be expected that in a brief address by the President, all subjects, and even new ones, could be remembered or dwelt on at length, and if the true friends of so important a theme as the one alluded to, like Mons. D., should desert their posts, by reason of like omissions, we should make but little progress.

We notice that Mons. Delessert made a splendid exhibition, continued it throughout both Fairs, and took first premiums.

THE TEJON PASS.—We learn from Col. Vineyard, Indian Agent, who has been in this region on a visit, that the Tejon Reservation, which is under his particular charge, is in a flourishing condition. The Reservation contains some of the richest agricultural land in the State, and supports one thousand Indians. Many of the women perform as neat needle-workers as can be done by our most civilized ladies, and are also very industrious in the field. The men, however, are very lazy, and can scarcely be made to work at all. The boys, from twelve to sixteen, together with the squaws, do the principal part of the labor. The boys do it with a high degree of pleasure; the squaws because they have always been used to drudgery, and the old men from a sense of duty, believing as they do that the immemorial custom of their tribe which makes old age a state of servitude is right. The prospect is that the middle-aged class of men can never be made of much account, but the rising generation give promises which are highly gratifying to the philanthropist.—[Marysville Express.]

Boston Veterinary Institute.

The following valuable remarks, communicated to the Boston Veterinary Institute, by Prof. O. M. Wood, we feel will be acceptable to our readers, and we trust may awaken a due attention to the subject of which they treat:

Mr. Editor:—As another commencement of the Boston Veterinary Institute is near at hand, it seems a fitting time to make some remarks as to the importance of the objects it has in view. Much has been said and written, but still many of the people are unadvised as to the magnitude of the subject. We suppose that few have considered how nearly the number of domesticated animals, corresponds with the numbers of the population. Indeed, we shall find upon inquiry, that they are more than thrice the number. But sir, what is the number of veterinary practitioners whose business it is to attend to the cure of the diseases of this vast and valuable stock? Why, sir, there is not one to ten thousand! Perhaps twenty thousand! We mean of physicians who are qualified to minister to their diseases. As to such who undertake the cure of such diseases, without qualification, we consider them only as adding to the number of diseases, being pests themselves, and increasing the mortality rather than preventing it.

Before medicine was cultivated as a science, the human race was much greater than it is afterwards. Diseases not difficult of cure, became fatal by neglect. Even trifling ailments (as now considered) frequently sent the afflicted to their graves. The advancement of medical knowledge has not only lessened the amount of mortality, but has tended to diminish human suffering to a degree almost beyond calculation. We may say the same of veterinary medicine. The mortality from disease has been greatly reduced. The immense number of nearly useless animals, supposed to be incurable, vastly lessened, and the degree of health and vigor in animals in use has been remarkably increased.

Now to form a judgment as to the value of veterinary medicine, as applied by men of erudition and cultivated judgment, we have only to inquire the amount of money vested in property of this kind. We speak within bounds when we say that in Massachusetts alone, it amounts to many millions, and the numbers of this stock in Massachusetts are much less, in proportion to its population, than in many other States in the Union. We see then, what a vast property is vested in domestic animals throughout this great country. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop stated in his address at the banquet of the Agricultural Exhibition in this city, in 1855, that two years before, there was estimated to be, in the United States, more than twenty millions of horned cattle, more than twenty millions of sheep, and more than thirty millions of swine. He said nothing about the number of horses, but I have since learned from the third annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, that the number of horses in Massachusetts alone, was as follows: in 1856, of horses, 80,321, valued at \$7,284,889.00; the value of cattle, \$4,992,291.00; of sheep, \$309,848.00, and of wool, 106,000.

If such is the fact, let us reflect, this vast total of property is, when affected by diseases, (and to which they are almost as liable as the human family) entrusted to the care and to the medical treatment of men wholly incapable of distinguishing diseases, and utterly ignorant of the means of cure. It is most remarkable that the peculiar shrewdness of the New Englander has not discovered what a difference may be made in his property by the employment among his diseased stock, of a physician who knows both the disease and the means of its cure, and one who knows neither; and, beyond all interested calculations, how can he justify himself from the charge of inhumanity in employing men who use the nearly exploded process of tormenting without use, and killing through sheer ignorance? We are desirous of appearing to the world as a humane people, we build refuges for the destitute and hospitals for the sick. We house and feed our imbecile paupers, so that existence is not only tolerable, but comfortable. And we give liberally to alleviate misery everywhere, whenever the appeal is made to our charities. But when we come to the treatment of our domesticated animals, we seem to be under an infatuation, and to suppose that a business which can only be learned by a long course of study and personal experience, can be known by something like intuition, that a man may be born a horse-doctor, as some are supposed to be born with the "second sight." What vast distress and loss this delusion has occasioned! Of all the sciences, none require more studious investigation, more minute acquaintance with its rudiments, more judicious examination of authorities, and of results, than human medicine and its sister science, veterinary medicine. A blind man may as rationally be expected to judge of colors, as a medical practitioner without learning, to judge of diseases. Let us present for your consideration, not an uncommon case:

A poor man is the owner of a horse, by whose labors, in connection with his own, he sustains himself and his family. His horse, his great dependence, is taken ill, and as the unskillful workman, he calls in the aid of an "ignoramus," to minister to the animal. Well, the horse rapidly declines and soon dies, and the unwise owner has not only suffered a grievous loss, which his present means cannot replace, but he is called upon to pay the bill (heavy, as a matter of course), to the very man who was the immediate cause of his misfortune. To enlarge the comparison, he is not only "hanged," but pays the "forty shillings" to his executioner! And the man of wealth, too, who has invested in most valuable stock a portion of his money, introducing new races from foreign countries, for the general benefit of his less wealthy neighbors, may lose all the fruits of his enterprise, and all the advantages of his generosity, to the community, by setting the example of preferring a quack in his farm-yard, and neglecting the advice of an instructed physician.

There is no doubt that the proceedings of such a wealthy farmer are curiously watched by his poorer neighbors, and that the influence of his example is strongly felt, and produces results for good or evil. If he is a man of sound sense, he is a blessing; but if deficient in understanding, and ever ready to catch at everything new, merely because it is new, he does a great amount of injury among those who, from his position, look up to him. But there is another consideration. If the people will encourage the charlatan, they may be certain that, by so doing, they will decide against science and learning; and when they awake from their delusion (though counting the cost of their unwise decisions), it will take time, and be attended with many difficulties before any skillful man will venture the risk of trusting to their future encouragement. There is now an opportunity when the wealthy who desire to benefit their State can do so with great and lasting effect. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, for a Veterinary Institute, and it is

in operation. By an institution of this kind, able and instructed men may be sent forth into the country, and the race of ignorance be brought to a close.

But nothing of such importance can succeed unless gentlemen of wealth take an interest in its success, and will give it a helping hand. We do not believe that our liberal, wealthy gentlemen will see an object of such utility fail for want of patronage. And we know from the past that whenever such men say it shall succeed, there is not any fear of failure afterwards. We most earnestly hope that they will think favorably of the new Institution, and by their generously applied means give it a foundation which cannot afterwards be shaken.

Mr. Editor, you will allow me to say that I am not speaking from any personal interested motives as to pecuniary emolument to myself; but as a veterinary practitioner, and as one of the teachers of certain branches of study in the Institution, I am strongly interested, and most ardently wish its success.

Any man who has lived to the age of sixty years, and has had opportunities of observing the treatment of animals by the tribes of horse-doctors running over the country, if he is a man of common humanity, will rejoice in the establishment of the Veterinary Institute.

When we remember the shocking scenes we have ourselves accidentally witnessed, the tortures applied for the relief of pain, the carving of the flesh, the hacking of veins and arteries, the roasting of the extremities with hot irons, the horrible drenches of villainous compounds, we rejoice that the day of such monstrosities is passing away, never to return. A veterinary institute is a bulwark against such ignorance and brutality. It sheds abroad, not only the beams of science, but the cheering light of humanity; and wherever are found men in whose hearts the love of mercy is cherished, there we shall find the best patrons of the Institute, as they are of every other good and generous and humane undertaking.

Professor Simonds' Journey in Search of the Cattle Murrain.

A very interesting meeting of the Council of the Agricultural Society took place a short time since, when Professor Simonds, who had been deputed by the National Agricultural Societies to visit the districts where the Cattle Murrain was supposed to be raging, gave a report of his tour and of his investigations. His journey led him through Belgium, Holland, Holstein, Mecklenburg, Prussia and Austria, to the borders of Hungary. It was only at the extreme distance which he reached, 1500 miles from England, that he met with the disease, and then in a form, and with results, proving it to be entirely under the control of the means employed to hinder it from spreading. Among the particulars which he gathered on his road, the most interesting relate to the existing health of the live stock in the countries traversed—the traffic from these countries tending to the spread of any contagious malady—and the measures adopted by the Government of those countries to check its spread.

Under the first head he learned that there is at present no contagious disease among cattle in Belgium—none in Holland—none known to the veterinary authorities at Utrecht, who being armed with government authority, receive complete and constant information on those subjects; that there has been and is considerable prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in the neighborhood of Hamburg, traceable to the purchase and introduction of 150 cattle from Hungary some two years ago; but that there is hardly any pleuro and no Steppé murrain in Mecklenburg which had been declared especially infected; that there is at present no Steppé murrain in Prussia—it had indeed last year occurred near Breslau, but that neighborhood now is free. After a journey of 1500 miles the infected district was reached at length, and a residence for a considerable period in the midst of the disease, using the facilities provided by the authorities for its examination, gave Professor Simonds ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with its nature.

As to our liability to infection through the importation of live stock from the continent Professor Simonds informs us that the importation from Belgium is almost exclusively of calves, 2010 calves and only ten oxen having been imported thence last year—that the appointment of veterinary inspectors on our own shores has made the exporters of live stock from Holland exceedingly careful as to the health of the cattle sent us by them—that Holland sends out so many cattle in all directions, to France and Saxony as well as England that she is an importer not an exporter of hides—that there is no exportation whatever from Lubek; indeed, that as far as regards cattle, England never has received, and never will receive a single head from any Baltic port—so that in that matter the Order in Council forbidding importation thence was entirely a mistake—that, as to the importation thence of hides, Lubek receives only 6000 hides annually from Russia, which however are dried, prepared and harmless—that it receives, indeed, 80,000 hides a year from Mecklenburg, but these are dried and prepared in Lubek, and sent not to England but to Switzerland—that, above all our great safeguard lies in the extraordinary strict governmental supervision of infected districts, localities and individual farms. The man who owns a glandered horse cannot sell a horse till after six months from the declared departure of the disease—the farm tainted either with the pleuro-pneumonia or with the Steppé murrain is kept in such entire isolation that one chief difficulty of the mission lay in escaping from the infected district, after having once entered it.

The disease itself—the Rinderpest or Steppé murrain—which it was the object of the mission to examine, differs very materially from the descriptions of it which have hitherto appeared. An animal which had been condemned and slaughtered was disinterred after two days, and examined; its flesh so far from having undergone that rapid decomposition which was declared characteristic of the disease, was still sound and even "healthy." An animal when first attacked exhibited merely the symptoms of a slight chill—there was hardly an increase in the pulse, no difficulty of breathing—no tenderness in the back to the touch—the main symptom consisted in a slight trembling or spasmodic twitching of the muscles of the neck, shoulders and hind quarters. Towards night the animal refused all food, but no fever existed and the breathing continued unaffected. During the next day the extremities were cold, the coat was staring, a thick discharge took place from the eyes and nostrils, diarrhea became violent, the strength was prostrated, and on the third day the animal died.

The history of the disease in the locality visited proved it to have been imported, and the means employed to confine it, which consisted simply in the enforced isolation of the infected farm, were successful; the only instance of its occurrence anywhere else in the neighborhood arose out of the cordons confining it having been broken. The whole history, while it certainly proves the ex-

remely fatal character of the disease, is at the same time calculated entirely to remove the extravagant fears which had been entertained of our own liability to it. So far from its being likely to traverse the long intervals by which we are happily separated from it there seems no fear of its reaching even adjoining farms so long as communication of every kind is cut off. Professor Simonds was in nothing more emphatic and decided than in declaring his belief that it was always imported from contact, direct or indirect, with infected animals—and nothing struck his audience more forcibly than the wonderfully rigid and vigorous character of the isolation and confinement to which infected districts are subjected by all the continental governments as soon as cattle disease of any contagious kind appears.—[Agricultural Gazette.

Jefferson's Opinion of Farming.

WHATEVER may be your choice of future occupation—whatever calling or profession you may select, there is certainly none more honorable than that of a farmer. The patriarch of the fields, as he sits beside the cottage door, when his daily toil is over, feels an inward calm never known in the halls of pride. His labor yields him unpurchasable wealth and repose. I have observed with more grief and pain than I can express, the visible tokens which appear in all directions, of a growing disposition to avoid agricultural pursuits, and to rush into some over-crowded profession, because a corrupt and debasing fashion has enveloped it in the tinsel of imaginary respectability. Hence, the farmer, instead of preparing his child to follow in the path of usefulness himself has trod, educates him for a sloth; labor is considered vulgar, to work is ungentle, a jack-pole is less respectable than the lawyer's green bag—the handles of the plow less dignified than the yard-stick. Unfortunate infatuation! How melancholy is this delusion, which unless it be displaced by a wholesome reform in public opinion, will cover over our country with wreck and ruin! This state of things is striking at the very foundation of our national greatness; it is upon agriculture that we mainly depend for our continued prosperity, and dark and evil will be the day it falls into disrepute. What other pursuit offers so sure a guarantee of an honest independence, a comfortable support for a growing family? Where else can we look but to the productions of the soil for the safety of investment, and for ample returns? In commercial speculations all is uncertainty and chance, change and fluctuation, rise and fall. In the learned professions, scarce one in ten makes enough to meet his incidental expenses; how, then, are we to account for this fatal misdirection of public opinion?

Wheat Culture—Facts and Inferences.

In 1850 the wheat crop of Maine was less than in 1840, by more than 500,000 bushels—that of New Hampshire was less by more than 220,000 bushels; of Massachusetts by 120,000 bushels; of Connecticut it was less by more than one-half, being 87,000 in 1840, and only 41,000 in 1850. In Rhode Island it dwindled from 3,000 bushels in 1840, to 49 in 1850. In Vermont, alone, of all the New England States, it was greater in 1850 than in 1840, being in 1840 495,000 bushels, and in 1850, 535,000—an increase of 40,000 bushels. The whole wheat crop of New England, Vermont included, was less in 1850 by more than 720,000 bushels; or a diminution of more than one third in a single decade. Ohio raised less wheat in 1850 than in 1840 by more than 2,000,000 bushels. Yet the three States, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, raised more wheat in 1850 than in 1840, by nearly 1,000,000 bushels. Kentucky raised less wheat in 1850 than in 1840, by more than 2,500,000 bushels. Virginia, on the other hand, and Maryland and Arkansas, and all the newer Western and North Western States and Territories, grew so much more wheat in 1850 than in 1840, that during these ten years the annual aggregate wheat crop of the United States was increased from 84,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels—an advance of nearly 20 per cent.

SOIL AND SUBSOIL.—Formerly the surface soil only was observed and examined—the substratum was not thought of nor noticed. If the upper layer was a dry clay, a compact loam, or a fine grained sandy loam, farmers seldom made an excavation in order to ascertain whether the subsoil consisted of a compact clay, a very tenacious white or blue clay, so impervious to water as to keep the top layer saturated except in a very dry time, a very coarse sandy texture, or a loamy earth of a consistency to retain manures and moisture, but not so adhesive and compact as to form a close water-bearing stratum. Cautious farmers at the present time, look almost as attentively to the lower as the upper soil, and believe that their success in growing crops in a great measure, depends upon it. Though good grain and grass may be grown where the subsoil is leachy, yet it requires a large amount of manure, frequently applied, to keep such land in a productive state.—[N. J. Farmer.

VALUE OF CLOVER HAY FOR BUTTER.—H. Capron, of Illinois, who has been largely in the dairy business (having sold \$6,000 worth of milk in a single year), informs us, says the Country Gentleman, that he made accurate experiments to test the comparative value of timothy and clover hay. These experiments extended through a period of two years, were accompanied with accurate weighing and measuring, and the food changed from timothy to clover, and vice versa once a month; the results were that the clover hay uniformly yielded ten per cent more milk than the timothy. It will be observed that this was not a single experiment, but a series of experiments extending for a long period. It is also proper to state that the clover was well cured.

FATTENING PROPERTIES OF PEAS AND BEANS. These articles have been found by chemical analyses rich in nitrogen. The inference has been that they would be specially useful in supporting the waste of the muscles of animals, and it has been suggested that they would be particularly useful in the production of wool. They are evidently valuable for these purposes, but not the less valuable for the production of fat. Those persons who have used peas for fattening hogs, consider them worth as much as Indian corn. In districts where that grain is not grown, very fine pork is produced from peas. Dickson, in his work "On the Breeding of Live Stock," states that a sweepstakes was entered into between five East Lothian farmers, to be claimed by the one who should be pronounced the best feeder of cattle. Forty cattle of the same breed, and in equal condition, were divided between them, and in equal possible. They were put up together the second week in September, and killed at Christmas following. The winner of the stakes fed his animals wholly on boiled beans with hay.

Chinese Fishing.

The following account of Chinese fishing is given by Lieut. Habersham. It is one of those accounts that, strange as it may seem, is no more strange than true:

"As we passed under the massive blocks of granite upon the foaming breast of the rising tide, and shot out into the expanding river beyond, we saw a long low raft of bamboo moored under the lee of the heavy pier to our right, on which were a Chinese fisherman, a basket, a paddle, and five duck-like birds, which we at once imagined to be some of the celebrated 'fishing cormorants' of the East. We also imagined that this might be our only opportunity for witnessing their singular mode of fishing, and consequently stopped in the hope that the Chinaman would gratify our curiosity. We were not disappointed.

Scarcely had we rounded-to, when he reached out his hand towards the birds, the nearest of whom at once vaddled up to him and stepped in his open palm. He now smoothed his feathers with the right hand, bent his mouth to his arched neck for a moment, and then put him upon the edge of the raft. There the bird dived his bill into the water once or twice, snapped his head from side to side, shook his tail several firlts, and ended by diving suddenly into the turbid water that washed his feet.

In the meantime, the four remaining cormorants were huddled together on the far end of the raft, drying their feathers, switching their tails, and looking altogether quite cool and comfortable. After being down from ten to fifteen seconds, the absent explorer hopped suddenly out of the water with a good sized fish in his mouth, swam to his master, gave up the half-swallowed prize, and hopped upon his knee, where he shook himself as the fish was being put in the basket. His master then stroked him down as before—much to his apparent delight—whispered again in his ear and placed him once more upon the edge of the raft.

Again he dived, and again he came up with a fish. He then underwent a similar process of caressing, and was once more placed on the water's edge. Now, however, fortune seems to have left him. He had no fish when he arose after a protracted absence, and seemed at a loss what to do. He turned himself around in the water several times, keeping his dark eyes fixed on his master, as if asking permission to try again. Suddenly the latter made a motion with his hand and down he went. When he came up he brought quite a large fish—say eight inches long—which struggled violently, as though surprised at the unusual situation in which he found himself. He too was put in the basket, the proud cormorant once more caressed, and then placed gently in the centre of the raft, instead of upon its edge as formerly.

This seemed to tell him that his services were no longer required, and that he had acquitted himself with considerable credit; for he moved off to the other end of the raft with the stately step of a conqueror, while the next in turn advanced to supply his place. They seemed to regulate their movements by a nod or motion of the hand from their master.

Cormorant No. 2 was not as sprightly a looking bird as his predecessor; nevertheless, he also brought up a fish after the first dive, gave a flirt with his expanded tail, and swam to his master to give up the prize. He was taken out as before, relieved of his mouthful, and subsequently placed gently on the edge of the raft. There he sat a few moments perfectly motionless, but seeming suddenly to see a fish, dropped off like a piece of lead, and nothing more was seen of him for at least fifteen seconds. Then he came to the surface with a spring that took him almost out of the water, but having no fish. His actions now expressed his disappointment almost as plainly as words could have done. He did not swim toward his master as formerly, but kept sculling about in a small circle with his bright, unsteady glance fixed on him, at the imminent risk of twisting off his neck.

The master pointed down with his finger, and down went the unsuccessful fisherman. Still no fish. Once more, and still no success. Finally, he was taken back upon the raft, slapped soundly on the head, and thrown angrily down. He immediately made tracks for the other end, tumbling heels over head, and looking very much as if he was ashamed of himself. The next in turn now vaddled forward; but, having seen enough, we continued on our way.

EMIGRATION FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE WEST. It is calculated that about three hundred thousand persons will emigrate during this season from New England to the western States and Territories. The value of the property they will carry with them may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars, but if we take the actual value of the settlers to the new States where they are going, it will be at least thirty millions more, making fifty or sixty millions of real living values about departing from New England to enrich the great Empire west of the Alleghenies. With such a prospect before them it is no wonder that all railroad stocks in New England are quoted at a low range of prices, and that the Boston Journals complain of hard times and dull trade. The exodus from New England, in population and wealth, will be equivalent to the removal of the whole city of Boston—men, women and children.—[Ex.

THE JEWS.—Our childhood is nursed with tales of the childhood of the Jewish nation. The peaceful patriarchal families coalescing into a full tribe, creeping with stealthy defiance from the treacherous hospitality of Egypt, hardened by their desert life, and moulded into a nation of warriors by the greatest of law-givers, shattering the giant Anahim by the force of faith and law, and giving birth to sublime prophets and a long line of kings. Such is the ancient story which we know far better than the tale of Saxon, Dane, and Norman. We follow them into their exile, their happy restoration, the magnificent fury of their last defiance, and then we lose them utterly for many centuries, to find them in the present day rising again from misery and debilement, revered like Epiphus, for age and sorrow, and gifts not earthly; shunned like him, for memories of awful and mysterious sin.

WATERS OF ARTESIAN WELLS.—On examining the waters of the Artesian well of Grenelle with reference to the gases present, M. Peligot has ascertained that they contain not the least trace of air. Subterranean waters ought therefore to be aerated before being used as an aliment, and accordingly they are about to construct at Grenelle a species of tower, from the top of which the water will descend in innumerable threads, so as to present as much surface as possible to the air.—[Am. Jour. of Science and Arts.

THE richest and sweetest grass will always make the richest and sweetest hay; the making of it does not change the quality of the herbage.

The Dusseldorf Gallery.

Owing to the extensive currency given by the Press, to the recent purchase from Mr. Boker, of the whole Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings by the Cosmopolitan Association, our readers doubtless are all aware of the fact.

It was announced in the June No. of the Journal, that, owing to his domestic troubles, Mr. Boker was to return to Europe and carry with him the large collection of paintings known as the "Dusseldorf Gallery Collection," which he had gathered together at immense cost and pain. At the time of that writing, the Directory of the Association had in view the purchase of various select works in Europe and America; but, finding there was a universal desire among our people that the treasures brought hither by Mr. Boker should be retained—that no person, or corporation, in America, could or would make the investment necessary for the purchase of the Gallery, all other matters were laid aside for the moment, and negotiations opened for the transfer of the whole collection to the Association. After various propositions from both parties, the terms of the sale were at length agreed upon, and the Dusseldorf Gallery passed into the possession of the Association—one hundred and eighty thousand dollars being the price of the purchase.

This consummation may well be regarded as forming an era in American art. The collection is, by far, the most costly and rare ever brought to this country, containing, as it does, many of the master-pieces of the greatest living painters upon which an almost priceless value has been fixed by the patrons of Art in Europe. It has already remained here on exhibition long enough for our people to become deeply interested in its permanent retention in this country, which possesses so very few public or private collections of real excellence; and the prospect of its re-shipment to the Old World was anything but encouraging to the successful dissemination of a correct Art-taste in our midst. Under these circumstances, the purchase must be viewed as a national benefaction, since it not only retains these works in the country, but will place them in a position to be reached by all classes, in all sections of the Union and the Canadas. We cannot at this time particularize in regard to the paintings which are embraced in this Gallery, for the merits of very many of them are such, that pages must be occupied in any proper notice of them. It will be noticed by reference to the catalogue, that they embrace the whole field of the artist's province, from the grand performances of Lessing, to the exquisite miniature of Andreas Muller—from the imposing landscapes of Achenbach, to the fruitless of Preyer—from the ravishing beauty of the "Ana" of Sohn, to the touching "Lear" of Ribbbrandt—from Schröder's "Fallstaff" to the broad humor of Hausenleber's "Cellar Life"—from the glorious radiance of the "Madonna and Child" of Steinbruck, to the original face by the old master Rembrandt—from the Cattle pieces by Simm, to the "Donkey" of Osterhutt—from the Norwegian landscapes by Gude and Lau, to the Italian loveliness by Clasen and Wodick, and the African scenes of Jacobs—from the grand performance of Leutz and Camphansen, to the pleasing touch of Becker and Jordan—all variety in subject, expression, and spirit, wrought out in the great and exquisite detail and force for which the Dusseldorf artists are so celebrated. These characteristics will not fail to impress every visitor to the Galleries; and we have yet to hear of a person who does not find much to excite his enthusiasm for art, in this varied gathering of art treasures.

The premiums to be awarded to subscribers and members of the Association, will embrace a large number of these pictures, as well as many paintings already commissioned to Mrs. L. Spencer, Jerome B. Thompson, Talbot, Hattis, and other eminent artists; and will also include the "Greek Slave" of Hiram Powers, and other works—all of which will be duly catalogued in the next number of the Journal, which will be issued in advance of the usual time of publication. We may say in advance, however, that the list to be the most splendid offering upon the shores of Art ever made in America, or so far as we are aware, ever made in the world; and members of the Association may well look forward with feelings of pleasure and pride. Let us add: It is the design of the Association to keep the New York Gallery always open *pro bono publico*, where all members may feast their eyes and hearts upon what is beautiful in Art, free of charge.

Agents in Europe will be making constant efforts to replace what may be withdrawn for the benefit of subscribers; and thus the "Cosmopolitan" will not only discharge its duty to its patrons, but also its duty to the public, by ever offering a place of resort where the works of the Masters may be studied, and a taste for Art cultivated to an unlimited degree. It is the mission of this Institution to preach the silent and beneficent sermon of the Beautiful; and our efforts shall be directed towards making "the whole country" auditors and sympathetic patrons.

Persons visiting New York, will find the gallery at No. 548 Broadway.—[Cosmopolitan Art Journal.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—THE REGULAR UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION BY THE FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—This exhibition is open and is remarkable for the magnificent display of pictures it affords; and they are numerous in spite of the severity of the jury of admission. All the processes are represented, from the Daguerrian plate to dry collodion, including moist collodion, albumenized collodion, waxed paper, colorized albumen, etc., with all the methods of fixing pictures employed, and all kinds of photography. There are portraits, landscapes, buildings, panoramic views, etc. Only photographs from living nude subjects, called "Academics," are excluded.

The arrangement of the pictures is according to the nations contributing them. Visitors are in crowds before the photographic galleries exhibited by M. Preisch, representing objects such as the Venus of Milo, the Cathedral of Strasburg, with a finish and beauty which would make us believe that they had been touched up with a graver, if men of truth had not on their own affirmed the contrary.

The sea scenes of Mr. LeGray are much admired. They represent ships under way with full sail, a stormy sea, clouds floating in the air and crossed by a beam of the sun, all instantaneously taken. There are also photographic portraits on steel exhibited by Mr. Negre, and proofs on paper designed for transparent views and printed in the photographic painting establishment of Blanquart-Everard de Laillie. There are casts (cliches) obtained by means of collodion on gutta percha rendered transparent by a process invented by M. Perret, a modest workman of Paris. These sheets of collodion have various dimensions, being about a meter high and eight or ten centimeters wide; they are nearly as light as a spider's web.—[Am. Jour. of Science and Arts.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one rascal less in the world.

(For the California Farmer.)
LIFE.

Like a troubled ocean,
In a dreadful storm,
In the life of erring mortals,
Dashing on forlorn.

Man is like the vessel
Floating on its waves,
Tossed about by every wind,
That tears and howls, and raves.

Many are the dangers,
Few can be divine;
And his bark by every wave,
Seems tossed within Death's line.

Terrible the thunder,
Lightnings flashing bright,
Dark the clouds above him—
Dark as noon of night.

But amidst the storm,
If God is ever seen,
Each glance on his poor, frail heart,
Whisper Hope, I ween.

Through his bark goes down,
Through his dying smile,
Hope doth speak to watchers by,
And their fears beguile.

Let us each then pray,
That Hope's glorious light,
Never may desert our day,
And shine when cometh night.

ANDREAS.

(For the California Farmer.)
Skisick Blaverty's Lecture

On "Mechanical and Mathematical Surveying, on Mathematical Principles"

Photographically Reported, especially for the FARMER, BY THE AUTHOR OF —, &c.

Et nos ergo manum ferulae rudibus, et nos conili-
um dedimus Syllae, privatus ut alium Dormiret—(Nov.
at 1, ver. 15.

Provoked by these incoherent fools,
I left declaiming in pedantic schools;
Where, with men-bows I strove to get renown,
Advising Sylla to a private town.

(Dryden's Translation.)

This writer eschews politics altogether; but, where it is so blended with literature that one cannot tell where politics end and where the literature begins, I think that I might be excused if I did touch the subject just one time.

In order that my readers may understand the following lecture it will, perhaps, be necessary to enter into some explanations; but, before I do so I want it understood that I don't locate the scene. I have "traveled" through several counties lately and have picked it up.

It appears that Blaverty was elected county surveyor of a certain county in 1856, by the American party. But it also appears that he swapped his party off at that election, and that they got "down on him." In 1857 he joined the Democratic party and asked them for a nomination, which he got. After he got this nomination, which he considered invincible, he bantered one Bill Verdant, a strong American and a surveyor, to run against him. Verdant accepted the challenge, and beat him. In about two weeks after the election (of '57) notices were stuck up around the county seat which read as follows:

NOTICE.

There will be an exposition of mechanical and mathematical surveying on mathematical principles; delivered in the Town of —, on Tuesday evening, at the Court House
Sept. 29th 1857.

By Skisick Blaverty
Citizens of — County are solicited to attend.

As I was in that town on the evening designated in the above notice I concluded to attend, and see mathematics exposed; and having nothing else to do I reported the lecture.

The fore-part of the lecture was spent in proving that the sine of an arc is equal to the sine of its supplement; and that the cosine of an arc is equal to the cosine of its supplement; therefore, that is a dry subject for us, and then if any of you wish to see that part of it I will just refer you to Davies. After the learned(?) lecturer had finished this part of his subject he threw his chalk, took a draught of water, and said:

Now, gentlemen, I have proved to you that I know something about mathematics. Why, it was said just before the election that old Blaverty didn't know nothing, that he was a perfect ignoramus. [Here the lecturer became very much excited.] Had it not have been for that gentleman, the people of this county might always have remained in ignorance as to his attainments. But I was determined to show them that I was a man of greater acquirements than Bill Verdant ever saw before! I understand that it was reported that I had to get Bill to do some work for me; that I could not draw up papers. I believe I did on one occasion ask him to write a certificate for me; but I did not follow it exactly. No, gentlemen; I have often been called upon to draw up papers for people, but I have never followed any one form yet. I always had something of my own in it.

When I was a little fellow I used to go to school. I commenced with my A B C's; then I went to A-b Ab, and from this I gradually progressed to my B-a Ba's. After a while I got into Arithmetic, and from that to Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and every thing else that pertains to science. Is it possible, then, that after having passed through all this, I am an ignoramus. [The learned gentleman got so much excited at this point that his utterance faltered, and he had to take a glass of water.] I did not know that the plaguey thing was going to excite me so much; but it does hurt a man of letters to be beaten by an ignorant upstart.

No, gentlemen, if I hadn't been a thorough mathematician I should never have offered myself for that office; for I believe that it is a grand imposition for a man to act like Bill Verdant, then and offer himself for an office when he isn't qualified to fulfill the duties. I have a few documents here which will prove my assertion, that he isn't qualified. [Mr. B. opened a large book, and took out a half sheet of paper,

covered over with figures.] Here is some figures I have been making, on a survey made by him when acting as deputy last year. I had thought that I would not expose him here to-night, but the bible maxims of "forgive your enemies," and "return good for evil," is no part of my religion. If a man does me an injury, I retaliate, if I can. He beat me for the office, and now I want to show that the people of this county have been deceived—bumped. He injures himself, and he injures the community, by defeating a man who is in every way his superior. [He then demonstrated the fact that Verdant had made a survey, and failed to close the same by one link to the Chair.]

When I was a little fellow I used to bump my head agin the bottom bars of the table, then I got up high enough to bump it agin the leaf of the table, and then after awhile I got so that I could cast my eyes across the table. In a few years I got as high as the back of a chair; it was then that I thought myself a mighty big man; but when I got to be a man, as you see me now, I could look down on fellows that were no higher than a chair. Now Bill has just got up so that he can see across the table in literary affairs, and he thinks himself some. He even sets himself up agin a man that is full grown in all that pertains to literature. Mr. Pope must have been thinking about his sort when he said:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing!
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;
These shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again!"

Now, I have just proved to you that I have drank that spring to the very bottom. I am perfectly sober over it. I am a doctor, I have been a Methodist preacher, I am a ripe mathematician, and I would not turn my hand over to the best lawyer in the State. All this, however, you would never have known if you had not have beaten me with an upstart and a know nothing. Bill Verdant has just got a taste of that water, and he is as drunk as a fool over it. [Here he brought his voice down so that one could not hear him over half a mile.]

Gentlemen, I believe I will quit here, and I hope you have all been convinced that I am a man of learning, and that you have done me a great wrong in not giving me the office I asked you for.

A bystander remarked, that the learned lecturer was a very useful man. He could doctor a man to death, write his will, make his coffin (he professes to be a pretty good carpenter), preach his funeral sermon, and lay out his grave, according to mathematical principles.

Curious Advertising Stratagem.

Some years ago a battle in London speculated in the purchase of the entire stock of a bankrupt brother tradesman; but soon after his purchase he found that he had overstocked himself. He was on the point of reluctantly dismissing some of his hands, when a sharp-witted friend came to his rescue.

By his advice, a handbill, announcing the low price of the latter's wares was prepared and exhibited exactly as had been already done for some time, except in one particular item. The poster was headed "Who's your 'Atter'?" and throughout its contents were invariably mentioned as "Ats, Youth's Silk Ats, Best Beaver Ats, Ladies' Riding Ats, etc." The remainder of the handbill was in unexceptionable English. The result perfectly justified the inventor's anticipations. These bills were sought after as typographical curiosities. Men shouted with laughter at the ludicrous effect of what they considered ignorance on the part of the printer, or the writer. They carried these bills in their pockets and merrily exhibited them to their friends. One or two elderly gentlemen, previously perfect strangers, came to the shop, bought "ats" and expostulated gravely for some time with the "atter" upon the solecism. Young fellows purchased gossamers for the fun of the thing, begged for handbills, and held jocular conversation with the shopkeeper. The shop became known, and the proprietor, now a flourishing tradesman, frequently smiles as he hears the boys calling out the now established phrase of "Who's your Atter?" the origin of which, but for the publication of this curious little episode on advertising, might possibly in a few short years, have been lost forever to the antiquarian. To this day the pronunciation of the proper inquiry is that of the original handbill.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING thus relates an interesting conversation he had with Mr. Buchanan on Utah:

"Old Buck is a good deal riled with Brigham Young, who, with his one hundred wives, has created a rebellion—when the Old Buck has not one that he can call his own. If one created the rebellion in the garden of Eden when she had a man and ought to have bin satisfied, is it wonderful that one hundred should do the like in Utah, having only one man among 'em all! Says I, Bucky, did you ever see union and harmony and a hundred women to but one man—its agin all nature to expect it—and the only way to bring matters to a good starting-point, is to see each woman has her man."

Yes, but, said Old Buck, then every man would be obliged to hev his woman.

Yes, sartin, says I.

Well, then, says he, they'll blame me for the hull of this trouble, and say I set 'em a bad example.

That's so, says I, and sence you druv so many women to take up with one man because you refused to take your share, its your duty to make 'em live peaceable as they are, or else break up the hull thing by reforming and setting every old bachelor a good example by taken one of these diluted wimmin for your sheer, at once!"

ICE FROM THE CLOUDS.—A correspondent writes to the London Times from Cricklewood (wherever that may be), that a block of pure crystallized ice, weighing nearly twenty-five pounds, was discovered on the 27th July, in a meadow in that neighborhood. On the previous day a storm passed over the spot. Mezeray, in his History of France, mentions a block of ice weighing a hundred pounds, which he says fell during a thunder storm in the year 1510.

SIMPSON says the ladies do not set their caps for the gentlemen any more; they spread their hoops.

HORTICULTURAL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

For the Autumn of 1857.

ELLWANGER & BARRY beg to announce that they offer for the ensuing fall trade, their usual extensive stock of Nursery articles, embracing—

Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees of all kinds, and of various age and size.

Small Fruits, viz: Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c.—all the finest new and old sorts in cultivation.

Wines, including English Walnuts, Filberts, Spanish Chestnuts, &c.

Rhubarb, Linnaea, Victoria, &c.

Giant Asparagus, &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for Streets, Parks, Lawns, Cemeteries, &c., embracing the finest Standard Deciduous Trees, Weeping and Drooping Trees.

Evergreen Trees, including half a million of Norway Spruce, all sizes.

Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Border Plants, Green-house Plants, &c.

Double Dahlias and **Bulbous Flower Roots** of all the popular sorts.

Hedge Plants, everything suitable, both Deciduous and Evergreen.

Young Nursery Stock, embracing Stocks for Fruit Trees, Small Worked Fruit Trees, one year's growth and upwards. Seedling Ornamental Trees of all kinds, one year's growth and upwards.

For further particulars we must refer to special advertisements and to the Catalogues named below.

To the trade and others in California, Oregon, &c., who wish to purchase, we would say, that with the experience we have had in packing for that market, we are prepared to execute orders in the most satisfactory manner. For several years past our shipments have been numerous and very successful. Our large and general stock enables us to offer great inducements in the way of prices.

A special Catalogue of articles suited to the California market is prepared, and will be sent to all who apply; and also the following, for which two postage stamps each should be enclosed to prepay postage.

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3.—Catalogue of Dahlias, Green House and Bedding Plants.

No. 4.—Wholesale or Trade List.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Great Collection of Fruit Trees.

HOVEY & CO.,
NO. 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, — BOSTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
SEEDS,

TREES AND PLANTS,

Horticultural Implements, &c.,

Invite the attention of cultivators of choice Fruits to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds.

One Hundred Thousand Pear Trees are now offered for sale, embracing all the popular, proved and well-known sorts. Trees of all sizes, from one to seven years, both upon the Quince and Pear Stock, many of them in a bearing state.

Two Hundred Varieties of Apples; all the finest sorts of Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens.

Two Hundred Varieties of the choicest Roses, and in every extensive assortment of GREENHOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, embracing Camellias, Azaleas, Geraniums, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Pansies, Philoxeras, Carnations, Lilacs, &c., &c., with a large variety of Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.

HOVEY & CO., having sent many thousand Trees to California, which have arrived in the finest order, they trust their extensive stock will enable them to fulfill all orders to the entire satisfaction of purchasers.

Established 1828. Rebuilt and Enlarged 1856.

BRIDGEMAN'S
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 676 AND 678 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and

choice selection of FIELD, HERR, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS; BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and as represented. The Seeds are grown to order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade.

Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittance) will be attended to with exactness and promptness.

Catalogues furnished on application.

v8-10 3m

MAMMOTH RANCH FOR SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Investment!

THE extensive Rancho generally known as

HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S RANCH,

situated on the Putah River, southwesterly from Sacramento and distant about sixteen miles, is offered for sale.

It consists of 3,600 ACRES OF CLOSE LAND, unsurpassed in the State of California for richness of soil, grain-producing qualities, easy and desirable tillage, pasture and stock raising.

The buildings and improvements are ample for the accommodation of the workmen required for the working of this large farm, raising annually, as it has for several years past, from 1,000 to 1,200 acres of Wheat and Barley.

There is also a large Blacksmith Shop, with all the complements of tools, &c., are upon the premises, and are competent for, and do supply all the mechanical wants of the Ranch.

Corrals and other conveniences corresponding with the extent and capabilities of the Ranch, are also properly located upon the premises, and nearly the entire ground can be cleared from the roots of all the trees.

There is upon the premises, and will be sold to the purchaser of the Ranch, if desired by him, an ample stock of Horses, Mules and Oxen, together with implements of husbandry sufficient to annually sow, harvest and thresh 1,600 acres of grain, besides cutting from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay, and delivering the whole in Sacramento prior to the average yield of grain upon this Ranch for several years past has been from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. The hay is a very choice quality of oat hay, and has commanded in the Sacramento market, for several seasons past, from \$25 to \$40 per ton. Also, a Barn in Sacramento, capable of storing 400 tons of hay, will be sold with the Ranch, if desired.

To give some idea of the perfect equipment of this extensive Ranch, for farming purposes, it may be mentioned that the implements consist in part as follows, to wit: 50 steel plows, including 7 gangs of 3 each; 25 harrows; 5 reapers and mowers; 2 8-horse power threshing machines; 1 10-horse power threshing machine, Pitts' manufacture; 4 hay-presses; 17 wagons; 40 sets of harness; and all the other necessary tools as full a supply as of those enumerated. The implements are all of the latest and best, and of the best kind. The 7 gang-plows will, with a six-animal team to each, and one man, plow easily in the best manner, 35 acres per day. The wagons are mostly Buffalo made, with wrought-iron axles, and are well adapted expressly for the Ranch. So with the reapers and mowers.

The extensive Dairy, and herd of improved American stock of Horses and Cattle, will be sold to the purchaser of the Ranch at his option, at fair market prices.

The purchaser can have early possession of the premises, or arrange with the present proprietors for the sowing of 1,000 or 1,500 acres of grain, or more, at his pleasure, at a reasonable price. He can purchase the Ranch alone, or add the farming utensils and work stock, or the whole property, at his option.

There is no healthier locality in the State. The water is good and abundant. Fruit Trees and Vines for ranch purposes are thriving and ample. Fences of the first class. The Ranch has nearly two miles of river front, besides living water more than half a mile from the river, which is very valuable for stock purposes from the County roads run along the entire two sides of the Ranch, without having its beauty and compactness marred by the running of a road anywhere through it.

There are excellent natural and improved roads leading in all directions, and the Ranch teams uniformly haul from 8,000 to 8,500 pounds per load of grain to Sacramento.

A rare opportunity is afforded for several relatives or friends desirous of locating in the same neighborhood, and adjoining each other, who in the aggregate do not want more land than is contained in this tract—for it can be divided so as to give four farms of 900 acres each, or three of 1,200 acres each, or it can be divided into still smaller tracts, and each enjoying nearly the same kind and quality of land, as well as facilities of water and otherwise.

The use of the implements and shop conveniences can also be mutually shared without detriment to either.

Liberal credit will be given to the purchaser on a portion of the amount of purchase, if desired, in order to enable it to be realized from the ensuing crop.

A warrant deed will be given.

For particulars in regard to price, and further information respecting the property offered for sale, parties wishing to purchase will apply to the undersigned.

R. O. O'NEAL, Sacramento.

J. O. HUTCHINSON, Putah.

JEROME C. DAVIS, Putah.

O. E. GREENE, on the premises.

STOW & BROWN, San Francisco.

v8-6

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TURNER'S

GINGER WINE

THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famous Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and invigorating medicinal Beverage That is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;

EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;

SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;

ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;

TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;

SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,

Warranted to be the pure Juice of JUNIPER BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP

Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,

Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrubs.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny it "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger

Cannot be equalled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States.

To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription:

"TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every description, manufactured by

M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;

JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and

R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.

Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

v7-23 3m

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best kind of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;

Very Fine Old Cider Brandy-Apple Jack-

From New Jersey; and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;

1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey and Gin.

Also, all the choicest Brands of

Fine Old French Brandy;

Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon

OLD PALE SHERRY;

VERY OLD PORT WINE

IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED

CATAWA AND ISABELLA WINES;

And Sole Importers of

MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S

Very Superior Cabinet Champagne

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

59 Front street, bet. Sacramento and California sts.,

v8-1 3m San Francisco.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following

different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the

PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,

California Angelica,

California White Wine,

California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different

kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the

above varieties are to be had at 12 1/2 cents a Glass.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

JAS. C. KOHLER & CO.,

84-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co's Brewery,

HOVEY & CO.'S NURSERIES, NEAR BOSTON, MASS.—This distinguished house, long known as the publishers of Hovey's Magazine, and also successful Florists and Nurserymen, invite attention to their card in our columns. They are so well known everywhere that it is only necessary for us to say, they are among the truly reliable Nurseries to whom purchasers can send their orders, and their success is a proof of a prosperous business won by a public confidence. They also publish a valuable book of Fruits with colored plates.

Premiums for New Subscribers.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate, handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER; or Volume I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1888 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Downing's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year. Samples of the prizes can be seen at the State Fair at Stockton.

SUICIDE UPON SUICIDE.—The Nevada Democrat says that Mrs. Moore (the widow of Frank Moore, the convicted murderer, who to save himself from the gallows committed suicide in Nevada jail, on the 9th October, by taking strychnine), attempted to commit suicide in Grass Valley, on the 12th instant, by taking a dose of the same stuff, strychnine. It appears that some one discovered her when she took the poison, and a physician was immediately sent for. She refused to take any medicine, but her mouth was forced open with a screwdriver, and an emetic poured down her throat. She was likely to recover at the last accounts, but says they have had all their trouble for nothing, as she is determined to join her husband in heaven.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.—Mr. E. Chauncey, of Alameda, Alameda county, has raised on his place a Squash, which weighed 239 pounds, and measured 11 feet in circumference; also a Cabbage, weighing 72 pounds, and a Beet weighing 85 pounds.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—None need despair. Here is relief for all who suffer! The sickly may gain renewed health and strength by a careful use of these marvelous remedies.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per box.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—The Oxygenated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE!! HAIR DYE!!!
Bachelors' Hair Dye is the Best in the World!
GRAY, RED, OR RUSSY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelors since 1853, and over 60,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be mistaken from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 12 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of
WILLIAM A. BACHELOR,
233 Broadway, New York.

Wig!! Wig!! Wig!!!—BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a crown—No turning up behind—No shrinking of the Head. Indeed this is the only establishment where these articles are properly understood and made.

WILLIAM A. BACHELOR,
233 Broadway, New York.

LYON'S KATHARON.—The immense sale of this celebrated preparation for the Hair—nearly 1,000,000 Bottles per Year, and its universal popularity proclaim it to be "THE PUBLIC FAVORITE."

The Katharon is pronounced by all to be the most excellent preparation for the Hair ever made.

The unprecedented popularity has induced unprincipled persons to endeavor to sell worthless imitations and counterfeits in place of the genuine LYON'S KATHARON—the public is cautioned against such imposture. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for twenty-five cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYCKOFF & CO.,
Proprietors and Importers,
63 Liberty street, New York.

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 12-1m

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skillful Physician of New York City, in his remarks on Dyspepsia, says: "The most effective medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters."

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular conception of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit, and is rather more than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "bitters," the heads of which is alcohol or other ardent spirit. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am now speaking, obviates these objections.

Sole W. Fowle & Co., 126 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

GOFF & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 360 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles.

Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Three years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to leave from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15cm

MISCELLANEOUS.



WINE BITTERS.
It is acknowledged to be, by all who have tried it, the BEST TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ever presented to the California public.

In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its sanitary and extraordinary medicinal properties.

Medical Men and Men of Science
All pronounce it to be most beneficial and invigorating; and whether it is used by adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial.

It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of the juice of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots. The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits; the bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charms the bee; the opulent leaves, the bark of the forest tree; the bulbous root, on mountain's slope that's found; the spreading vine, that grows in marshy ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE
Being so well known to this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and its Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.
And all the Syrups, Cordials and Extracts now in use in this State, by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Market street, opposite R. C. Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.

BEET SEEDS!
IMPORTED BY EXPRESS.

FOR SALE BY
EUG. DELESSERT,

172 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ISLES LEEH
Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.

For New York and New Orleans Direct.
Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP SONORA,
R. L. WHITING, Commander.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th,
At 9 A. M., punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminal, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall.

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Monday, October 19th. No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 p. m., Oct. 19th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORRES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Lido street.

A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE,
Agricultural and Mining
TOOLS,

Grain Sacks, Ship Chandlery,
THRASHING, MOWING AND BEAPING MACHINES,
And every article usually kept for the Farmer or Miner's use.

Corner of Main and Hunter streets,
Stockton, Cal.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!
Imported and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep,
Imported and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep.
Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by
GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for which we are promptly attended to, and Sheep carefully boxed and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

References:
Chamberlain & Robertson, 133 Front street, New York.
Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.; or
Editors of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The American Farmer's Encyclopedia;
Embracing all the recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, and the use of Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Manures.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS AND FIGURES
of American Insects injurious to Vegetation.
Being a Complete Guide for the cultivation of every variety of Garden and Field Crop. Illustrated by numerous engravings of grasses, grains, animals, implements, insects, &c.

By GOVERNMENT EXAMINER,
of Pennsylvania, upon the basis of Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia.

Price Five Dollars.
Sent free of postage upon receipt of price. "No farmer should be without it."

Published by
C. M. SEXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of the same, for sale at the OFFICE OF THE FARMER, San Francisco. 14

Sugar Beet and Chinese Sugar-Cane.
A FINE Invoice of Seed of the above, just received and for sale at our office.

WARREN & CO.

AGRICULTURAL.

Important to Farmers!

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
HARDWARE,
AND EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE FARMER'S USE.

Have received ex Clipper Ships "Fair Wind," "Belvedere," "John Land," and "Indiaman," a complete stock of Hardware, Agricultural Tools, with wheels and cutters,

- 50 1/2 Eagle Plows, with wheels and cutters,
- 20 2/3 "
- 25 No. 31 Eagle Plows, " "
- 25 No. 35, 21, 19, and 20.
- 50 Premium x 8 Steel Clipper Plows,
- 25 " x 4 "
- 10 " x 1 1/2 "
- 10 " x 1 1/4 "

The above Plows have been manufactured to order expressly for us, and we warrant them to give perfect satisfaction.

10 Scott's two-fold Harrows, 40 teeth.

10 Gable's two-fold Harrows, 30 teeth.

10 Square " " 30 teeth.

The above are also manufactured to order, and are made of the best timber.

PLOW POINTS
Of every kind to use, consisting, in part, of the following:

- 100 No. 1 1/2 "
- 100 No. 2 1/2 "
- 500 No. 31, Eagle,
- 250 No. 35,
- 250 No. 19, 20, and 20 1/2.
- 250 Eagle D E and C.
- 250 Premium, x 1, x 3, x 8, 1 1/2, and 1.
- 50 Land Sides, assorted sizes.

Extra Wheels and Cutters for all kinds of Plows.

FANNING MILLS.
Grant's premium Fann Mills, Nos. 4, 5 and 6. The above named mills are the only mills that will clean all the foul seed out of grain.

HAY CUTTERS.
Gale's Hay, Straw and Stalk, with hand wheel to attach horsepower.

Route & Co.'s Hay Cutters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

OX YOKES—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

OX BOWS—Egg shape, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 and 2 inches.

Thermometer, and Cylinder, and Dash Churns.

Wash Boards, Wash Tubs, Clothes Lines, Pails, Well Buckets and Wheels, Butter Bowls, Butter Stamps and Ladles, Scrub and Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Cards.

TWINE—Cotton, sawing, Seaco, Hemp and Wrapping.

CORDS AND LINES.
Garden Lines, Chalk Lines, Tape Lines, Sash Cords, Bed Cords, Cotton Cords, Fish Lines, Marine and Rattlin.

ROPE.
Hemp and Manila, from one to nine-inch;

Cotton Rope of all sizes.

Tarred Rope, Ferry Rope, Baling Rope.

BLLOCKS.
Patent Blocks, single and common, of all sizes;

" rope and iron strapped;

Hay Press and Ferry Blocks;

Winches for hoisting.

OARS AND SKULLS—A complete assortment, from 6 to 20 feet.

Also—Tar in barrels, 5 and 10 gallon kegs,

Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Palma, Needles, Caulking Irons, Hooks, Thimbles, and all articles in the line.

AMMUNITION.
Hazard's, Dupont's, Hall & Son's, all kinds of Powder;

Shot and Balls of all sizes, Lead, Percussion Caps of all kinds; Gun Wads, all sizes. Also, Wad Cutters, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Worms.

SAWS, SAWS.
Cross-cut, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 9, 10 feet long;

Pin Saws, Crosscut;

Hand Saws, Cross-cut, Splitting and Panel;

Wood Saws, Stretchers and Frames;

Saw Handles and Files.

AXES.
Hunt's from 4 to 5 1/2; Collins;

Broad Axes, Hand Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Braces and Bits, Screw Drivers, Scratch Axes, and all tools in common use with carpenters.

KNIVES.
Drawing, Table, Butcher, Pocket and Pen, Chopping and

Hollow, Sausage Cutters and Butcher's knives, with

cut and by wheel, double edged; Family (Nourse & Co.'s make).

TRAPS.
Hut, Fox, Beaver, Bear and Mouse Traps;

SCALES.
Fairbank's Platform, Nos. 10, 10 1/2, 11 and 11 1/2;

Counter, of all sizes;

Tips;

Keeney and Ball's;

LAMPS—Reading, Parlor, Lamp, Dish, Globe, Britt and Ship

Lamps.

Candle Sticks—Horn and Japaned.

WHEELBARROWS—Load, Taper and Mining.

MILLS—Coffee, Sausage and Hand Grain Mills.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
Broad Axes, Adzes, Squares, Try Squares, Planes of all

kind, Augers, Chisels, Hatchets, Hammer, Spirit Levels, Braces and Bits, Screw Drivers, Scratch Axes, and all tools in common use with carpenters.

HINGES—Strip, Hook, Butt, and all other kinds.

LOCKS.
Door, Closet, Chest, Trunk, Pad;

Also—Latches, Buttons, Hinges, Screws, Bolts.

BELLS.
Door, Hand, Cow and Ox.

TACKS—Copper and Iron, and Brads of all sizes.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Smoothing Irons, Charcoal Irons, Ladles, Flesh Forks,

Strainers, Egg Beaters, Skimmers, &c., &c.

FILES AND RASPS.
Files of all kind, horse and wood.

Grindstones and Rollers; Whet, Oil and Scythe Stones.

NEEDLES—Packing, Fish Bone, &c.

SHOVELS.
Ames' long and short handled, Scoop or Grub.

HOES.
Field, Garden, Sluice or miners', Bog and Plantation Hoes.

All of the above articles will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. We will not, knowingly, be undersold by any persons in this or the Bay.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Greatest Scenic Painting in the World!
PANORAMA
OF
YOSEMITE VALLEY!

THIS grand Panoramic painting of the great Yosemite Valley, comprising the most striking scenic views ever placed on canvas, and presenting with the most perfect accuracy the entire valley, will be exhibited during the week of the State Fair at Stockton. The views embraced within the design cover

Over 700 Feet of Canyons, 20 Feet High!

And are composed of

TWENTY-TWO ORIGINAL SKETCHES,
By MONSIEUR CLAYEAU.

One of the ablest Scenic Artists in our country.

This great work was first contemplated by the Mann Brothers, in August, 1855, and to accomplish their end, a trail and road had to be opened from Mariposa to the Valley, of over forty miles. This preparatory step, together with the work of the Artist, in sketching, painting and obtaining correct measurements of the principal Mountains and Falls, has occupied over Two Years, and cost many Thousands of Dollars.

This grand Picture of one of the most sublime and beautiful valleys in the world, contains within a space of twelve miles, more lofty mountains, more beautiful waterfalls and cascades, more transparent rivers and lakes; together with scenery of richer verdure and more varied landscape, than can be found in any other part of the world. These views will at once be so admitted by all who shall witness their exhibition, for every person who has ever visited this Valley has acknowledged it to be most truthfully as well as beautifully illustrated.

The Paintings will be exhibited a short time in all the prominent cities throughout the State, after which they will be taken to the Eastern States and to Europe.

The Panorama will be fully explained by a gentleman who has made himself familiar with the Valley by personally examining it; together with its history and everything connected with it, so necessary to make a painting of this magnitude interesting.

Further particulars will be given at the Fair in small bills.

Mariposa, Sept. 8, 1857.

MANN BROTHERS.

French Merino Sheep.
HAVING been engaged in importing and breeding French Merino Sheep, for several years past, I can now furnish either Rams or Ewes equal to any that can be found in this country or Europe.

Circulars, giving a full description of my flock, sent by mail to all applicants. Information can also be obtained of Hon. R. P. Johnson, Sacramento, California.

JOHN D. PATTERSON,
Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.

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C. F. HOBBS, G. W. GILMORE, & D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes made in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates.

Samuel Soule, Naah Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
San Francisco, Cal.

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crocery, Glassware, Britannia Ware

Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Special attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.

ALSO,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the

CORNER OF B AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.

A liberal discount to the trade.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &c.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG,
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
SACRAMENTO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

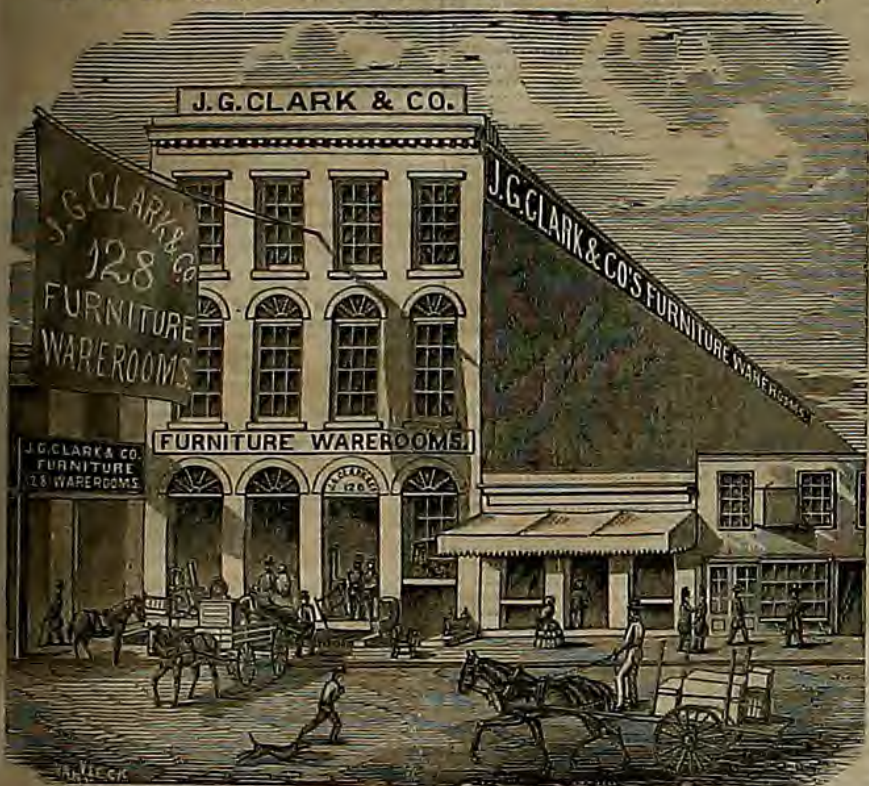
COMMISSION CARDS.
Nich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell.



**GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.**



JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



**FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET
(Between J and K streets),
SACRAMENTO, CAL.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF**

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

**HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Rich and Beautiful Furniture
EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF**

**FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
SOFA, OTTOMANS, BUREAUS, SIDEBOARDS,
LOUNGES AND WHATNOTS,
EASY CHAIRS; MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.**

**OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY!**

**WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR
FINEST FURNITURE,
AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR
STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,
TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.**

**WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES
OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.**

**To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful
and prompt attention.**

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

VANCE'S GALLERY!



**CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN
MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS:
THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most
durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at
VANCE'S GALLERY!
MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at
VANCE'S GALLERY!
PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at
VANCE'S GALLERY!
THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at
VANCE'S GALLERY!**

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

TO THE FARMER

Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not
heretofore possessed by any house in this State for
manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to
announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to
any extent in this line of business. I employ none but
the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only
the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote
the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the
farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural
State; and at the same time that interest which is
foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty
years experience in the manufacturing business;

**I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,
AND
MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW**

**In the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agri-
cultural improvement. I also**

MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND

THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the
wants of the country (which are different from most
others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for
the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in
my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patron-
age from the farmer and all interested in this matter,
and in the interest and development of the agricultural
improvement of our State.

**I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of
1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;
THE DEEP TILLER;**

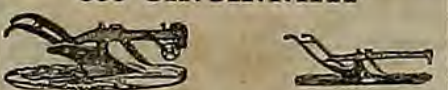
OR,

"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in
this country. Also,

**GANG PLOWS,
HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS,
FANN MILLS,
&c., &c., &c.**

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly
be receiving implements from the best makers of the
Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due
500 CINCINNATI



EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,
which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether
higher than any others in the great agricultural State of
Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself,
and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but
simply facts as they are; and that your young State can,
within itself, already provide the farmer with implements
inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural
implements and machines repaired on short notice, and
in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

**THOS. OGG SHAW,
33 Sacramento street, near Davis,
San Francisco.**

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

HOME MANUFACTURES.



**D. C. MATTESON,
STOCKTON.**

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain
harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the
various new implements which he takes pleasure in
offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part
of the following:

**MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND
MOWER.**

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics'
Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain
during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State
Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements
never offered in any other implement, and, when on ex-
hibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by
certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immedi-
ately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so
that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this
mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a
dreadful season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with
the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what
should be done by such an implement. When seen it will
be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.



This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and
received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying
reputation the past year, the undersigned having
been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture.
The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.



This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be
worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily
by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a
good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvest-
ers, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive
their hearty approval.

D. C. M. desires, in offering the above implements,
that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor
him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can
show them implements that will give them complete
satisfaction, his aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture
or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, at-
tended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON.

Stockton, August 20th, 1857.

IRON WORKS, &c.

**COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

AT the above works may be manufactured
all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low
pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest
notice and on the most reasonable terms. Part-
icular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for
Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the
personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has
had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in
New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON.



**DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

**MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
Mill Machinery, Rollers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgama-
tory, &c.,**

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Ma-
chinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded
to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE.

**FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.**

**WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.**

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!



**NOW LANDING,
The Celebrated "Boston Steel Clipper,"**

**AND
"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS."**

Get up by the subscribers to meet the wants of California,
and which, for adaptability, material, finish and
cheapness, surpass any plows ever brought to the notice
of the public.

These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in
the United States, and defy competition in price, and
comparison in material and workmanship.

Being made at tide water, and no expense of transpor-
tation from the Western States, we are enabled to offer
Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less
money than any other in market.

**CAST PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.**

We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of
Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than
can be found elsewhere.

These Plows are packed in cases, very compactly, and
can be sent to any part of the country at very small ex-
pense, and can be set up easily.

Extra points and parts to all our Plows constantly on
hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements,

And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and
replenished.

**TREADWELL & CO.,
N. E. cor. California and Battery streets.**

**GOODWIN & CO.
GROCERS,
191 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stocks of Groceries in the Market.**

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

**WM. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,
NO 59 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Anti-friction or
Babbitt
Metal Castings,
Church and
Steamboat Bells,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.**

Steam, Liqueur,
Soda, Oil and Water
COCKS,
And Valves of all
descriptions made
and repaired.
**HOSE
And other joints,
Spelter, Solder,
Copper Bells, &c.**

**Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.**

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS!!



**JUST RECEIVED,
GENUINE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS,
OF Nos. 3, 5, 5 1/2, and 6.**

THE Plows are from the justly celebrated manu-
facture of Messrs. TOWSE & ANDERSON, Peoria, Illinois—
(the makers named are the ones who have given the
reputation to what is known as the "Peoria Plow"). Sev-
eral hundred were sold by us last season, and they have
given very general satisfaction when imitations have
failed.

These Plows are so completely packed at the place of
manufacture, that they can be shipped to Agricultural
districts of California and Oregon, at a very small per
centage on their cost.

Merchants doing business in Agricultural districts
would do well to call upon us before making their pur-
chases of this important article.

**SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.**

San Francisco, October 1, 1857.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, Inventors and First Manufacturers of
the "Peoria Premium Plow," say, to all whom it may con-
cern, that Messrs. SOUTHWORTH & CO., of San Francisco,
California, are the only parties whom we have ever sup-
plied with our Plows, or who have received them for sale in Cal-
ifornia, and are the only parties to whom we are shipping the
present season.

TOWSE & ANDERSON.

Peoria, Illinois, March 9, 1857.

**J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST
190
J. St.**

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

**POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.**

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since
the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with
you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live
among you with my family during the term of my natural
life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks
for your unfailing patronage and support, which has
enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar
through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you
a few reasons for your continued patronage, and induce-
ments to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there
is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-
GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and
rather more so between those who have picked up the
Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole
lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong,
having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and
been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people
wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled
with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE
BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW,
OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to
make it the most extensive depot for every valuable
Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite pro-
prietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send
them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof
Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open All Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with
MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two
or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS
ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit-
ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in
the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following val-
uable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is par-
ticularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other
article fails to cure.

Bulldog's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the
best in California.

Flowery of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Liniment, for the Rheum.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too num-
erous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know
how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the
public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a
call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

**PRATT'S AUTOMATON
APPLE SLICER.**

PATENTED, NOVEMBER 11, 1856.

PERHAPS in no class of articles or utensils for family
use has as manifest an improvement been attained
as in machines for paring and slicing apples. Five years
have barely elapsed since a patent was granted the same
party for a machine for paring apples. Such has been its
popularity that many hundred thousand have already
been manufactured and sold. The introduction of the
parer enables one person, or even a child, to accomplish
as much labor as eight or ten persons could do by the old
process of paring by hand.

The introduction of the Slicer proves equally advan-
ticious, as by its use one person can slice in a much bet-
ter manner eight or ten times as many apples as can pos-
sibly be done by hand in the same time. Such is the
speed and rapidity with which it operates, that an apple
can be sliced in twenty equal parts in about three seconds.
The slicer has been made expressly to accompany the
parer. It is strongly and handsomely constructed—sold
at a low price, and, when once used, must prove to the
parer a companion never more to be separated.

It is particularly adapted to those who prepare dried
fruit for market, as the slices produced by this machine
retain their flavor to a surprising degree, and are dried
in about half the time usually required.

For sale at all the principal Hardware and Agri-
cultural Warehouses.

For further information apply to

**A. M. COLLINS & CO.,
355 Mission street, Philadelphia.**

Philadelphia, April 25th, 1857.

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are
manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
**MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE AND WHALE LINE.**

TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.

The Alfalfa, or Chilean Clover.

There is no crop of the grass kind so admirably suited to our climate as the Alfalfa, and none that will yield so abundantly, or will more satisfactorily reward the cultivator. We have often urged the cultivation of this valuable species of food for stock. We urged its introduction into the Eastern States, as early as 1852 and in 1853 sent, by order from the Government, 200 pounds of the seed to the Patent Office at Washington, and the columns of the FARMER, for years past, will show that we have not been backward to urge what will soon prove to be the most nutritious and most profitable food for stock known.

Near two years ago we visited the Quintay Ranch at Marysville, and then and there urged the trial of it. We have seen and known its success, and we here append the sketch of this crop as reported by one of the Executive Committee of the State Society, when visiting that county. These are facts that will tell, and we can name many of the cultivators of our State who will wish they had taken the advice on this subject given in our columns long ago. Dairy men, whose cows stand panting in the summer's sun, chewing their cud with their milk growing daily smaller and smaller, might have their pastures of green feed that would fatten and refresh their cows, and pigs too—like "pigs in clover."

Samples of the Alfalfa, from the Quintay Ranch, Marysville, of which the following notice speaks, were exhibited at the State Fair at Stockton, with roots eight feet long, but we now append the words of the Committee, which better prove the value of this splendid clover:

"I visited Pinex and Ramirez, owners of the Quintay Ranch, two miles from Marysville. They have 300 acres of Alfalfa clover, which is divided into three equal sections, for the purpose of herding horses and cattle. Nine months in the year, they have 200 head of cattle, the full complement, to graze. Fatter and finer stock I have not seen elsewhere. The three sections are used alternately, and up to the 10th of September, three good crops had been fed off and the fourth was looking fresh and green, and high as in early spring, presenting a beautiful contrast with the surrounding country, where the fields are dried up, and scarcely giving food for sheep. The price of pasture is six dollars a head per month. Notwithstanding this seemingly exorbitant price, they have hundreds of applications to herd, which they refuse. The income on this clover is rising \$10,000 a year, with but little trouble or expense. The soil on this ranch, and on lands adjoining, is good, light loam, well-adapted to the growth of this clover. The plant has a long tap root, which seeks moisture by penetrating from twelve to twenty feet down; even in the hard clay soil of this county, the roots run from seven to twelve feet. It is well fitted, and in fact, the only grass crop yet known, suitable for a good yielding crop, in all seasons; four to six crops can be grown in a season, averaging from one-half ton to two tons per acre. The grass and hay are very nutritious, and much liked by cattle and horses. I have kept a pair of horses in good condition two months, on the clover cut from a small patch, planted around my house. Sixteen pounds of seed to the acre is the usual amount sowed, but twenty is better."

"Quick as a Frog can Wink."

THAT NOISY CARRIER man is indeed ingenious—for he has continued to have the best "watchers" in his famous Book and Newspaper Establishment, that human ingenuity ever devised. Dogs ain't anywhere—spring-guns—steel traps—pianos—all other devices don't begin when compared to the plan that "Kimball, the Noisy Carrier," has invented to catch thieves. Now, this Noisy Carrier is a very shrewd man, and knows when his store is crowded with customers, as is so often the case, it is no difficult thing for a thief to slyly steal a book, and not be seen. Now how do you suppose Kimball has contrived to catch these stealthy rogues? We will tell you. Just make a call on Kimball in a friendly way, and look at those glass jars on his desk. They stand up tolerably high, so as to have a general oversight of the store. Well, two of the jars contain "frogs," and one jar, "lice"—peaceable, simple animals; but just ask Kimball to take one of the frogs in his hand and show you how he has taught him to catch a fly! But mind you, while in the very act—"you see this frog wink," and the story is told.

We watched Kimball closely the other day, and when Kimball winked to the frog, the thing was done. These frogs are not placed on his desk for mere show. We will warn the light-fingered gentry, that when these watchers sit up on their glass sentry boxes on duty, and one of these rogues undertakes any of his exploits, away leaps the frog (no matter how distant for Goldsmith says a frog can leap a great way), and the thief feels the cold, slimy frog in his bosom, when in his terror, he betrays himself. Who but Kimball, the Noisy Carrier, would have ever thought of so admirable a plan to catch thieves. So frogs are good for something after all. If anyone doubts these facts, and they will only go to the Noisy Carrier's they can see these frogs "catch flies and wink too."

The Military Ball.

This Ball, which took place on Wednesday last week, at Stockton, and to which we alluded in our last issue, was one of the extras of the Fair—not in the original bills of the play—yet, notwithstanding, it was a very gay and happy affair.

The origin of this Ball was to aid those who had furnished the supplies to the Fair, and to give them some recompense for their extra labor, and for this purpose it was announced as a Military and Firemen's Ball. The Stockton Blues appeared in uniform, and a portion of the Firemen, but as the great mass of strangers had left, and as the most of the citizens had become fatigued, the Ball was not largely attended; yet it was a very social, happy occasion, and the company had ample space to dance; much more so than on the evening of the great Ball.

About midnight the rain commenced, and, in a brief time, the Pavilion became too moist, and the dancers adjourned to the City Hall, which was all in readiness, and as the rain came down like good old '49, it was found better to continue to enjoy the dance, than to be exposed to the storm without, and so the enjoyment flagged not, nor the music ceased, until the dawn of day appeared.

This Ball was the closing of the gaieties of the Fair of 1857, and the pleasing scenes connected with it will long be remembered by those who participated in them. The participants in this Military Ball formed as gay and happy a group as is usually found in any ball-room, and the scene closed with many good wishes to all.

TULARE COUNTY.—The Stockton Argus learns, that the Tulare Canal Company to join Tulare Lake to San Joaquin river, for the purpose of navigation, are taking steps to carry their enterprise successfully through. Parties are out, and land in the neighborhood of the Lake, and along the projected canal, is offered at one dollar per acre.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Pooler;
" CONFIDENCE;
" WILSON G. HUNT;
" HELEN HENLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRADDOCK, Capt. Thos. Seely;
" JULIANA, Capt. J. C. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Concklin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

From Corner of Broadway and Davis streets.
THE new and splendid Steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. M. MERRILL—built expressly for this route, with every accommodation for the convenience of passengers, and so arranged that horses and carriages can drive on and off—now placed upon the route, and will run regularly as follows—leaving
SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M. 12 M. At 6 P. M.
At 1 P. M. 3 P. M. At 11 P. M.
At 5 P. M. 7 P. M. At 3 P. M.
At 11 P. M. 1 P. M. At 11 P. M.
CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.

122 Long Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

Books for Accountants to Please
Sure Clerk will like them
Stationery Gold Pens
Pencils Gold Pens
Can't Copyist made them
Always write
If you Before Man on street
Front Used one never wrote
Before tried and couldn't
Stop, Bought another by
Proxy, liked it
Then, Every stopped
Easy, Marked, Good, Men, Them, Rate, Handkerchief, Pencils, Leads, Cards, Fancy, Girl, Soon, Very tickled, Handsome, Person, Temperance, Instead, Bill paper, Legal, For the Bad policy, Outcry, Bounded, Gleason's, Big, Tunes, Pretty, Girl and, Wife, Combs, Feel, Try it, New Clerk's, Fall of, Hair, Poet's, Books, Bible, Prayer, All kinds, Pencils, Sharpers, &c., &c., &c.
NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 LONG WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY.

122 Long Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

DOCTOR HOOPLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Fullness or Bloating of the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Eructations of the Heart, Hiccups, difficult Breathing, Flatulency at the Heart, Choking or Suffocation, Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness before the Sight, Fever and Chill, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Swelling of the Feet, Burning in the Feet, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations existing. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and Individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, any of the Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.
PARK & WHITE, Washington street, San Francisco, Wholesale Agents for California.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street, BOSTON, Mass. v7-14ly

TO FARMERS.

PARTIES having California-grown Tobacco of last year's crop, will find a purchaser by addressing a ADOLPH EITRO, 116 Montgomery street, San Francisco. v8-4 3m

HORTICULTURAL.

GENESEE VALLEY NURSERIES.

A. FROST & CO., Proprietors.
Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., FOR THE CALIFORNIA TRADE.
THE undersigned desire to inform their friends and patrons in California, that they have directed their attention to the propagation of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, with a view to supply the demand which has arisen for improved and reliable varieties suited to the climate and circumstances of California.
To those not already informed as to the extent of our business and the facilities we possess to fulfill our engagements, as to stock, &c., we would say that our Nurseries contain about three hundred acres of land wholly devoted and adapted to the propagation and raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, in all branches. We employ upwards of two hundred individuals and secure the best skilled labor that can be found—all is conducted under our direct superintendence, and we use our best endeavors for the interest of our customers—aiming not more at the extensive sale of our stock than the ultimate success of the articles supplied.
We regret that many orders received last season were not fully executed, from their being sent too late; but having made extensive arrangements for the propagation, packing and forwarding of Nursery Stock, in all the departments, we can now confidently offer such varieties as will give entire satisfaction. Special pains have been taken to raise such varieties as have been found by experience best suited to the peculiar climate of California, which will be put up and forwarded in the safest and most approved manner, to save expense of freight, and at the same time to secure the success of the Trees.
We have made arrangements with Messrs. WARREN & CO., the Proprietors of this paper, to supply our Catalogues, prepared expressly for this trade, which may be had gratis, on application at their Office.
All varieties guaranteed true to name.
Our Stock, related to the California trade, consists, in part, of the following—which will be found more fully specified in our Wholesale Catalogue, in which are given only such of the popular leading varieties, as are suited to the CLIMATE, and have been tested there.
APPLES—Standard, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 year and 2 years.
PEARS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 and 2 years.
PEACHES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 year.
CHERRIES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
" Dwarf, in bud; 1 year.
NECTARINES—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
APRICOTS—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
QUINCE—Standard, in bud; 1 year.
Small Fruits, including all the choice varieties of CURRANTS—such as White Grape, White Dutch, Victoria, Cherry, Red Grape, Red Dutch, Whitest Grape, Macadamia, Black Grape, and many others now in cultivation.
GOOSEBERRIES—A select assortment of the most useful varieties.
RASPBERRIES—Blackberry, Orange, Marrow of Four Seasons, Red Raspberry, Francoise, Fastolvi, Keweenaw's Giant, and other choice sorts.
BLACKBERRIES—Improved High Bush and New Rochelle.
GRAPES—The most approved varieties of both Native and Foreign Grapes, including the Rebecca, Diana, Concord, Catawba, Isabella, and Clinton; and among the foreign, Black Hamburg, Muscat of Alexandria, Syrian, St. Peter's, &c., &c.
To the Ornamental department, our assortment of the most attractive and useful Trees, Shrubs, &c., is extensive and varied, and includes Shade and Ornamental Trees, of all sizes and ages. Evergreen Trees of the most recent introduction; a large stock of Choice Flowering Shrubs. Our stock of Roses is unusually large and well selected, amounting to over 500 distinct varieties, including Hybrid Perpetual, Bourbon, Tea, Bengal, and Hardy Running Roses.
Our Green-House Department is the most complete in this vicinity, and the plants cultivated are carefully selected. All really desirable novelties are obtained as soon as approved—a choice assortment of Bulbous Roots, Hyacinths, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Lilies, &c., &c. Many additional items not to be noted—such as Strawberries, Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, Artichokes, &c., lists of which will be found in our Catalogue, and are offered to such as particularly desire to obtain the genuine improved varieties, not to be had from seeds.
Orders should be sent as early in the season as possible, in order to secure carefully selected articles, and no order can be filled satisfactorily, which are not received by us by the middle of November.
N. B.—California Catalogue No. 1, contains Descriptive Lists of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., with prices.
California Catalogue No. 2, wholesale or Trade List for Nurserymen, Dealers, &c., who wish to purchase in large quantities—the above may be had gratis, on application, to Messrs. WARREN & CO., Publishers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.
Our entire set of Catalogues for home use, embraces as follows:
No. 1. Fruits, &c.
" 2. Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.
" 3. Bedding and Green House Plants, &c.
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They may be had by applying to us directly, and all communications will be carefully attended to.
A. FROST & CO.,
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TREES! TREES!! TREES!!!

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He will receive Trees, Shrubs, Vines, and all such articles as will be wanted from the very best nurseries in the State, and from no one else. It will be his aim to offer such as can be warranted.

True to Name and Variety!
All that second-hand trash that has been forced off at auction by unskillful growers, and all that kind of stock that will not pay for planting, will be totally discarded from the collections of the advertiser.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

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NUMBER 15.

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By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

(For the California Farmer.)

Subsoiling and Deep-Plowing.

(Continued.)

EDITORS FARMER: Let us keep in mind that a principal object in subsoiling is to prepare the soil below for gradually becoming as fertile as that on the surface, so that as the latter gets depleted of those salts which are essential for the growth of plants by continuous cropping, we may be enabled to procure them from the former, as liberally as we had them at first, and in a proper condition for immediate use. We thus perceive, that when we come to avail ourselves of this artificial improvement of our land, we ought after a while to turn up the prepared subsoil, and turn down the soil which has become exhausted; as otherwise the best portion of our land would be too far removed to be within the reach of ordinary crops. The usual practice on farms submitted to a regular course of turnip husbandry is, to do so in plowing and preparing for the turnip crop. Here, from the difference of climate, turnips can never be raised as a regular field crop, nor do we stand so much in want of them as they do in Britain, or the Northern States. But we ought to supply their place in a regular rotation of crops with beets or potatoes, and the proper time for turning up the virgin soil from below is when we are preparing the ground for their reception. For this purpose a common trench-plow may be used, drawn by three good horses or oxen, by means of which a furrow of about eleven or twelve inches deep, after the land has been subsoiled, can be taken without difficulty.

In California, owing to the penetrating influence of our warm suns, the soil immediately under that which we have been cultivating, before it is subsoiled, will invariably be found in a less crude state than in colder and moister countries; and for that reason I suggested, instead of taking an ordinary-sized furrow with a common plow as a first furrow in subsoiling, to turn over the surface soil to a depth of ten inches; by means of which a soil richer in mineral salts, and in which they will invariably be found to that depth immediately available, may be mixed with that which has become exhausted. By so doing the advantages which are derivable from our new labors are attained at once, as we do not require to wait for a couple of years or more, with a mere installment of them, for the disintegration of the upper portion of the subsoil, nature having kindly done so for us already.

This circumstance induces us to reflect, as labor is here so formidably expensive, whether we might not be satisfied for a while with merely trench-plowing our land, without seeking to break up the under-stratum. Taking a business view of the matter, it is not for me to decide. By plowing the land to the depth of ten or twelve inches, which we evidently can do without any danger of meeting a crude subsoil that would be injurious until it had undergone a preparation of years, we would derive several of the advantages of the improved method which I have been advocating, but we certainly would not derive the whole to the same extent. The farmer must think for himself.

It is customary to draw comparisons between the advantages of subsoiling and deep-plowing, viewed as different means of accomplishing the object of deepening the soil. Sir James Graham, the British statesman, reports an experiment made by him on a field of eight acres of poor and wet land. "The surface soil," says he, "is about five inches deep, of black earth of a peaty quality. The subsoil is a weeping retentive clay, with sand and rusty gravel intermixed. The clay extends to the bottom of the drains which are of tile, laid thirty inches deep in every furrow. The field was rented by the outgoing tenant at four shillings and sixpence per acre. It was in pasture of the coarsest description, over-run with rushes and other aquatic plants. After draining one-half of the field, I used Mr. Smith's subsoil-plow. On the other half, I trench-plowed to the depth of ten inches, by two plows following in succession. In the first part, not mixing with the surface any of the subsoil; in the last part, commingling the surface and the subsoil in nearly equal proportions. The whole field was heavily but equally manured, and planted with potatoes; and yielded about twelve (English) tons per acre. The field is equally drained in every part. The crop was so equal throughout the field that I am unable to pronounce positively which part was the best, but I am inclined to give the preference to

that portion where Mr. Smith's subsoil-plow was used."

I quote the above report that I may point out how such experiments are of little service in testing the comparative merits of subsoiling and deep plowing, which strictly considered do not admit of comparison. By either means the soil was broken to a greater depth than it had previously been cultivated; and it was thus, and by tile-draining, freed of its superabundant moisture; it was richly manured; and the plants had a sufficiency of mold in which to throw out their roots. So far it was a matter of indifference which was used. All these were requisite; and the presumption is, that so many advantages were capable of overpowering the drawback of a half-disintegrated soil, brought in an undecomposed state to the surface. Probably soil and subsoil were equally bad.

Deep-plowing is included in a regular system of subsoiling—being presupposed as necessarily following, as soon as the subsoil has been sufficiently modified by atmospheric action for being turned up. To dispense with the former portion of the system may be admissible in some cases. Common Deep-plowing is so far an improvement; but taken alone is generally liable to the objection of being merely a compromise.

There is another thing to which I would bespeak the farmer's attention. He must not get so sanguine of the benefits of subsoiling when most completely accomplished, as to suppose that by such means every soil would be rendered equally fertile. All soils are more or less composed of the circumjacent rocks, and every rock has not the salts more essential to the growth of plants in the same abundance. Hence subsoiling does not supersede manuring, which scientifically considered is the art of finding out and applying those ingredients of plants of which the soil is deficient, or only possesses in a limited quantity.

The man who has subsoiled his land to the depth of twenty inches, and follows it up by periodical trench-plowing, is like the man who owns a good three-story house; while he who plows his land only six or seven, is like him who lives in a miner's shanty. If the good house costs more to construct it, there is no comparison in the amount of accommodation. AGRICOLA.

MILLINGTON, 12th Oct. 1857.

San Joaquin County Agricultural Society.

THE REPUBLICAN says: "We are gratified to know that the initiatory steps have been taken by competent parties to organize a County Agricultural Society for San Joaquin county. This very important move, in our belief, mainly under the direction of Messrs. Garrard, Holden, Sanderson and Connor, the active and efficient gentlemen upon whom devolved the bulk of the labor attending the late State Fair, and to whose indefatigable exertions the success of that great exhibition is attributable. The object in view in the present movement, is the formation of a society whose resources and means of working, being consolidated and at all times available, will possess greater power of benefitting our own producers directly than can be enjoyed by the State Society. Instead, however, of being intended to conflict with the interests and usefulness of the State Society, it will act, outside of our home concerns, as an auxiliary to the other. We have every assurance that this movement will meet the cordial support and co-operation of every farmer and mechanic in the county."

While we fully realize the vast and lasting benefits to our domestic industry accruing from the work of the State Society, we are fully convinced that County Societies, properly organized, will do more for their respective counties than the State institution can do. While this result follows as an immediate consequence, to local interests, every society of this kind will have a direct and powerful influence in extending the field of usefulness of the State Society. Any movement or organization that contemplates the interest of industry in one section, necessarily contributes to the same interests in all other sections. We hope to be able in a short time, to announce the organization and successful working of the San Joaquin County Agricultural Society.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.—A Washington paper describes the result of a land sale of the Delaware tribe, amounting to \$470,000. The lands sold were only those comprised in the eastern division of this great reservation. The western division is now advertised to be sold. That contains some 350,000 acres, and will undoubtedly bring an aggregate of at least \$300,000. The tribe are also the owners of a home reservation almost immediately adjoining Leavenworth City, forty miles long by ten broad. That would sell to-morrow readily for ten dollars per acre, or an aggregate of \$3,000,000. Their total wealth, independent of personal property—and some of them are men of considerable individual means—is about \$4,070,000. They number in all some 900 souls; and, from the real estate described above, are worth an average of \$4,440 per soul, or \$22,220 to each family of five persons among them. Certainly, the celebrated line "Lo, the poor Indian," will hardly apply with truth in this instance.—*Alta*.



PROTECTION OF RICE FIELDS IN JAVA.

THE cut presented above represents the manner in which the Java Rice Plantations are protected from the numerous birds which would otherwise greatly destroy the crop. A man in a bamboo guard-house, by the means of cords under his control can, with the use of various colored rags upon the lines, effectually guard many acres of Rice. As California is destined to be a Rice growing country, we would invite attention to all the plans that will tend to the prosperity of the grower. However, California will not be willing to place men up in sentry-boxes, like the man represented in the cut, but we opine that the windmill and machinery will do the work when needed. A few years, and the Rice fields of California will be not only an interesting sight, but profitable to our State.

Begin in Season.

THE Executive Board of the California State Agricultural Society have a very important and responsible duty devolving upon them, at the present moment. The donation of \$5000 by the State, made at the time the act of incorporation was granted, has expired, and the State Society are now without means for Premiums the coming year, unless measures are taken early to secure the needed amount. At the time the grant was made, \$5000 was a very liberal sum, but the widely extended area of cultivation and the increased interest in this all-important branch of wealth of our State, demand a corresponding aid from our State, and it is of the utmost moment that measures be taken at the early part of the session of the Legislature to secure that aid which is so necessary for the prosperity of the State Society. It is important too, that this question be kept free from all party questions, and local considerations; our State, our whole State, and nothing but our State, should be the motto upon questions like these. If legislators would look to results and study the real permanent good of our State, if they would carefully examine this question, they could not but see that even an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, for the next five years, would be the best and most profitable investment the State could make, for it would call into use much of our waste land, cause manufactories, workshops and other buildings to be erected, which would largely increase the revenue of the State, and thus repay back to the State the original investment and with compound interest.

With such an increased bounty on the part of the State, the Executive Committee of the State Society would be enabled to offer liberal bounties upon many new and valuable products that could and would be introduced from China, Japan, the Islands, and other portions of the world. The Executive Committee are but trustees of the State property in this instance, and we most earnestly hope they will act immediately in this matter, and by their action call to their aid the help of the friends of Agriculture in all parts of our State.

We look forward with faith, knowing we have an energetic body of men in the Board who will not fail of doing their duty nobly.

PROLIFIC GRAPE VINE.—The Santa Barbara Gazette states that a lady, Donna Marcelina, residing at Montecito, near Santa Barbara, has a grapevine which is computed by good judges to have on it in the neighborhood of 5,000 bunches of grapes. Five hundred bunches have been taken from it, and it did not appear as though any had been removed. It covers a space of twenty yards square, and the trunk is nearly two feet in circumference, within a few feet from the ground. The vine is said to be thirty-five years old. This only shows to what size the vine attains in that section of the State, and in what quantities wine may be produced; if, with the partial cultivation this vine has heretofore received, it arrives to such magnitude, what might be expected if it received the culture and care generally given it in some parts of Europe.

Crops, etc., in Michigan.

[A VALUED correspondent, in writing to us from Tallmadge, Michigan, Sept. 11th, says:]

Perhaps you would like to know something of our crops and prospects in Michigan. Wheat is rather tight, and will not average more than fifteen bushels per acre. Oats and grass were very good. Corn is doing well. It was very backward, but the warm days of September bring it forward very fast, and if frost holds off two weeks more, it will be well matured.

The much talked of Chinese Sugar-Cane, I think, will not ripen here at all. It is about ten feet high, and the tassels just begins to peep out. So I guess the frost will "crash" it with all our sugar-making.

Fruit is not as plenty as was anticipated. Apples are rather thin on the trees, but are fair. Plums are very good, but injured somewhat with the curculio. Pears are very scarce. Peaches very few in some localities. Some grapes, of the most hardy varieties, blossomed after the hard frosts were over, and so saved themselves.

Potatoes are good, very good for this country. Very little rot as yet, and if the weather remains dry, will not spread much. Vegetables are very good—more than an average crop.

Another New Product.

CONTINUALLY are we gratified to herald some new product, as an evidence of the rapidly developing resources of our wealthy State. It must gratify all who note these facts to see how surely our State is becoming able to shake off her dependency upon other States and countries.

The new product to which we allude is the article of Potash, now made by H. Durkee & Co., at Sacramento, and we are pleased to notice that they are receiving encouragement by finding a ready market for all they can make. They also prepare a kind of Potash Water suitable for printers for cleansing type, and we gladly notice the fact that all may take advantage of this benefit.

We shall at all times be pleased to notice manufacturers, or their efforts, if they will but give us a hint of their enterprises.

A CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF WHEAT.

While at Stockton, we were shown samples of wheat which had been raised from the Italian Wheat (called in Spanish, Trigo Candeal), the peculiar kind used for the manufacture of Macaroni and Vermicelli—a species of a flinty nature without the usual farina found in wheat. The brothers West, of Stockton, raised this wheat in 1855. It was then without farina. They have since grown it in quantities, and it has changed its character, so that the product, this third year, is a fine Wheat with full farina.

This change is the more remarkable from the fact that it was never known to change before. We examined the grains carefully, and we have a parcel for any one to see, and we should like some one to explain why this peculiar grain should so change.

RICE CULTURE.—A company in Stockton, as we learn from the Republican, during the coming season, contemplate testing the capability of our swamp and overflowed lands to produce rice, by engaging a number of Chinamen, who have been familiar with the culture of this cereal at home, to prepare the lands. Those familiar with rice culture have no doubt of the entire success of the experiment—in which event, California will, in a few years, produce sufficient for her own consumption, besides millions of dollars' worth annually for exportation.

GRAIN MARKET.—The condition of the Grain Market is without material change. The growers, of course, hold the balance of power, and there is no fear of any great speculation. We have neither any great surplus, unless we except barley, nor have we any overstock. Prices remain as at last reports, and the market is firm and healthy.

Produce Market.

THE condition of the various articles of gardening and farm stock, is as follows, quoting wholesale prices:

Irish Potatoes, 50 to 75 cents per bag; Sweet do, 2½c per pound; Onions, 1½ a 1½c; Cabbage, 1½ a 1½c; Beets and Carrots, 1c; Parsnips and Turnips, 1c; Marrow Squashes, per ton, \$10; White Beans, per pound, 4c; String do, 5c; Chili or colored Bean, 5c. The above are the trade prices at the landings—they may vary a little at the markets in lots.

SEEDLING TREES.—One of the most important subjects for the consideration of the Nurserymen of California, is the raising of good Nursery stock. However healthy may be the imported stock, their size and growth are so much less than stock grown here, that the growth of the trees is retarded; and imported stocks also receive a check by transplanting. Nurserymen should prepare to plant largely this fall, all kinds of seeds for their Nursery stock.

STATE SOCIETY'S REPORTS.—We regret exceedingly that we have not been able, ere this, to lay before our readers the Reports of the various Committees on the most important products and manufactures, as their early publication would be productive of much good to the whole State.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.—The Savannah Georgian publishes a communication from Judge De Lyon, in which he states, from the result of his experiment, that an acre of the Chinese Sugar-Cane will produce three hundred gallons of sirup, twenty-five bushels of seed, of the average weight of thirty-five pounds, and twelve hundred weight of fodder. He also says that he is convinced that the sirup, by proper management, can be made to granulate. On the same subject, an experiment stated in the Chester Standard, gives 625 gallons of sirup as the product per acre. Thus far the reports vary from 150 to 600 gallons. We think the average will be finally settled at about 400 gallons.

DR. D. LEE of the Southern Cultivator, has shown the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel (Georgia) a sample of one or two pounds of well granulated and well-tasted sugar, made by him at the plantation of Mr. W. L. Eve, of Augusta, as the result of his first experiment with the juice of the Chinese Sugar-Cane. This result is the more interesting from the fact that, scientific gentlemen in Boston have expressed the opinion, that this plant contains no cane sugar, but grape or fruit sugar only. Dr. Lee's knowledge of chemistry has enabled him to correct this error, and demonstrate that the Chinese Sugar-Cane is nearly as rich in crystallizable sugar as that of the best cane grown.

We give the above reports from our exchanges, to show the results thus far of the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar-Cane in the Southern States. From these we can form some idea of the success which will attend it in California. It will most undoubtedly succeed with us.

SPEAKING of the effect of the India war on commerce, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

The disturbance likely to result in our trade with India during the next twelve months is leading to inquiries as to the various classes upon whom it will fall. A large part of our export trade to Calcutta, which amounts to a sum equal to £35,000,000 per annum, is carried on by Greek houses in London and Manchester. It consists, in a great degree, of cotton goods and metals. The Manchester manufacturers rarely ship on their own account. The Greeks buy the goods, pay for them by bills at long date, and wait a return of the proceeds. Whether a sudden stoppage of demand at Calcutta, where, according to the last accounts, imported goods were unsaleable, will lead to any cases of disaster on this side, is a point to be determined. At present there have been no failures in that branch of business.

In the produce markets the articles most likely to be affected are indigo and saltpetre. The saltpetre suitable for gunpowder is manufactured exclusively in the disturbed districts. The supply, therefore, is certain to be interrupted, and as the stock on hand here is comparatively small, prices are advancing.

A HINT TO FARMERS.—The Marysville Inquirer, in calling the attention of our stock-raisers and farmers to the subject of supplying the home market with a good supply of pork and bacon, says:

"There is no country to be found where this business could be made more profitable. We now receive the principal supply of these articles from the Atlantic States, much of which is damaged after a passage around Cape Horn, and very little of it is as good as the Oregon and California production. Hogs can be raised very cheaply in the Coast Range and in many other places, and in unlimited numbers. In two years the demand of the entire State might be supplied by our own citizens. It would be of a superior quality, command a better price, and would also raise the price of fresh pork in the market by creating a scarcity, while the amount of money which is annually sent to other States for these needless articles would be retained at home. It will be quite an important consummation when California can produce her own butter and meat, as she now is doing her own grain and vegetables."

THE Chileno claim, near Tuttle town, Taolunne county, yielded \$15,000 last week.

Sugar Beet—Beet Sugar.

So important do we esteem this subject, that we shall occupy our columns freely with all such facts and reports as we can collect, until a true interest is awakened for the enterprise. We give the Report of the Committee at the Mechanics' Fair, on this question; many facts are thus elicited, to which we call particular attention, as also to the letter of Mons. Prevost, of San Jose, a valuable paper:

To the Executive Committee of the Mechanics' Institute:

Gentlemen: The undersigned a Special Committee on Beet-root Sugar, respectfully submit the following report:

Your Committee have examined with much care the interesting exhibition of M. Eugene Delessert, of the various products of the Beet-root, from the first expression of the juice, the sirup in its different gradations, brown sugar and refined sugar, etc., and are as much gratified as astonished to learn that only four months have elapsed from the planting of the seed to the complete manufacture of the sugar exhibited.

Your Committee examined the brown sugar, found it well crystallized, and believe it to be very suitable for refinery purposes. The refined is of a fair quality, and as your Committee saw the utensils used by Mr. Delessert, they claim for him a due allowance for the very short time he had to prepare his production, the beet not being thoroughly ripe, and his small press and other articles of service very defective, which makes his exhibition of manufacture scarcely a fair sample of what could be done with perfect apparatus.

From data received from several agriculturists, we believe the culture of the Beet-root peculiarly adapted to the soil and climate of this State, as the ground properly cultivated will produce at least two crops in the year, yielding forty to fifty tons per acre; the absence of frost would enable the fabrication of sugar the year round, without interruption, and thus the great difficulty anticipated from the high price of labor would be more than compensated by the certainty of a continued product. The manufacture of sugar from Beet-root is no longer an experiment; it has been fully tested on the Continent of Europe for the past fifty years. In France, alone, there are over five hundred manufacturers, producing more than two hundred millions of pounds annually, and though overburdened with a heavy excise duty it is there a profitable enterprise, and the consumption of the Beet-root sugar is nearly equal to that of the cane. In Austria, Russia and Belgium, it is also much extended and though without positive data we believe it is greater than the cane sugar.

There was at one time a prejudice against its use which has now entirely ceased, and the most eminent chemists have given their opinion in favor of its being equally as good as other sugar.

We beg to translate the opinion of Chaplain on the subject: "Sugar extracted from the Beet is exactly of the same nature, and differs in no manner when refined, from sugar of the cane; the taste, crystallization, color and weight are identical, and it is impossible for the most able judge to distinguish one from the other."

Beet sugar can be made cheaper than the cane, though the saccharine is less, yet the quantity per acre being so much larger, and less expense and trouble in the culture, make it of less cost.

The juice of the Beet gives five to twelve of saccharine, we are informed the necessary machinery to manufacture an article suitable for the refinery could be put up at a very small expense. The pulp that is left is a very valuable fodder for cattle, and it has great advantage over turnips for cows, as it gives no disagreeable flavor to the milk. Alcohol, so important in the arts, can be made at a comparatively low price; the sample exhibited by Mr. Delessert is of a superior quality. The French article, we are told, sells in this market at two dollars to two and a half per gallon—the production in France in 1852 was 670,000 hectolitres, or over seventeen millions of gallons.

Your Committee consider it a most important industry for the State of California, as we use nearly two millions of dollars of raw sugar, and we hope it may engage the attention of some of our enterprising agriculturists and mechanics.

Your Committee would recommend an honorable testimonial to Mr. Eugene Delessert, for his praiseworthy effort to introduce among us a new industry so worthy of every encouragement.

Respectfully, yours,
DE LAMBERT, DE SABATIE,
HENRY HENSON, MORE MORE,
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24, 1857. Committee.

Alkali Soil.

An article read by L. Prevost before the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: It is with great pleasure that I come here to show you that our alkali lands that we have in California, and particularly in and about our city, hitherto useless, and consequently valueless, are as good as any others. I know that a great deal has been said and written in this country about alkali soils, without any positive results.

I do not come here to tell you to try such or such experiments, I come with facts—of which I do not claim to be the discoverer, because they are already established facts—found in a French book, the Agricultural Chemistry, where it is stated that in Tuscany, where any quantity of such soil exists, they cultivate beets, and after three years of such culture all the alkali has disappeared, having been absorbed by the beets; and what is also important, the author says that these beets are good for every purpose, except for sugar; they are the best food for men, and all kinds of cattle, horses, &c.; the cows are very fond of them, and when fed with the beets, give plenty of good milk—this is very important for our milkmen. They will be able then to supply us with any quantity of pure milk, and inside of the city limits. I consider these facts very important for this country, and particularly for our valley. They are worth the consideration of those who possess such soil. To try it will not cost anything; on the contrary, it will be an immediate benefit by the selling or the use of the beets, and after three years your ground is prepared for any other thing you may choose to plant in it. Some ask, "Will the beets grow in such soil?" The answer is, yes, perfectly well; they somewhat prefer it to any other soil.

Another remark in favor of these alkali soils—they ought to be selected for the cultivation of asparagus, which has a decided preference for these salty lands. They are finer than in any other soils.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall be very happy if, as I think, these facts that I present to you to day, when well known, are of some benefit to our community. I remain

Yours, respectfully,
L. PREVOST.

A six-horse stage coach, capable of carrying eighteen persons, has been put upon the route between Los Angeles and San Diego.

Trees in Connection with Health.

The advantages of planting trees in great cities, on the score of health, are far from being generally understood as they should be. In the wise economy of nature, the vegetable and animal world mutually balance each other, the one breathing out carbon which the other takes up, and that other living on the oxygen which the first throws off. The most ignorant negroes of the South practically understand the utility of bringing the vegetable and animal world closely together, for they tell you, when asked why they plant sunflowers around their pig-stys, "him make him a healthy marsh." The filthier a place is from animal exhalations, the more necessity there is for plants, and the ranker they should be. If it was possible to have the narrow alleys of great cities crowded with trees, the typhus fever which now ravages such quarters would, probably, be almost abolished; for the ammonia and carbon which are thrown off from human beings huddled together there, would be taken up by the vegetation, and not left, as now, to poison the atmosphere.

It has lately been suggested that the fever and ague might be avoided, in districts scourged by that terrible disease, by setting out rankly growing plants between the infectious marshes and the points endangered by the miasma. At the National Observatory, in Washington, the experimental was tried, the last summer, of planting sunflowers at the foot of the lawn, so as to screen the house from the marshes, and with signal success; for though the fever and ague prevailed everywhere around, it was absent from the observatory, for the first time for years. The experiment is to be repeated this year, in a better manner, in order to demonstrate whether the exemption was merely a coincidence, or more.

Lieutenant Maury, who suggested the trial, assuming that the plants caused the exemption, attributes it to the consumption by the sunflowers of the deleterious miasma evolved by the marshes. This may be so, though the suggestion would be more philosophical, if the miasma originated in the decay of animal matter. Experience has proved, moreover, that any shelter, such as a belt of woods, an intervening high ground, or other obstruction, will protect a particular spot from intermittent fever, though all the neighborhood may be ravaged by the disorder.

But trees, however healthy in the vicinity of human habitations, should not be planted too near a dwelling. In cities, there is little danger of evil consequences from this, for trees, however close to a house, rarely grow high enough to overshadow it. But many country residences are rendered sickly for being too thickly embowered among trees. Sunlight and fresh air are indispensable to health. Show us a cottage or an old-fashioned manorial-like country house, overshadowed by trees, so that the rooms are always half-darkened, and the rain drops on the roof after showers, and we will show you a place where rheumatism, colds, fevers and chills prevail, according to the geological peculiarities of the district and the individual constitutions of the inmates. In cities, where animal life predominates, more vegetation is required for the general health. But in the country, where vegetable life is in the ascendant, trees, though they may properly be planted so as to screen a house from the winter winds, or exclude it from the impertinent gaze of strangers, should never be allowed to approach near the dwelling.—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Wool in Ohio.

The following paragraph, we take from the Wool-grower's Journal, a paper published in the city of Cleveland:

"We have to report an unusual active demand for wools thus far during the season, so much so, that but little is remaining in the hands of the growers of this State. Our sales have been brisk during the past week, embracing some two hundred thousand of our medium and low grades from No. 1 to No. 5, at prices ranging about 3 cents above last year of same date. These sales were made to accommodate those requiring immediate returns, and to whom large advances were made. Our customers will remember, that we alluded in our April number, to the probability that much capital would be made by buyers depressing the prices, they claiming that the repeal of the duty on common, and reduction on fine wools must have the effect to depress prices; this argument, as we then expected, was used somewhat successfully, the result was that wools were bought up very rapidly after the grower's views became sufficiently low to meet those of the buyers.

This low talk, and consequently low prices, of course have somewhat prejudiced our early sales, for it is difficult to make high sales so long as there is a prospect that they can go into the country and buy of first hands, at the prices of early talk.

Now, that the wools have principally passed into the hands of dealers, we confidently look for high prices, and we still think that our early predictions will be fully realized, and that prices will reach high figures before another clipping; and, indeed, we shall be disappointed if they do not reach a higher figure than any time during last winter. Since the last auction-sales closed in Europe, there has been a very decided advance, and it is evident that this advance grows out of the almost universally admitted fact, that wools are depreciating in quantity throughout all the principal wool-growing districts in the world. During the past two years previous to the present cutting, there was a falling-off in this State of four millions five hundred thousand pounds. We have been able to obtain a portion of the returns which will enable us to approximate to what we deem to be true—that the clip just thrown upon the market, is 2,500,000 pounds short of the former one, making a decrease in this State of 7,000,000 pounds during the three years past, showing a falling off of over 60 per cent.

From the best information we can gather from Michigan, the last clip is larger than any previous year. In States further west, but little attention is paid to growing wool, and it is evident that the quantity is rapidly diminishing in the United States.

Strangles, or Colt's Distemper.

The following was written for the Ohio Farmer, by W. Pierce, which we take the liberty of copying:

"This disease has been compared to the measles in the human being, because it usually attacks every horse at some period of its life. It is fortunate if they have it while young, or if they do not suffer from its effects in after life. Much depends upon the effects of this disease, in determining the health and constitution ever after. Many a fine, promising colt, has become worthless from the dregs of this disease remaining in the system. If it lives, it is subject to cough, colic, worms, founder, lameness, poor appetite, rough hair, continual molting, costiveness, scratches, tumors, &c.; while it often happens, that a poor,

puny, lifeless colt, after having had this disease thoroughly, and terminating favorably, becomes a healthy, robust, lively and valuable horse. If, upon reaching the age of five years, the animal has not had this disease, it is best to produce it by inoculation. When this is done, the mildest form of the troublesome disease is the result. A little sharp exercise, the third day afterwards, will bring on the symptoms. The horse should fast the third day after the first appearance of the disease, and suppuration in the swollen glands proceed. Be careful that the discharge does not moted. Be careful. Keep his bowels open with continue too long. Keep him to grass for three or four days; and if all is not right, then ask counsel. Be careful of him for two weeks after, as he will be feeble, and do not suffer him to heat his blood or get wet.

Vices, or Enlarged Glands.—This is not unfrequently the effect of distemper, and should be attended to immediately after the strangles subside, by a skillful practitioner, as many have been made worse, disfiguring the horse for life.

What is the Matter with my Horse?—Never ask this question too once; then ask him in whom you have the most confidence. If you ask ten persons' opinions, you are apt to lose your own—which is perhaps as good as any.

Irving Visited by Willis.

A late Home Journal contains a characteristically delightful letter from N. P. Willis, giving an account of his recent visit to Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving. We extract as much as our space will permit:

Irving came out while we were exchanging salutations with the group under the porch—his true and easy step, his motion, his admirable spontaneity of address, giving him the presence of a man of half his age. This impression was somewhat corroborated, no doubt, by the summer airiness of his dress; and a certain juvenescence that there will always be about light-walking shoes and a low-crowned straw hat—somehow, too, perhaps, by the unchanged erectness and compactness of his well-proportioned figure—but I did not realize (then, nor afterwards during the day), that there was anything in his mien or appearance but the healthfulness of middle age—anything but the unimpeded promptness and elasticity of vigor unabated. It was one of those mornings when the inside of the house is "the wrong side of the door," and to ask us to walk in would scarce have been a welcome. Mr. Irving leaned against one of the pillars of the piazza, chatting with us to the tune of soft air, foliage and sunshine; till the conversation turning upon the architecture of the house, he took me into his library to see the drawing of it as first built.

Our conversation for the last half hour that we sat in that little library, turned, first, upon the habits of literary labor. Mr. Irving, in reply to my inquiry (whether, like Rip Van Winkle, he had "arrived at that happy age when a man can be idle with impunity"), said "No"—that he had sometimes worked even fourteen hours a day, but that he usually sits in his study, occupied, from breakfast to dinner (both of us agreeing that in literary vegetation the "do" is on in the morning), and that he should be sorry to have much more leisure. He thought, indeed, that he should "die in business." He never had a headache—that is his workshop never gave him any trouble—but among the changes which time has wrought, one, he says, is very decided—the desire of travel is dead within him. The days are past when he could sleep or eat anywhere with equal pleasure; and he goes to town as seldom as possible.

Motley's "Dutch Republic" lay open on the table, and Irving said he had been employing a little vacation from his own labors in the reading of it. It had interested him exceedingly. "How surprising," he exclaimed, quite energetically, "that so young a man should jump at once, full grown, to fame, with a big book, so well studied and complete!" This turned the conversation upon the experiences of authorship, and he said that he was always afraid to open the first copy that reached him of a new book of his own. He sat and trembled and remembered all the weak points where he had been embarrassed and perplexed, and where he felt he might have done better—hating to think of the book, indeed, until the reviewers had praised it. Indifference to praise or censure, he thought, was not reasonable or natural. At least it was impossible to him. He remembered how he had suffered from the opinion of a Philadelphia critic, who, in reviewing the Sketch Book at its first appearance, said that "Rip Van Winkle" was a silly attempt at humor, quite unworthy of the author's genius."

My mention of Rogers the poet, and some other friends of Mr. Irving's, who had asked me about him in England, opened a vein of his London recollections. He was never more astonished, he said, than at the success of the Sketch Book. His writing of those stories was so unlike an inspiration—so entirely without any feeling of confidence which could be prophetic of their popularity. Walking with his brother, one dull foggy Sunday, over Westminster Bridge, he got to telling the old Dutch stories which he had heard at Tarrytown, in his youth, when the thought suddenly struck him—"I have it! I'll go home and make memoranda of these for a book!" And, leaving his brother to go to church, he went back to his lodgings and jotted down all the data; and the next day—the dullest and darkest of London fogs—he sat down in his room and wrote out "Sleepy Hollow" by the light of a candle.

I alluded to the story I had heard told at Lady Blessington's—of Irving's going to sleep at a dinner party, and their taking him up softly and carrying him to another house, where he waked up amid a large evening party—but he shook his head incredulously. It was Disraeli's story, he said, and was told of a party at Lady Jersey's, to which he certainly went, after a dinner party—but not with the dramatic nap at the table, nor the waking up in her Ladyship's drawing-room, as described. In fact, he remembered the party as such a "jam" that he did not get that evening beyond the first landing of the staircase.

Among the pictures on the walls of his library were the two admirable engravings—one representing Johnson at table with his friends, the other giving portraits of Scott's intimates, as he read his novel to them in the library at Abbotsford. "What company these are!" said Irving; "how interesting to have them!" As I walked around, I found in a corner a small pen-and-ink sketch—an exceedingly clever caricature of Paganini. It was done, he said, by Stuart Newton, as he sat with him one day—done in one of that artist's dreamy, unconscious moods—and Irving had taken it from under his hand to preserve it. There was another, of the English wit, Lord Somers, a famous "man about town" when Irving was first in London; and another still, of a dramatist whose name does not occur to me at waste scraps of paper, but framed to hang up as memorials of pleasant days. And in a dark corner hung Leslie's portrait of Irving himself,

always allowed to be the best, and so well known to the world by the engravings from it.

With the horticulture and arboriculture of "Wolfert's dell," Mr. Grinnell has been singularly successful; and as we were to make the rounds of the shrubberies and hot-houses before the sun should be fairly vertical, we were now admonished that it was time—Mr. Irving at once taking his straw hat to accompany us. A remark upon the beauty of the verdure near the door, drew from him a most poetical outburst as to the happy superiority of our climate. In Spain, he said, he had found it most depressing—the lack of verdure and the inextinguishable frolicsomeness of fields and lawns; but it is so damp that you can never sit down out of doors without taking cold. In our country alone is the grass green enough, the sun bright enough, and the air dry enough.

But the event of the day, to me, was the drive through Sleepy Hollow. A live ramble through Fairy Land with Spenser would hardly be a promise of more pleasure. Mr. Grinnell's horses were at the door (after a dinner—during which I marveled at the inexhaustible frolicsomeness of the wit and spirits of the master of Sunnyside)—and, though I should have preferred to take the trip, mounted from the Sketch Book (Geoffrey Crayon on Van Tassel's horse "Gunpowder," and myself on the "Daredevil" of "Brom Bones"), I was very well contented, as it was. With my knees interlocked with Mr. Irving's, as I sat facing him in the carriage, there was, at least, a shorter road for magnetism from him to me than on two separate horses; and with so energetic a millionaire on the box with the driver, and a president of a railroad inside, to say nothing of the beloved lady who made one of our interior quartette, we were likely to be treated with respect, I think, by any hobgoblin with Dutch feelings in his bosom, or even by the 'Headless Horseman,' should we be belated enough to meet him.

I should not omit here the mention of a little merriment at starting, which I since find myself remembering very vividly—the sudden discovery, among the group of nieces and grand-nieces, that Mr. Irving was going for a warm ride with a thick coat on; and the frolicsome pulling of him back from the carriage door, stripping him to his shirt-sleeves, in spite of his remonstrances, and re-clothing him in an over-all of brown linen, brought meantime from our host's dressing room above. The tender petting of the genial uncle by the half-dozen young ladies, and his humorous pleadings against the awkwardness of their forcible helpings off and on of his masculine habiliments, formed an exquisite picture—trifling, perhaps, in itself, but valuable as showing the charming reality of the temperament visible in his books. The playful and affectionate reciprocity between Geoffrey Crayon and his readers, is the key-note of Washington Irving's life at home."

Clay, Calhoun and Webster.

We give the following extract from Haskell's speech at Charleston the other day:

"For two years of my life it was my most cherished privilege to have lived in almost daily intercourse with those intellectual giants and most incorruptible statesmen. Mr. Calhoun was the most modest, most unpretending, the least obtrusive to catch the public ear of any man I ever saw, and he was simple as a child in his everyday intercourse with men. When, as I have often seen him, cloaked of a cold day upon the streets of Washington, in his unostentatious way, he often approached a group unnoticed, but as the whisper arose—that is Calhoun—every eye was at the instant turned, every head was uncovered, and to each it was a charm, that he had been noticed. He had the peculiar faculty of commanding the attention of every one who saw him; there was no one who ever sat with him on the same floor, that did not know by intuition when he wished to speak; the flash of his keen, gray eye, was sufficient to show that something moved his spirit, and raising his flashing eye, encountered and conquered all, and on the floor of the Senate he was never known to utter a single word that did not command the breathless attention of every one within the sound of his voice. When he talked, there was the charm that it seemed to be one's own thoughts, it was so natural, and I never heard him say, what at the time I did not feel I could have said myself, and it was only when I sought with unaided energy to take the flight, that I realized the heights to which I had been carried.

It was a glory and memory to have seen Mr. Webster. His appearance, as he strode along the avenue, could not be mistaken or forgotten—blue coat, brass buttons, buff vests, white neck-tie, and gloves and gaiters—all were part of him, and as pale and hollow, intent on catching abstract ideas, he passed along the crowd was still hushed in breathless notice of him, and but few would venture to accost him—but when that had been done the pallor left him, his eye brightened back to earth, the sun beamed out and thawed him, and his expressive "good morning" was enough to kill you, for no one ever loved the early morning better.

But if you have seen "Old Hal" as I have seen him, like me you never could forget it; magnificent in his bearing and magnificently dressed, he strode along cheerfully and heartily, with an eye for everybody, and when passing he bowed as he alone could bow, there was not one who did not take it to himself.

These were mighty men, those three old Statesmen. They differed in their forms of greatness; but to each there was the like volume, and each was excellent; to use a figure which sometimes occurs to me: I would say that the genius of Clay was like the rapid dashing of a foaming torrent, spanned with rainbows; Mr. Calhoun's like a gentle stream, glided on, parted into a thousand channels, and gliding noiselessly along to cheer the glade and fertilize the forest, but accomplishing its objects, the streamlets came again together—and were ready when occasion called, with all its accumulated energies, to plunge with resistless power into the great ocean of thought; Webster's was one single stream, deep, still, sluggish, but broad, and seemed as though it could float the navies of the world on its mighty bosom—to change the figure, I might say that—Clay, like a knight of old, came bounding on to the attack, with beaver up and lance at rest. Mr. Calhoun, with exact precision, wielded the cimeter of Saladdin, while Mr. Webster bore down upon his objects with the sword of Richard Coeur de Lion."—[Wool-growers' Rep.]

LARGE BARS.—We examined two huge bars of gold on Saturday, in the Assay office of Justh & Hunter. They weigh, respectively, \$13,000 and \$14,000, and were rendered into bars in about four hours after the dust was deposited in the office. We believe they are the largest bars ever assayed in this city, being about the dimensions of an ordinary brick, and as heavy as a hod was taken from the celebrated Cape Claim, near the same lot, but as it only weighed eight or nine thousand dollars, it is scarcely worth mentioning. [California (Marysville) Express.]

On Mining Tools and Quartz Machinery at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, Sept., 1857.

We, the undersigned, having been selected as a Committee to examine and report on Mining Tools and Quartz Machinery, beg leave to submit the following as the result of our examinations of those articles now on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco. It is very much regretted that there are so few articles of the kind submitted to us for examination, of California manufacture, but it is hoped that another year will see far more competition exhibited.

Howland's Quartz Crushing Mill was represented by a model, but the Committee were invited to witness the operation of an iron eight stamp mill, constructed according to Mr. Howland's plan at the Pacific Foundry, and were much pleased with its execution, and came to the conclusion that it was a great improvement on all other mills, in regard to cheapness and the economy with which it can be run, together with its effectiveness. This invention will enable persons with comparatively small means to put on their Quartz Mines the means for working them, which it has been impossible for them to do heretofore, on account of the great outlay required to erect machinery to crush the rock. Mr. Howland is of the opinion of your Committee, deserves not only the first premium for his Mill, but the thanks of the people of California for rendering so important a service to a branch of business that is of the first importance in this State. Space will not allow us to describe Howland's Mill.

(Signed) James Delavan, Chairman; Samuel Purdy, W. B. Leake, A. G. Himball, George H. Gloyas, Chas. Uznay.

Tattlers.

THERE exists and has existed in almost every age and nation, a certain class of persons who in default of any other name to express the responsibility of their vocation, have been invested with the significant title which heads this communication. It appears to be the express business of these persons to employ their time, talents and energies in collecting and arranging little scraps of information relating to every small and insignificant matter transpiring within the precincts of their operations, and after having done this, to fashion and clothe the shapeless mass to suit themselves, which last operation is performed with the aid of a sharp and subtle instrument generally called the tongue. Go where you may you will everywhere find yourself surrounded by tattlers; at least one of whom in every neighborhood, having no visible means of support, goes from house to house, culminating the characters of the just and making worse the characters of the evil, always remembering, however, to blarney you to your face, reserving for the next neighbor your various demerits and evil doings. But, we may ask, why is this? Why do men seek to defame the characters of those who indeed are blameless? Ah!—and the answer comes from every reflecting mind—depravity is the foundation, the primary cause, and hatred, jealousy and revenge the passions chosen as the instruments. This is the reason why the proud names of the noble and good are laid low in the dust, and the hopes and aspirations of many a youthful mind are thrown to the ground and trampled under foot to rise no more forever.

Truly it has been said, "He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who steals my good name steals that which cannot be replaced." Your reputation once gone, in vain do you seek to regain it; no effort can replace you in the position before occupied, and you must either remove from the scene of your defamation, or drag out a life of wretchedness and sorrow, with the eyes of your fellow man resting upon you, who believes as true the reports for which you suffer.

But I have yet presented only the worst features of the scandalous occupation of gossiping. In almost every family circle it is indulged in to a certain extent; every one has his likes and dislikes, and consequently every little evil of which a neighbor is guilty must be freely and thoroughly canvassed, thus placing before the younger members of the family an example which, in time, they will be but too willing to imitate, and, worse still, planting in their minds the seeds of discontent and hatred to their neighbor, which will finally germinate and burst forth in their fury, involving the happiness of all concerned. No parent can be too careful in this respect, and well would it be for themselves and for those who are placed by the ties of nature under their guidance and protection if they would make and maintain the resolution of a great and good man, "never to speak anything in a person's absence which you would be afraid or ashamed to speak in his presence." Happiness, too, would in a great many instances take the place of misery, and the world in general receive a far greater benefit therefrom, if the good men do were spoken of and praised instead of their evil deeds being made the subjects of conversation. But "the evil men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones," is as true now as when it first issued from the lips of the Roman orator, and most probably will continue so to the end of time, the efforts to produce a different state of affairs notwithstanding.—[Princeton, in Prairie Farmer.]

PAT'S ENCOUNTER WITH A HORNET'S NEST. "An I was a mavin of a mornin', jest a while sence, on the marsh forinist the wood, and I seen a big beautiful bard's nest on a bush; an I askt Mither Davis what kind o' a bird's nest it was, an' he told me, bad luck to him, t'was a horn-bird's nest; and I went up an' peep't into it, but divil a bird could I say, nor a bit o' place for her to lay; and thin Mither Davis told me, may the divil run away wid him, to shake the bush, 'an the old bird would come out; 'an I shook it, sure, but instid o' a bird, out come a hundred, ten hundred—och! begorra! ten thousand of the big green heads, 'an they flew into my eyes, 'an into me hair, 'an into me mouth, as long as bers, and they bit me with sharp taath as long as they could, 'an I thought I was dead, jest their body till shurely I thought I was dead, 'an I scramed, 'an I ran—och! but divil I ran! But they stuck to me, 'an no more could I run away from the varmints, thin I could run away from me shadow; immedately the first thing that I knew, I tumbled into a ditch av about two feet of wather, 'an thinks meself, now, me hussey, it's meself that'll come St. Patrick on ye, who jist gives the likes av sich spalpeens a leech howly wather in old Ireland. So I ducks me head under the wather, 'an jist hid it myther I most kilt meself, and intirely kilt ivery mither's son av the humbirds—bad luck to em."

The wild pine of the West Indies, which grows on the branches of trees in hot climates, where there is little rain, has a mug which will hold a quart; when the dew falls it is received, and a valve closes at the top and prevents evaporation. Often are birds seen to insert their beaks and procure water therefrom.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1857.

Letters and Exchange.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 120 Washington St., San Francisco.

SUBSCRIBERS.—We suppose subscribers that intended to see us at the Fair, were so busy they omitted that little duty. However, our mail facilities are now so perfect under Postmaster Weller and his able Assistant, Mr. Ferguson, that remittances will all be safe. So send by Post Office.

Agricultural Education.

The recent attack upon the name, fame and character, as also the qualifications of the farmers of California, by the Rev. Dr. Bushnell of Hartford, Ct., and late of this city, should call forth from one end of the State to the other a determination on their part to wipe out the stigma thrown upon them, by giving an earnest attention to the cause of Education in their several counties; and in this connection, take immediate measures to see that the great elementary principles of Agriculture are introduced and studied in our schools, as one of the fundamental branches of study. Why is it that the elementary principles of a science that is to be the means of giving employment and support to three-fifths of our population, are not introduced into our Public Schools? Why is it that those whose duty it is to study the wants of our schools, and to supply their wants, have never conceived the importance of Agricultural text books for boys, that are destined to become the tillers of the soil?

We would like to know how often the State Superintendent visits the several counties to consult with the supervisors, with county superintendents, or the parents, relative to the wants of the School department, or the scholars that belong to the county. We would like to know, too, why a law was passed forbidding a School Teacher from becoming a County Superintendent of Schools? Was it because the Party wanted the office for some favorite, or was it lest our schools should advance too rapidly if those best qualified to manage schools should have the superintendence of each county? At least, it seems a very strange course for legislators to take, to forbid one skilled in teaching to take part in the managing thereof; but when politicians only are the governors and controllers of Education, but little progress can be hoped for. We believe the cause of Public Instruction is making a retrograde movement, and we judge so from the fact that citizens in various portions of the State are giving their chief interest to private institutions, from the fact of the low condition of our Public Schools.

But to Agricultural instruction. We trust this subject will not be lost sight of the coming winter. We hope the farmers of California will endeavor to have the foundation laid for giving to the present generation of boys a thorough knowledge of Agricultural science, as far as it can be taught by books in our Public Schools. If these schools do not introduce it, we hope our private seminaries of learning will do it. We were glad to hear of the interest manifested for this Science by the pupils of the Collegiate Institute at Benicia, under the prospering and fostering care of C. J. Platt, Esq. This Institute is one of the best in our State for boys, and we learned at our last visit to it, that Mr. Platt intends to open an Agricultural department the coming session, and all those parents that have sons who wish them to be educated farmers, will now have an opportunity, and we trust they will improve it. We hope the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society will look to this matter, and use their influence to advance this cause, and that they will offer a handsome bounty the present year, for the best *Text book of Agriculture* for our Public Schools, the work to be truly Californian.

When the State Superintendent and the County Superintendents shall look to the wants of the children under their charge, they will see that Agricultural Science, as a study for the boys of California, demand their immediate attention.

Dairy Stock.

The present price of Butter should awaken the attention of our dairy-men to the importance of adopting those measures necessary to supply the California market with butter the year around. This can be done by a judicious preparation of the soil, and the planting the Alfalfa, and other suitable grasses for stock-raising. There need be no difficulty in having suitable pasturing for stock when the system of subsoiling is once generally adopted; subsoiling and leaving the land as fallow one year, then the proper kinds of grasses planted for the different soils—and the food for stock can be had. The next step must be, to have some dairy-cows coming-in at different seasons of the year, so as not to have too many milch-cows at one time and season.

We trust to see a change in this respect. With a well-defined system, the dairy-men of California can always supply the market and control the trade of the State. We need not, as now, send the gold abroad, to pay for the butter and cheese that should be produced here. The present state of the butter-market shows a neglect on the part of the dairy-men of California. The present wholesale price is 85 and 87 cents; retail, \$1 and no supply—the past week three hundred pounds could not be had from any one source. This should not be. We hope for a change before another year.

Our Granite Hills.

A SIMPLE boulder of granite may be passed by and forgotten by those who are in the immediate pursuit of Gold, and after years of labor and toil, they may, by some fortunate "strike" or a "lucky lead" win a "pile," and then, they will look about to rear them a fine granite warehouse, to hold their merchandise, or build them a splendid mansion. Then, again, the granite rocks they passed, while gold hunting, will be recalled.

We remember well the massive granite boulders we often passed in '49 and '50, while pursuing our mining operations, but little did we then dream that in seven years those great rocks would be the foundation of the California Granite Company at Folsom *alias* Granite—yet such is the fact—that the wild and solitary wastes by the river's sides, and the surrounding valleys would echo with the click of hundreds of workmen's tools, and their finished blocks of granite would equal, if not surpass, the best specimens of Quincy granite, while fine, stately buildings and public edifices would be reared from the unsightly boulders that we passed and re-passed in our daily labors of those years.

There was a collection of the different shades of this granite, in various blocks exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair, and also at the State Fair at Stockton, all deserving of particular notice, and worthy the serious consideration of those committees to whom such subjects have been committed.

As far as we can learn, but little attention was given the subject in San Francisco, and we have not learned that any was given at Stockton. This is a great oversight, as this article will ere long become one of great demand and consumption, and the preparation of it give employment to hundreds and thousands of our working men.

If our memory serves us, we took considerable pains to induce the proprietors of this Company to send samples of their granite to both Fairs, and we should much regret to have so important an article go without some detailed notice of its value and ability.

We learn that the California Granite Company are giving employment to many laborers, thus aiding in revealing the resources of our country, and in giving employment to many workmen, they again sustain many families. Such enterprises should be duly esteemed.

List of Passengers by Mail Steamers.

The intense anxiety, amounting to an agony of mind, which pervaded our whole community at the announcement of the calamity which has cast a gloom over our whole State, shows the great importance of having a full list of the passengers published; and we trust, if some plan cannot be adopted by which the list shall be published voluntarily but certainly, the next Legislature will pass a law compelling every ocean steamer sailing from this port, to publish lists of all on board, and have these lists sworn to under heavy penalties.

We see no reasons why a full list should not be published; those in the steerage and second-cabin, have kindred and friends as well as those who are able to take cabin-passage; and, unless poverty is a crime, we hope in this matter there may never be a distinction, for we have seen as much anxiety and affection among the poor as the rich.

We Make Our Mark.

AFTER describing the great Exhibition and Cattle-Show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, held this year at Glasgow, at which there were upwards of two thousand entries, and which was numerously attended by nobility and gentry, including the Queen of the Netherlands, the Daily Mail (Glasgow) writes: "Decidedly one of the most wonderful, and at the same time simple apparatus to be seen on the grounds, is the American Mowing and Reaping Machine, invented by A. H. Cory, Ohio, and exhibited by Mr. Clayton, of the Atlas Works, London."

It then goes on to describe the Machine, and occupies as much space in doing so, as it does in describing all the other implements together. It is evidently in earnest in the expression of its sentiments. We like this "decided" writing. It is honest and manly, and cannot fail to make a "decided" impression.

Coppersmiths of California.

A very handsome exhibition of copper-work was made at the Mechanics' Fair in this city, by importers, and also by our own manufacturers, Messrs. W. H. Moore, Messrs. Neffus & Eayers, &c.; and although they did not make so large a display as those who import, yet California can, and has produced work equal, if not superior, to any imported, and we are glad to see some just notice given it. Mr. W. H. Moore of this city, coppersmith, made a very handsome display at Stockton, at the State Fair, and to him was awarded the First Premium. We regret others did not exhibit also. There are many excellent firms in this business, and we see no reason why a preference should not be given to California-work, especially when it is fully equal to that of any other part of the world. Messrs. Graves & Smith, on Jackson street, are successful workers in brass and copper. These firms deserve well of our State, and we hope that our own citizens' manufacture will receive the patronage of our citizens.

SOLD.—C. H. Hoffman, the enterprising teamster who was awarded a premium at the late State Fair, for the best draught mules, has purchased the Premium Mammoth Wagon, built by W. P. Miller of Stockton. The wagon, drawn by the premium mules, left a day or two since, heavily laden with freight, for the interior. We agree with the Republican, that a finer torn-out than this has never been seen in this State—and we may say in no other.

The Loss of the Central America.

This terrible calamity the news of which was brought by the steamer Panama, has indeed cast a gloom over our city and the State, for the loss of so many citizens strikes a fearful blow upon the hopes, happiness and the prospects of thousands. So great has been the excitement that *Extras* bearing the news, have been heralded over the State, and all who have kindred or friends upon the ill-fated steamer have eagerly supplied themselves with them bearing the intelligence, making it unnecessary for us to publish the various letters which have appeared in our dailies, but we shall give the principal news as far as is reported.

The whole number of passengers reported at Havana, is 492; the officers and crew number 101—making in all 593; six passengers were left at Havana, and five new ones taken on board. The number now known to be saved, by all accounts, is 191—the number missing, 402. This is believed to be the largest number ever lost by any one steamer on our coast, and the most direful calamity on record, or connected with the history of California. The loss of treasure is about \$1,600,000, besides that in private hands, and the derangement to business both in the East and here must be very considerable, although the treasure shipped regularly was mostly insured. But the loss of the gold and the destruction to business is as nothing compared to the woe brought upon the many families that are linked with the history and business of our State.

The conduct of Capt. Herndon was most noble, as was also that of the other officers, and the male passengers, in first securing the lives of the women and children, will be a precedent worthy of all mankind in future dangers by shipwreck. This great and sorrowful calamity, we trust will serve to awaken our citizens to the importance of establishing a line of steamers that shall be truly Californian. The interests of California, the lives of her citizens, the safety of her property and the future prosperity of our State, imperatively demand that a line of steamers, belonging to the people of California and entirely controlled by California interest, should now be established.

The Company that was started sometime last spring should be revived, and that noble enterprise should not be permitted to slumber until Californians could say, we have now safe and expeditious steamers that regard the interests and safety of our people above all other interests.

Many valuable citizens, occupying high positions in society, were most fortunately saved, and all the women and children; yet many a home will be made desolate, and many bleeding hearts will long remember the loss of the ill-fated steamer Central America. We shall endeavor to give all the needed particulars in our next issue.

Premium Committees.

"Kissin' goes by favor."

We know we shall not be considered as going out of our way, to find fault, or to make complaint against any particular committee, by the caption which we place at the head of this article; but we have so many letters sent to us, so many persons calling upon us, and are so often questioned about this or that committee, and hear so many complaints, that we are often let into the secrets of parties unwittingly—so much so, that we are made aware of the "wire pulling" that often prevails at Fairs.

It was quite a curious matter to learn the way in which the Committee's report on Coffee at the Mechanics' Fair, decided on the merits of the Coffee first shown. If we understand it aright, the mere *tasting a cup of coffee* by each of the Committee, decided the matter. The coffee they drank was *good enough*—the Committee need not look further; but did the real manufacturers get the Premium? The Committee on Ale, too, was rather a curious affair, and so with the Gas. It does seem that, in a community like ours, some plan could be adopted by which even-handed justice could be done to every Exhibitor, and the true merits of great and valuable products decided upon correctly, without partiality or favor.

These errors are greatly to be regretted, for it deters many competitors from entering the field. We really wish all who are aggrieved in such matter would take the true measures for correcting the evil—there is but one way; become active members of each institution; look into the management; take part in the meetings; use an influence to have men, who are properly qualified, to act on each and every Committee without bias or prejudice. There must be error somewhere, when the journals of the day appear with such complaints as those of the Gas Company, and others, which do much to hinder the prosperity of such enterprises.

FIRST PREMIUM PLOW.—We have paid a visit, to the manufactory of T. Ogg Shaw, this week and were much interested in the able and spirited manner in which the work of manufacturing agricultural implements for California, is now being prosecuted under his skillful care.

When Mr. Shaw first opened his works he had but two men; now, he employs fifteen, and his orders come in far beyond his ability to supply; and this arises from the fact that the *First Premium Plow*, now made at the factory, exceeds in beauty and finish, and its excellence as adapted to the wants of our State, place it above any other kind of plow now in use. Mr. S. is now manufacturing cultivators, seed-drills, harrows, fanning mills, and others implements of the highest character. Farmers visiting the city, will do well to call and see these works. They are well worth a visit.

California Steamers.

The new steamer placed on the Petaluma route and called the Petaluma, may truly be called a California steamer. She is built principally of redwood, but other California wood is used in her construction. The material and work is Californian, and the capital belongs to California. The Petaluma is a splendidly finished boat, one hundred and fifty feet long, and fifty feet from guard to guard. She was built expressly for the Petaluma trade, and for the accommodation of the citizens of that section. The finish throughout is chaste and elegant. The Ladies' Cabin is of spacious dimensions, well furnished. She has two superb bridal state-rooms, a very fine saloon with ten double state-rooms, and a fine promenade aft. The main space below is well-arranged for carrying stock and produce, having allotted space ready for sheep, swine and large stock, and capable of carrying one hundred and sixty head of stock, or about 150 tons freight. Every convenience and comfort has been regarded in building this boat, and we notice with pleasure ample arrangements on the guards for wash-rooms, &c. The cost of the Petaluma was about \$60,000, and she takes the place of the former boat, now withdrawn.

Great credit is due to C. Minturn, Esq., for placing such fine steamers upon our inland routes, and surely there is a liberal patronage due to enterprise that studies so well the convenience, comfort, safety, and even luxury of the traveling public.

THE "CONTRA COSTA."

This is another California steamer, built of California material, by California workmen, and with California capital.

This steamer, it will be seen by her name, is devoted to our "cross the bay" friends, and is our Contra Costa Ferry Boat. She, like her sister steamer, has been built expressly to accommodate the people, and is truly a most noble boat; large, spacious, convenient, safe, and also speedy. She is one hundred and fifty feet long, and about fifty feet from guard to guard, having a fine apartment upon one guard for ladies, and one upon the other guard for gentlemen, and with broad and convenient space for teams, stock and produce. This boat cost about \$50,000, and has taken the place of the former boat. To Chas. Minturn, Esq., the general superintending genius of these two largely traveled routes, the public are indebted for the comforts now offered them in these two splendid boats. Success, say we, to all who thus add to the facilities of our producing classes.

Splendid Nursery and Gardens.

A few hours' stroll in the extensive Nurseries, Gardens, and Greenhouses of Smith's Pomological Grounds at the Levee City, the present week, gave us time to notice the excellent condition of the immense numbers of fruit trees, plants, and flowers in this establishment.

The Gardens are under the charge of Mr. Saul, whose skill and care are manifest in the success which has attended the growth of all under his control. We would mention the splendid collection of Camellias, over six hundred, propagated the present year by *inarching*, by Mr. S., all of which are in fine healthy growth, and will bloom the present winter. This is the first collection successfully propagated in this country. Mr. Smith's whole collection of Camellias is about 1500, and his other green-house plants number thousands. The Nurseries are large and well supplied with all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees. We saw some superb specimens of late Pears—the Glout Morceau, Winter Nelis, and Easter Beurre, larger and finer than we have seen before.

It is a pleasure to visit such places, and we wonder business men do not give a little recreation to themselves and families by oftener visiting such places.

The Fisheries of California.

While other States may boast of species of fish peculiar to their own region—tell of the excellence of their flavor, their size, quality and quantity, as surpassing all other parts of the world, California can present a Fish-Market, which for variety, quality, quantity, freshness—and we may say—beauty of varieties, certainly cannot be surpassed, if it can be equaled. There is no fish that tickles the palate of an epicure, that we cannot find in the bays, rivers, or creeks of California, and our mountain lakes abound with species of rare excellence. Mr. Smith, of San Francisco, is largely engaged in preparing fish—pickling, smoking and drying—salmon, mackerel, herring, sturgeon and many other kinds.

The MACKEREL of California are beginning to attract much attention at this moment. They are reputed delicious, but those in market are small. This we are confident arises from the fact of their being caught near the shores of Monterey and Santa Cruz. When the fishing crafts shall extend their circuits, and go farther to sea and more north, large and fine, fat mackerel will be the reward of their enterprise; and the time is not far distant when the California fisheries shall equal those in any portion of the world.

TULARE AND FRESNO.—We learn, says the Mariposa Democrat, that improvements are rapidly being made in these two counties. At Visalia many improvements of a substantial character are going on, and the fertile valley of Tulare is fast becoming populated. Keyville has also recently added to its appearance, by several new buildings. At Millerton, Messrs. McKee & Rivercomb have about completed a substantial brick addition to their commodious hotel, built of the same material. There has also been a new store-house opened at this place, and filled with a fresh lot of goods.

SUGAR-CANE PLANTS WANTED.—Persons having any quantity of the original stock of Sugar-Cane to dispose of may hear of purchasers by calling or sending word to our office.

Post-office Arrangements.

We present the Circular of Postmaster Weller to our readers, as a valuable and interesting document, and furnishing news that will be of service. We must certainly attest to the earnest endeavors of the worthy Postmaster, his able assistant Mr. Ferguson, and the corps of active and prompt clerks, for the efficient manner in which the Postal affairs of our city office is conducted. We have often been behind the scenes at the last moment of mailing, and it was like clock work, close up to time; not a letter or paper left behind. Our newspaper press are under great obligations to this office for the aid received in forwarding at the last moment.

We hope we shall be able soon to have a perfect list of Post-offices, with counties, correct, and the Postmaster's names now acting; also the hours and the days of the departure and arrivals of the different mails. For the latter facilities, they are invaluable to our whole community, and will save great delays.

To the Public.

I have to inform the community that there is now a letter box upon each of the boats plying between this office and Sacramento and Stockton. Letters deposited in these boxes properly prepaid, will hereafter be promptly taken out immediately upon arrival at this office, and at Sacramento and Stockton, and be treated the same as those in the bagged mail. Bills of lading, not intended to go through the Post-office, should be unsealed and given into the hands of the Clerks of the Boats—not put into the letter boxes.

I have also to announce, that I am prepared to deliver letters at the residences or business places of all persons who will leave their names and places for that purpose, at my office. Letters from the interior of the State will be delivered each morning, before the usual business hours. Letters from the Atlantic States will be delivered, if requested, at the earliest practicable moment after the assortment and distribution of the mails. Parties, so desiring, can have their letters from the interior carried to them, and their letters from the Atlantic put into their boxes.

The mails from Sacramento and above are now assorted every night immediately upon arrival, and the office is open half an hour thereafter, for delivery of all letters called for—or otherwise.

The office at Sacramento is now opened at 6 o'clock, A.M. each day, which will afford an early delivery of letters there.

At Nevada, I am assured letters will be delivered as early as by Expresses. And it is expected similar arrangements will be made at all the larger offices in the State.

So that I feel an assurance that as good service will be done through the U. S. Mails as is possible for the Expresses to do. I hope, therefore, the community will let their correspondence pass through the legitimate channel.

C. L. WELLER, Postmaster.

OCTOBER, 1857.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE—receiving a copy of the new Music just issued by Kohler, Washington street, entitled "Where shall we meet." This piece of music is beautiful in design, in sentiment, and in music, and will be popular. It was composed by Clement White, and sung by Mr. Henry.

A valuable work was kindly presented us by Wm. H. Bovee, Esq. The book is edited by C. N. Bovee, Esq., author, published by Wiley & Halstead, and dedicated by the author to his mother, a noble tribute of an affectionate son. We shall speak of this further, next week.

A bottle of Zelner's Hair Restorative was sent us by the originator, and although we are not gray headed or bald yet, we probably shall be, if we live long enough. But the Restorative is an excellent article for the hair, giving it a soft and glossy appearance, and a fragrance far better than usually found in such preparations. We can truly recommend it. Mr. Zelner's place is corner Bush and Kearny.

Another rich gift from our friend Provost, of San Jose, of a box of Roses. Most happy in receiving them—made others happy in their distribution, and we hope to win a love for their cultivation.

We are indebted to our friend E. Delessert, Esq., for the fine Cat which appears to-day. It was prepared under his direction in France, during his extensive tour through various countries. A beautiful illustrated volume of those travels, he has also presented us. For all such favors we are most grateful.

TO READERS, CORRESPONDENTS AND ADVERTISERS.—We have received many letters from the East, forwarding manuscript copy and advertisements, which will appear in our next.

We regret to announce the indisposition of our accomplished correspondent, "Grace Greenwood," by which means we are without our usual letter from her gifted pen. We are pleased, however, to receive assurances that her health gives promise that by next steamer we shall receive her regular contributions.

We have received valuable manuscripts from Edith Monstessor, which will appear in our next. Our advertising friends at the East, and those of our patrons here whose favors do not appear this week, will notice the columns are well filled, and readers will please examine them. We shall have space next week for their cards.

Nurserymen and others should now forward their business advertisements, as they will give to purchasers of trees, &c., the knowledge they need of the best places to purchase.

Our trip to the Yosemite Falls will appear next week, and then our friends of the Town Talk can see that they were a little fast in criticising what had not been published.

CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS.—Purchasers of Garden Seeds of extra kinds will do well to look at our invoices and assortments received from the East by every steamer.

SACRAMENTO IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW BRIDGE AT SACRAMENTO.—We saw the work progressing for this public work (although in private hands) when at Sacramento city the present week. Numerous pile drivers, with steam power, were busily at work. Scows with piles, workmen fully employed, and appearances, indicated that the work was to be pursued with energy to its rapid completion. It will undoubtedly be a very great public benefit, even if it does put money in the pockets of a few who manage the machinery.

Splendid blocks of new building are in progress of erection on the corner of Fourth and J, and Fifth and J streets. These are to be of the first character, and will add much to the beauty of J street.

EBNER'S NEW HOTEL.—A splendid new hotel has just been finished and opened by the above named proprietor, which, for beauty and style does much to improve the entrance of K street, where it is nicely located. The Ebner Hotel is three stories high, and elegantly finished and furnished.

THE DAWSON HOUSE.—By the new advertisements of to-day it will be perceived that the Dawson House has changed hands, and is now under the charge of Samuel Kelley, Esq., for many years assistant to the former proprietor. Mr. Kelley has secured many warm friends by his courteous manners, and, being ably assisted by his gentlemanly clerks, he will undoubtedly make this hotel distinguished and successful.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—By the arrival of the British steamer at Panama, the Bulletin has dates up to July 24.

At a meeting in one of the towns of the province of Victoria, for the purpose of concerting measures for the decrease of Chinese immigration, the Chinese were brutally attacked and beaten, and not less than 29,000 sterling of their property was destroyed.

The Geelong and Melbourne railroad was completed on the 24th of June. Its length is about 45 miles.

The yield of gold in the colony of Victoria is steady, though the average is slightly below that of last year. The receipts from the mines up to July 17th, have been 562,666 oz., against 579,861 for the same period last year. A return demonstrating the average receipts per year of each digger, has been officially compiled, the amount varies from £86 to £259, according to the locality and the system of working. Joint Stock Companies are fast superseding the individual labor system. The wheat crop, which was supposed to be in excess, is now found to be little above the demand, and prices have advanced to 10s. per bushel.

Flour was selling in Sydney for £25 per ton, for first quality, and £23 for seconds. Gallego and Hazell was worth sixty shillings per barrel.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The house of Chas. Kohler & Co., Montgomery street, are now doing an extensive trade in California Wines, manufactured at their Vineyard at Los Angeles. Their Red, White, Port and Angelica, are becoming quite celebrated, and orders come in from every corner of the State and even abroad, as fast and even faster than they can supply. The Vineyard is known at Los Angeles under the firm of Frohling & Kohler, and is now established as one of the pioneer wine manufacturers of our State.

Premiums for New Subscribers.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER; or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1899 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Dowling's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year. Samples of the prizes can be seen at the State Fair at Stockton.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—Dr. H. E. Mordell, a skillful Physician of New York City, in his remarks on Dyspepsia, says: "The most effective medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the *Grayhound Bitters*."

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I only recommend its use. It seems to me to be a properly called "Bitter," at least in the popular conception of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit, and is rather more than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am now speaking, obviates these objections.

Rev. W. Fowler & Co., 126 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
Agents—C. MORRIS, cor. Third and E. sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 12-1m

LYON'S KATHIAHON.—The immense sale of this unequalled preparation for the Hair—nearly 1,000,000 Bottles per Year, and its universal popularity proclaim it unapologetically "THE PUBLIC FAVORITE."

The Kathiahon is pronounced by all to be the most excellent preparation for the Hair ever made.

The unprecedented popularity has induced unprincipled persons to endeavor to sell worthless imitations and counterfeit in place of the genuine LYON'S KATHIAHON—the public are cautioned against such imitations. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere, for twenty-five cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 12-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
Bachelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World!
GRAY, RED, OR RUSSY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY TO A beautiful Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1859, and over 20,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Purgative against Dyeing the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 15 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New York.

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—No turning up behind—No shrinking of the Head. Indeed this is the only establishment where these articles are properly understood and made.

233 Broadway, New York.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Points, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, etc.

These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chevalier P. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1862: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outlines as for finished drawings. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1864, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

Extract from the Report of the Great London Exhibition, 1861: "On referring to the Report, page 430, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: 'A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the price extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness.'"

Beware of Counterfeits!
The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of counterfeit articles, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the name, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. K. Faber, C. W. Faber, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person will please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—A. W. FABER—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "A. W. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
133 William street, New York.

GOUPIL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 399 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles.

Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. 7-20 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to leave from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac-simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York. 7-15 6m

Pioneer Establishment.
FOR curing of FISH of all kinds, also for the curing of prime HAMS AND BACON. Always on hand, the best articles of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business; for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.

The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. GEO. COOPER,
Front street, opposite Water Works Building, Sacramento. 7-8 15

Fresh Garden Seeds.
HAVING widely extended facilities for obtaining Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all the best and newest kinds, we shall have in our power to offer invoices of the different kinds, and only the best, so that purchasers by wholesale or otherwise, can secure of us at the lowest prices, these qualities and varieties not usually imported.

Orders sent us by Express, with remittances, will be promptly attended to. WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington street, San Francisco. 7-8 15

DAWSON HOUSE.
CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO CITY.

This new and magnificent Hotel contains TWO HUNDRED ROOMS,

Among which are a great number of Large Single and Double, and Suites of Rooms, Fitted up Expressly for Families.

SAMUEL KELLEY,
Proprietor. 7-8 15

Alfalfa Seed.
THOSE who desire fresh Alfalfa Seed, can be supplied either at wholesale or retail. Sample bags of the seed can be seen at all times at our office. Orders or letters of inquiry, by mail, relative to the nature and cultivation of it, will be promptly responded to, and the seed shipped as directed. As this species of clover will soon be in great demand, orders should be forwarded early.

Orders for seed should be accompanied with cash, or payment by the Express companies on receipt of the order. WARREN & CO.

For Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner of California and Sansome streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

FAMILIES must not forget to lay in a winter stock of Groceries, while they can be procured at New York prices. We will continue to have the largest as well as the best selected stock on the Pacific Coast, and at wholesale prices.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner Sansome and California streets. 7-8 15

10 KEGS, 1000 lbs. NEW BUTTERES; 100 mats Whole Case, in grain. Selling low. BRADSHAW & CO.

NEW CALIFORNIA MACKEREL.—25 bbls. New California Mackerel, which are selling cheaper than States' Mackerel. BRADSHAW & CO.

NEW CALIFORNIA LARD AND BACON. We are now offering some fine samples of California Lard and Bacon. Small lots only. BRADSHAW & CO.

RED CURRANT JELLY.
100 cases Lewis' Red Currant Jelly, in time and glass; 50 cases Eagle Brand and 25 cases Java; 10 cases 20th St. R. C. Jelly and 1 case. BRADSHAW & CO.

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICE OF THE FARMER, San Francisco. 14

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1887.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE;
" WILSON G. HUNT;
" HELEN HENSLY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRADGON, Capt. Lay. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Concklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton.

Connecting with the light draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
From Corner of Broadway and Davis streets.

THE new and splendid Steamer CONTRA COSTA, CAPT. JOHN MINTURN—built expressly for this route, with every accommodation for the convenience of passengers, and so arranged that horses and carriages can drive on and off—now placed upon the route, and will run regularly as follows—Leaving:

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M. At 7 A. M. At 6 A. M.
At 1 P. M. At 12 M. At 11 A. M.
At 3 P. M. At 2 P. M. At 1 P. M.
Communication Tickets \$10 per Month.
7-8 15

CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

Collegiate Institute at Benicia.
THE Vacation at this Institute will close on the 12th of July, the Semi-Annual Session commencing again on the 13th. Parents are requested, if convenient, to send their sons so that they may be present at the opening of the term.

The facilities for obtaining a good education will be much increased during the coming year. The range of studies will be ample, embracing the Ancient and Modern Languages, and a thorough course in the Physical Sciences; yet thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into the higher studies, will be a primary requirement. We shall continue to follow, in our government, arrangement and method of instruction, the Normal School or Prussian system, which has been adopted in all the States with so much success.

Parents will be fitted for the University, or will be trained with a view to the completion of their education in this School, as may be requested by the parents.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location of the School is easy of access from all parts of the State; the buildings are excellent; and the quietness and beauty of the village are unsurpassed by any place on the Pacific.

TERMS:
Per Session of Five Months, payable Monthly or Quarterly, in advance. PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, &c.) \$ 8 00

Theory of Surveying (including Linear and Linear Perspective Drawing).....5 00

Latin and Greek.....5 00

French and Spanish.....5 00

Music, with use of Piano.....10 00

Drawing.....2 50

Book-keeping.....5 00

Common English Studies.....5 00

Board (per week).....6 00

Washing (per session).....20 00

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal. 7-8 15

C. J. FLATT.

FISKE, SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS,
Corner of Third and J streets, Sacramento.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, as follows:

New York, payable at.....American Exchange Bank Boston.....Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank Philadelphia.....Drexel & Co Baltimore.....Johnston, Bros. & Co Cincinnati.....A. J. Wheeler, Esq. St. Louis.....Haskell & Co Pittsburgh.....E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier Louisville.....A. D. Hunt & Co Charleston.....H. W. Cline & Co New Orleans.....Benoit, Shaw & Co London.....Geo. Peabody & Co

Pay the Highest Prices for Gold Dust. Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates.

Make advances on Gold Dust received for assay or coinage at the U. S. Mint.

Attend to collections and remittances, and transact a general Banking Business.

THOMAS E. FISKE, Sacramento.
E. W. CHURCH, San Francisco.
Sacramento, June 23, 1887. 7-8 15

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.
THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HOOKE & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Melius street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from comb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. 7-11 15

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!
Imported and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep.
Imported and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep.
Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for California, will be promptly attended to, and Sheep carted and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

Chamberlain & Robertson, 103 Front street, New York.
Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass., or
EDWARDS OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. 7-8 15

PREMIUM BRUSH FACTORY.
Brush Manufactory.

NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Shoe, Sables, Scrubbing, Tanners', Currier's, Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. Fine, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
74 Battery street,
one door from Sacramento street
N. B.—Cash paid for Brushes. 7-8 15 3m

NEW WORK! NOW IN PRESS!
SORGO AND DIPIHIE, THE CHINESE AND AFRICAN SUGAR CANES.
A COMPLETE TREATISE UPON THEIR ORIGIN, VARIETIES, CULTURE AND USES, their value as a Forge Crop, and directions for making sugar, Molasses, Alcohol, Sparkling and Still Wines, Beer, Cider, Vinegar, Paper, Starch and Dye-Stuffs. Fully illustrated with 300 approved machinery; with an Appendix by Leonard Wright of Canada, and a description of his patented process for crystallizing the Juice of the Imphee; with the latest American experiments, including those of 1857 in the South.

By HENRY S. OLcott.
To which are added translations of valuable French pamphlets received from the Hon. John J. Mason, American Minister at Paris. Price One Dollar and a Half.
Sent by mail, post-paid. Orders taken immediately. Those first received will be first mailed. 7-8 10 1m cop

C. M. BAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book-Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. E. MOORE. G. W. GILMORE. E. D. GILMORE.

PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.

San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES.

Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

Also,
Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. 7-8 15

Samuel Soule. Nathl Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of LUMBER.

Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets, San Francisco, Cal. 7-15 15

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.

Special attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.

Also,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.

Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS, Marysville. 7-15 3m

A liberal discount to the trade. 7-15 3m

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUB STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee), SACRAMENTO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street, SAN FRANCISCO. 7-17

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.
First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. 7-8 15

E. J. LOOMIS
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.

Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street, San Francisco.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twice constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us. 7-8 15

R. H. BENNETT & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STOCK EXCHANGE.

Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal. Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.

Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Store or Store Ship. 7-8 15

C. O. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets, San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.

Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. 7-8 15

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES' GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY!

THE constantly increasing demand upon us to execute commissions for the purchase of all kinds of articles, both for residents and non-residents of the city, has induced us to establish, in connection with our newspaper enterprise, a PURCHASING BUREAU.

under the immediate supervision of one of our firm, assisted by the most accomplished experts.

For Supplying any Article in the World!
Particular attention will

Ladies' Department.

THE CHILD'S GARDEN.

IA GEM—The annexed selection from the Ohio Cultivator is indeed a gem—a diamond in an emerald setting!

Beneath the budding lilacs
A little maiden sighed—
The first flower in her garden
That very morn had died;
A primrose left transplanted,
And watered every day,
One yellow bud had opened,
And then it pined away.
I thought, as that child's sorrow
Rose walling on the air,
My heart gave forth an echo,
Long bound in silence there.
For, though time brings us roses,
And golden fruit beside,
We're all some desert garden
Where life's first primrose died.

Health of Children.

How few parents use all the precaution they should to guard and preserve the health of their young children. How often it is seen that young healthy children are persuaded to room and sleep with persons far in advanced life, and often in miserable health, of confirmed consumptive habits. Can parents realize what they are doing for their children? Nothing can be more deleterious. They may, by such conduct, prolong the life of the invalid, but shorten that of their children. How often it is said in a thoughtless manner to a child, you may go and spend a month with Aunt, or Grandmother—she is lonely, and you can sleep with her. The child goes, and it may be enjoys the visit, but returns pallid and sickly, and the cause is a mystery. Those parents never reflected that the vital portion of the child had partially gone from it to another.

We hope those who are well skilled in these matters will take up this subject; it is too important to go unthought of. Hundreds of puny and sickly children may yet be saved, if they can be rescued from the dangers that now surround them, by habits in violation of the laws of health and nature. Children's rooms must be better ventilated, and the young must never sleep in crowded rooms, or with aged or sickly persons.

The Way Mattie Cured Her "Better Half" of Smoking.

A wild girl was Mattie Lee. I knew her when she was fifteen; she was the first in every frolic, a favorite with the master; yet the scholar who, often than any of the rest, caused a shade to rest upon his brow. I knew her when a grown up young lady; she was the first in every party of pleasure; a favorite with all the gentlemen, yet a coquette, who, often than any other, caused a shade to fall upon their hearts. I knew her, too, when, a true-hearted woman, she gave her hand with her heart in it, to Richard Forrest, the editor of one of our village newspapers. Now Richard was a fine fellow, but, like a good many other "nice young men," had one bad habit—he would smoke. This same habit annoyed my friend Mattie quite as much as it would have done most young ladies, but she did not come down curing him of it as they would have done, with prayers and tears, entreating him for "the love he bore her," to give up the "noisome weed," not she. Mattie took a plan less threadbare, and it was this wise:

They were boarding, and had a nice room, the second story front. On a certain evening, just before dark, Mattie busied herself with putting the room in order—placed every chair where it belonged, arranged the books on the table, and the mantle ornaments in the most tasteful manner. After taking a careful survey of the room, and satisfying herself that everything was as it should be, she went to a bureau and took from one of the drawers a small package, neatly wrapped in tissue paper; some new jewel, probably, you will say, "with which she intends adorning herself to meet her lord." She carefully unrolled the paper and took from it a new spotless tobacco-pipe; then opening at one end a little roll of carefully sealed silver paper, she commenced stuffing the pipe with fine cut tobacco. How strange her little white fingers looked, digging into the hateful stuff! The pipe well filled, she laid it carefully on the table, placed a match beside it, to await the coming of her "better half."

Soon she heard the street door open, and a well known footstep in the hall below. Quickly lighting the match, she applied it to the sweet-scented herb in the pipe, seated herself, and when her husband entered, sat quietly by the stove, wreaths of blue smoke curling gracefully over her head, which was thrown back in that peculiar position of enjoyment which gentlemen assume while inhaling the weed.

Mr. F.—had opened the door with visions of Mattie's smiling face looking lovingly on him, floating through his mind. How different the picture that met his astonished gaze! On hearing the door open, Mattie looked up, and taking the pipe deliberately from her mouth, bade her husband "good evening," as though nothing unusual had happened, then quietly resumed her smoking. Richard regarded her with a mixture of surprise and horror for a few moments, and then gave vent to his feelings in words:

"Why, Martha, what am I to think? Have you suddenly lost your senses?"

"I do not see any very strange evidence of such being the case," answered the lady addressed; then as if just comprehending the cause of his astonishment, she immediately asked—"Is it possible, Richard, that you did not know of my habit of smoking? Did I—did none of our family never tell you?"

"It may be well here to state that my friend Mattie was not always as scrupulous in adhering to truth as she might have been, at least she did not think it very objectionable under most circumstances, 'to do evil that good might come out of it.'"

Each particular hair of Richard's head seemed to stand on end, in contemplating the tale unfolded by the word habit. The only outward manifestation he made of the state of his feelings, was an emphatic "impossible!" accompanied by a look of pious horror.

"Why, impossible, my dear sir?" Had I acquired the habit lately, I should only have been treading in your footsteps, thereby showing my willingness to be guided, as a dutiful wife should be, by the inclinations of my husband, and a laudable design to consult, in all things, his tastes; but I have no such commendable motives

to offer. I was influenced wholly by a desire to please myself. I used to think before we were married that I would give up the practice and never let you know it had been; but since I have found how much it adds to your enjoyment, and you have told me so often how much your pleasures are brightened by being shared by me, I have concluded it my duty to continue it. How delightful it will be to sit together during the long winter evenings, and thus taste the sweets of social intercourse. Come, sit down; I have here a cigar in readiness for you; I prefer the old-fashioned pipe."

By this time Richard's brain was well-nigh stifled.

"It cannot be possible that my wife would so degrade herself!" he at length exclaimed.

"Why, Richard, it seems to me that you are making a great ado about a small matter. I do not think it so dreadful to enjoy a harmless, innocent pipe, here in my room, occasionally, where no one can possibly know of it but yourself. Beside, if there is any degradation in the practice, as you hinted a moment ago, I am only coming down to a level with my husband. You expect me to love you, notwithstanding the habit; why not vice versa? And if it makes no change in your feelings towards me, I care not what others think," and Mattie now looked up in his face with such an expression of veneration for him and all his actions, that he almost laughed, annoyed as he felt.

"Come, Mattie," said he, more pleasantly than he had yet spoken, "let us make an agreement. If you will leave off smoking, I will use but one cigar for a week, and then give it up entirely. What do you say?"

"I do not see why I should not have the same privilege as yourself," said Mattie, pretending to be offended; "it is probably quite as difficult for me to give up a long established habit," then, after a moment's consideration, she added, "however, since I consider that provision in your favor, an acknowledgement of the superiority of the strength of woman's will over that of the 'stronger sex,' I will accede to your proposition."

If Richard ever smoked that "one cigar a day for a week," Mattie never knew of it. On that eventful night he had "seen himself as others saw him," and with the sight vanished forever his love of smoking.

Letter from Mary.

Ladies' Parlor at a Railroad Station. ONE sees queer things in traveling, sometimes sudden revelations of character, that betray more of the real disposition and true inner life, than years of acquaintance would discover through the gloss of society.

The crowded train stopped at the depot, and its freight of dusty and travel-worn passengers poured from the doors, gladly springing down from the steps, and surveying the spacious station-house with a sense of relief from the suffocating atmosphere they had left.

The Ladies' Parlor was fast filling, where bonnets and dusters were thrown off, and cold water applied to heated and dusty faces, and tangled hair made glossy and smooth. The door was constantly being opened and shut by ladies going in and out to supper, and gentlemen bringing in their wives and fretful little ones to be cooled and rested before proceeding on their journey.

"Shut that door," spoke up a little snappish voice, "shut that door, I say."

The door was closed by some one near, and when all eyes turned to the speaker, they rested on a little, pale woman, who affected a certain air of contempt for every thing about her. Not only were her bonnet and cape laid aside, but her dress also, and she stood by the wash-bowl, making a very useless display of embroidery with a gold fastening!

The door knob turned, and an elderly lady entered, followed by her husband, who stopped a moment at the entrance to make some arrangements relative to their journey.

"No place for men, in here!" called the little sharp voice. "Girl, go look that door this minute!"

But the "girl" addressed, merely closed it with a very flushed face, and returned to her work.

"My husband is not used to traveling," remarked the elderly lady, "though he did not notice you, and would not, if you were less clothed than you are. I am quite mistaken," she added, impressively, "if this room was designed for a bed room!"

A significant look passed round the room, and the little fidget, taking a comb and brush, retreated to a corner and commenced combing her hair, in full range of two windows, one of which opened upon the platform, where gentlemen were smoking and chatting as they passed up and down constantly.

"Kato, are you ready?" and a handsome face ventured within the door.

"Soon as Willie's curls are finished," was the cheerful reply; and the young wife spoke soothingly to the restless little fellow.

"Hold still just a minute, Willie dear; papa's waiting in the hall to take us to supper."

"Such impudence!" muttered the little woman. "No respect for ladies!"

Down went the brush and comb upon the chair, as that part of the toilet was completed, and the "lily white" patted profusely over face, neck and shoulders. Then the dress was put on, which was of plain black, closely fitting, high in the neck at the back, but sloping before, far down where the hooks and eyes ought to be, and fashioned in a style far more attractive than modest to some eyes. The duster with the same low neck was fastened with a showy breast-pin, a little black bonnet and deep mourning veil, thrown carelessly back, finished her preparations, and she tripped lightly out of our sight, away to the dining hall.

The first that broke the silence was the elderly lady, whose good sound sense looked right out of her face:

"What a libel upon modesty! It will be a pity if the pert young men at the table do not cast admiring glances on that which she has taken so much pains to expose!"

A prim, straight lady, who had been a silent spectator to all, remarked decidedly:

"She's some simple young widow, you may depend,—that's just my opinion of her."

The little waiting maid, who had not forgotten her insolent commands, said timidly:

"Shure, and it was meself that asked her if I should lower the shade, because the young gentlemen at the office could see her, but she only looked at me scornful-like, and told me to hand her the brush."

The shrill whistle broke up our observations, but we thought of Burns' words, as we hurried to the waiting train:

"Oh, wad some power the gillie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us!"

[Cultivator Mary, in Ohio Cultivator.]

Romantic Incident—Consequences of a Broken Hoop.

THE hoops worn by ladies to impart rotundity to their drapery have furnished the theme for many fanciful anecdotes. An incident, however, occurred the other day by which a set of hoops came very near affecting the future destiny of one of the most amiable bachelors in the city.

On Wednesday afternoon, Messrs. A. & B., a brace of jolly bachelors, were sitting in their counting-room on Walnut street, about a stone's throw from the Exchange, looking over a bundle of collaterals which had come into their possession through the medium of their business, which happens to be that of "bill brokers."

While thus engaged, a very beautiful lady, all bathed in blushes, and carrying a set of skirts that "set" like a table cloth hung upon a thorn bush, made her appearance at the door. Mr. A. felt sentimental and adjusted his neck-tie, while Mr. B., who is some ten years older, took matters more coolly, and asked the young lady to take a chair. Young lady blushed scarlet, and said that having "met with an accident" she preferred betraying her embarrassment before one or two gentlemen to being a laughing-stock for all Walnut street. Her hoops had collapsed, and she requested the temporary use of a private room in order to repair damages. Having no "inner temple" worthy the presence of so much beauty, Messrs. A. & B. delicately vacated the apartment, and while the young lady was reuniting the ends of her hoops took up a position upon the doorstep.

Five minutes afterwards a young lady emerged. The damages had all been repaired, and, smiling gratefully at the accommodating note-brokers, she sailed on her way like a yearling balloon. So far so good. Just as young lady cleared the doorstep, however, an elderly gentleman passed by. Elderly gentleman wore a rolled shirt, which projected from his bosom like the dorsal fins of a sunfish, and carried a style of double chin and gold-headed cane that told of corner lots and a fat bank-book. Mr. A. bowed to elderly gentleman, while the latter passed on without voicing a word. As Mr. A. was engaged to be married to elderly gentleman's daughter, Mr. A. smelt a mice, and at once became as melancholy as a sick turkey. In the evening, Mr. A. went up to elderly gentleman's house, for the double purpose of smoothing up matters with elderly gentleman, and exchanging palpitations with "his own Maria."

Mr. A. reached the house, and jerked bell-pull, his heart fluttering meanwhile like a wounded swallow. Elderly gentleman appeared in person, and told Mr. A. that "no young man who received strange ladies in his business office should ever become his son-in-law," saying which, Mr. A. found himself standing alone on the stoop all chagrin and disappointment, like Tantalus at his wet curb.

Fortunately for Mr. A., a gentleman witnessed the incident about the hoops, who chanced to be well aware of the lady's high respectability. Yesterday afternoon this gentleman accompanied Mr. A. to elderly gentleman's house and so explained matters that Mr. A. was immediately restored to his former footing in elderly gentleman's family.

Mr. A. is now as happy as a prize pig in a clover field. He desires us to say, however, that he has done his share towards relieving the embarrassment of ladies with collapsed skirts, and trusts that any future breakdowns in that vicinity may be taken for repairs to some other office. [Phil. N. American.]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;
Very Fine Old Cider Brandy-Apple Jack-
From New Jersey; and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;
1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey
and Gin.

Also, all the Choicest Brands of
Fine Old French Brandy;
Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon

OLD PALE SHERRY;
VERY OLD PORT WINE
IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED

CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;
And Sole Importers of

MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S
Very Superior Cabinet Champagne

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
59 Front street, bet. Sacramento and California sts.,
v8-14 3m San Francisco.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Napa Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1/2 cents a Glass. Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant street, near City Hall.
v8-1 3m

Lyons & Co's Brewery,
106 Jessie street.

THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for "THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition.

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYONS & CO., Empire Brewery,
106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,
Importer and Dealer in

CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND
PURE VINEGAR.

No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front,
v8-2 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

Sliced Apples.

50 HALF BBLs. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to fresh.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Cor. California and Sansome streets.

v8-1

v8-6

HORTICULTURAL.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

For the Autumn of 1857.

ELLWANGER & BARRY beg to announce that they offer for the ensuing fall their extensive collection of Nursery articles, com-

prising Standard and Dwarf Fruit Trees of all kinds, and of various ages and sizes.

Small Fruits, viz.: Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Strawberries, &c.—all the finest new and old sorts in cultivation.

Nuts, including English Walnuts, Filberts, Spanish Chestnuts, &c.

Rhubarbs, Lilac, Victoria, &c.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for Streets, Parks, Lawns, &c., embracing the finest Standard Deciduous Trees, Weeping and Drooping Trees.

Evergreen Trees, including half a million of Norway Spruce, all sizes.

Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Border Plants, Green-house Plants, &c.

Double Dahlias and Bulbous Flower Roots of all the popular sorts.

Hedge Plants, everything suitable, both Deciduous and Evergreen.

Young Nursery Stock, embracing Stocks for Fruit Trees, Small Worked Fruit Trees, one year's growth and upwards, Seedling Ornamental Trees of all kinds, one year's growth and upwards.

For further particulars we must refer to special advertisements and to the catalogue named below. To the trade and others in California, Oregon, &c., who wish to receive, we would say, that with the experience we have had in packing for that market, we are prepared to execute orders in the most satisfactory manner. For several years past our shipments have been numerous and very successful. Our large and general stock enables us to offer great inducements to all who patronize us.

A special Catalogue of articles suited to the California market is prepared, and will be sent to all who apply; and also the following, for which two postage stamps each should be enclosed to prepay postage:

No. 1.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2.—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

No. 3.—Catalogue of Dahlias, Green House and Bedding Plants.

No. 4.—Wholesale or Trade List.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Great Collection of Fruit Trees.

HOVEY & CO.,

NO. 7 MERCHANTS' ROW, - - - BOSTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SEEDS,
TREES AND PLANTS,

Horticultural Implements, &c.,

Invite the attention of cultivators of choice Fruits to their very extensive collection of Fruit Trees of all kinds.

One Hundred Thousand Pear Trees are now offered for sale, embracing all the popular, proved and well-known sorts. Trees of all sizes, from one to seven years, both upon the Quince and Pear Stock, many of them in a bearing state.

Two Hundred Varieties of Apples; all the finest sorts of Cherries, Plums, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, &c. Also, an immense collection of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens.

Two Hundred Varieties of the Choicest Roses, and a very extensive assortment of GREENHOUSE and OUT-DOOR PLANTS, embracing Camellias, Azaleas, Geraniums, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias, Philoxeras, Carnations, Lilacs, &c., with a large variety of Dutch Bulbous Flower Roots, Dahlias, &c.

HOVEY & CO., having sent many thousands of Trees to California, which have arrived in the finest order, they trust their experience will enable them to fulfill all orders to the entire satisfaction of purchasers.

Established 1822. - - - Rebuilt and Enlarged 1850.

BRIDGEMAN'S

HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 876 AND 878 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and complete assortment of FIELD, GARDEN, HOUSE AND TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. The Seeds are grown and ordered by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade. Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittances) will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.

Catalogues furnished on application. v8-10 3m

A Splendid Opportunity for Investment!

HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S RANCH, situated on the Putah River, southwest of San Francisco, and distant about sixteen miles, is offered for sale. It consists of 3,600 ACRES OF UNFENCED LAND, unsurpassed in the State of California for richness of soil, grain-producing qualities, easy and desirable tillage, pasture and stock raising.

The buildings and improvements are ample for the accommodation of the workmen required for the working of this large farm, raising annually, as it has for several years past, from 1,000 to 1,600 acres of Wheat and Barley. Carpenters' and Blacksmith Shops, with full complements of tools, &c., are upon the premises, and are competent for, and do supply all the mechanical wants of the Ranch.

Corrals and other conveniences corresponding with the extent and capabilities of the Ranch, are also properly located upon the premises, and nearly the entire ground can be viewed from the residence.

There is upon the premises, and will be sold to the purchaser of the Ranch, if desired by him, an ample stock of Horses, Mules and Oxen, together with implements of husbandry sufficient to annually sow, harvest and thrash 1,600 acres of grain, besides cutting from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay, and delivering the whole in Sacramento prior to the 1st of November of each year.

The average yield of grain upon this Ranch for several years past has been from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. The hay is a very choice quality of oat hay, and has commanded in the Sacramento market, for several seasons, a price of \$25 to \$40 per ton. Also, a Barn in Sacramento, capable of storing 400 tons of hay, will be sold with the Ranch, if desired.

To give some idea of the perfect equipment of this extensive Ranch, for farming purposes, it may be mentioned that the implements consist in part as follows, to wit: 50 steel plows, including 7 gangs of 3 each; 25 harrows; 8 reapers and mowers; 2 horse power thrashing machines; 4 hay presses; 17 wagons; 40 set of harness; and of other necessary tools as full a supply as of those enumerated. The implements are all of the latest improvements, and of the best kind. The 7 gang-plows will, with a six-animal team to each, and one man, plow easily in the best manner, 35 acres per day. The reapers are mostly Buffalo made, with wrought-iron axletrees, and are ordered expressly for the Ranch. So with the reapers and mowers.

The extensive Dairy, and herd of improved American stock of Horses and Oxen, will be sold to the purchaser of the Ranch at his option, at fair market prices.

The purchaser can have early possession of the premises, or arrange with the present proprietor for the sowing of 1,000 or 1,500 acres of grain, or more, at his pleasure, at a reasonable cost. He can purchase the Ranch alone, or add to farming utensils and work stock, or the whole, as he may prefer.

There is no healthier locality in the State. The water is good and abundant. Fruit trees and Vines for ranch purposes are thriving and ample. Fences of the first quality living water more than a mile back from the County road is very valuable for stock purposes.

Ranch, without having the entire two sides of the County road running along its length, and its compactness marked by the running of a road anywhere through it.

There are excellent natural and improved roads leading from 8,000 to 8,500 pounds per load of grain to Sacramento. A rare opportunity is afforded for several relatives or friends desirous of locating in the same neighborhood, want more land than is contained in this tract—for it can be divided so as to give four farms of 900 acres each, or smaller tracts, and each enjoying nearly the same kind and quality of land, as well as facilities of water and other things.

Thus, the implements and other conveniences can also be made to be shared without detriment to either. A liberal credit can be given to the purchaser on a portion of the amount of purchase, if desired, in order to enable it to be realized from the coming crop.

A warrant deed will be given.

For particulars in regard to price, and further information respecting the property offered for sale, parties wishing to purchase will apply to the undersigned.

J. C. CLARK,
JEROME HUTCHINSON, Sacramento.

J. C. DAVIS, Putah

S. E. GREENE, on the premises.

STOW & BROWN, San Francisco.

v8-6

BOOKS, &c.

New and Valuable Works
ON
AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
AND
THE FOLLOWING LIST OF NEW AND
VALUABLE STANDARD WORKS HAS JUST
BEEN RECEIVED BY US FROM THE EAST,
AND THE BOOKS CAN BE HAD AT OUR
OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO:

Flora's Dictionary. Containing 500 engravings colored from nature. By Mrs. E. Y. W. Wirt, of Victoria, British Columbia. The requirements for the American Village Homes considered and explained. By J. W. Backus, and S. D. Backus. Villages and Cottages. A series of designs prepared for execution in the United States. Illustrated by engravings. By Calvert Vaux, Architect.

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Downing's Cottages, Residences and Grounds. A series of designs for Rural Cottages and Cottages. Villages and Cottages. A series of designs for Cottages and Villages, with remarks on interiors, and the best mode of warming and ventilating. With illustrations. By A. J. Downing.

Downing's Rural Essays. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by Geo. W. Curtis, and a letter to his friends by Frederick Law Olmsted. Illustrated.

The Young Gardener's Assistant. In three parts, containing catalogues of Garden and Flower Seeds, practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of Ornamental Trees and Flowers. Also, directions for raising Fruit Trees, the Grape Vine, &c., to which is added a calendar to each part, showing the work necessary to be done in the various departments, each month of the year. New edition, with an appendix containing remarks on the alleged Disease of the Potato, &c. By Thomas Bridgman.

MISCELLANEOUS.



WINE BITTERS.
IS ACKNOWLEDGED to be, by all who have tried it, the best TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ever presented to the California public.
In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its salutary and extraordinary medicinal properties.

Medical Men and Men of Science
All pronounce it to be most healthful and invigorating; and whether it is used by adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial.

It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of
The juice of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots;
The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits;
The bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charm the bee;
The opening leaves, the bark of the forest tree;
The balsam root, on mountain's slope that's found;
The spreading vine, that grows in manly ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE
Being so well known to this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and its Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

And all the Syrups, Cordials and Extracts now in use in this State, by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Market Street, opposite R. O. Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.



PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS!!

JUST RECEIVED,
THE PLOWS are from the justly celebrated manufactory of Messrs. TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Illinois—(the makers named are the ones who have given the reputation to what is known as the "Peoria Plow"). Several hundred were sold by us last season, and they have given very general satisfaction when imitations have failed.

These PloWS are so completely packed at the place of manufacture, that they can be shipped to Agricultural districts of California and Oregon, at a very small per centage on their cost.

Merchants doing business in Agricultural districts would do well to call upon us before making their purchases of this important article.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery Street, near California.
San Francisco, October 1, 1857.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.
NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, inventors and First Manufacturers of the "Peoria Premium Plow," say, to all whom it may concern, that Messrs. SOUTHWORTH & CO., of San Francisco, California, are the only parties whom we have ever supplied with our PloWS, or who have received them for sale in California, and are the only parties to whom we are shipping the present season.

TOBEY & ANDERSON,
Peoria, Illinois, March 9, 1857.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST
190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J Street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unflinching patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and being engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We keep open all night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Woods' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

BUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import and sell all our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

7-12

IRON WORKS, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.
W. M. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,
No. 58 HALECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURES OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And Anti-Friction or
Rabbit
Metal Castings,
Church and
Steamboat BELLS,
FORCE
AND
LIFTUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. 7-103m

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured
all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low
pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest
notice and on the most reasonable terms. Partic-
ular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for
Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the
personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has
had "green years" experience as a practical Boiler Maker in
New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON,
7-13



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST
Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgam-
ators, etc.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Ma-
chinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded
to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE,
7-73m

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

(7-3 6m)

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

THE CELEBRATED "BOSTON STEEL CLIPPER,"
AND
"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,"

Got up by the subscribers to meet the wants of California,
and which, for adaptability, material, finish and
cheapness, surpass any plows ever brought to the notice
of the public.

These PloWS are made by the best manufacturers in the
United States, and defy competition in price, and
comparison in material and workmanship.

Being made at tide water, and no expense of transportation
from the Western States, we are enabled to offer
Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less
money than any other in market.

CAST PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of
Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than
can be found elsewhere.

These PloWS are packed in cases, very compactly, and
can be sent to any part of the country at very small ex-
pense, and can be set up easily.

Extra points and parts to all our PloWS constantly on
hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements,
And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and
replenished.

TREADWELL & CO.,
7-10 3m N. E. cor. California and Battery streets.

GOODWIN & CO.

GROCERS,
191 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS

(7-3)

AGRICULTURAL.

FIRST PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.
TO THE FARMER
AND
Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not
heretofore possessed by any house in this State for
manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to
announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to
any extent in this line of business. I employ none but
the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only
the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote
the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the
farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural
State; and at the same time that interest which is
foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty
years experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,
AND

MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agri-
cultural improvement. I also

MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND

THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the
wants of the country (which are different from most
others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for
the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in
my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patron-
age from the farmer and all interested in this matter,
and in the interest and development of the agricultural
improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of
1,500 Cast Steel California PloWS;

THE DEEP TILLER;
OR

"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in
this country. Also,

GANG PLOWS,

HARROWS,

CULTIVATORS,

FANN MILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly
be receiving implements from the best makers of the
Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due

500 CINCINNATI

EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,

which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether
higher than any others in the great agricultural State of
Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself,
and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but
simply facts as they are; and that your young State can,
within itself, already provide the farmer with implements
inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural
implements and machines repaired on short notice, and
in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 Sacramento street, near Davis,
7-7 6m San Francisco.

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

D. C. MATTESON,

STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain
harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the
various new implements which he takes pleasure in
offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part
of the following:

MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND

MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics'
Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain
during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State
Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements
never offered in any other implement, and, when on ex-
hibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by
certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immedi-
ately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so
that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this
mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a
dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with
the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what
should be done by such an implement. When seen it will
be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.

This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and
received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying
reputation the past year, the undersigned having
been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture.
The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.

This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be
worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily
by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a
good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvest-
ers, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive
their hearty approval.

D. C. M. desires, in offering the above implements,
that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor
him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can
show them implements that will give them complete
satisfaction, his aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture
or repairing of PloWS, and other farming implements, at-
tended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON,

Stockton, August 20th 1857.

7-6

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER.

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

7-13m

VANCE'S GALLERY!

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN
mind the following FACTS:

THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most
durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANEO TYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at

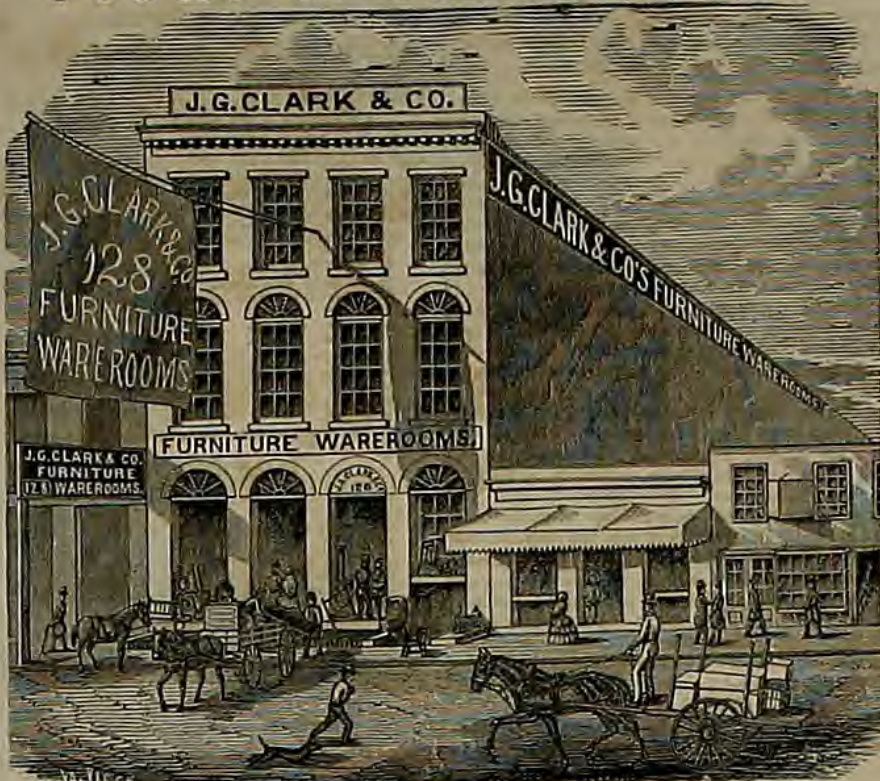
VANCE'S GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at
VANCE'S GALLERY!

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET
(Between J and K streets),
SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS,

BUREAUS,

OTTOMANS,

LOUNGES AND

EASY CHAIRS;

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES
OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our care-
ful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

7-20

VANCE'S GALLERY!

CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN
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THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most
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VANCE'S GALLERY!

7-4

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER.

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1857.

NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five or more subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

NAPA COUNTY IN THE FIELD!

One Hundred Guns for Napa!

We have received the Premium List of the First Napa County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Napa City on the 4th and 5th of November (next week).

We must say we rejoice at the enterprising spirit manifested by the citizens of this fine county in thus availing to their true interest, by calling together their industrials to show what they can do of themselves.

As this is the beginning of great things we notice that the awards this year will be for Napa products and Napa ownership only. In coming years, by increased means, much more can be done. We hope, however, all who feel an interest in the prosperity of the State will visit Napa, and give them all the encouragement possible, and as it is a pleasant season of the year it is a good time to go there. The President of the Society, the officers, and the gentlemen on the several committees are all known as enterprising cultivators and business men, and their efforts will undoubtedly awaken a laudable interest, and give a very good display, and we hope a good attendance from abroad will cheer them on.

Premium List of the First Napa County Agricultural Fair, to be held at Napa City, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 4th and 5th of November, 1857.

Farms.—Best improved Farm of less than 100 acres; 2d do. do. Best improved Farm of more than 100 and less than 200 acres; 2d do. do. Judges: Simpson Thompson, J. B. Chiles, B. F. Kellogg.

Orchards and Vineyards.—Best Orchard of less than 10 acres; best do. of more than 10 and less than 50 acres. Best Vineyard of less than 5 acres; best do. of more than 5. Best Kitchen Garden; best Flower do. Judges: G. F. Reeve, D. L. Cheney.

Nurseries and Fruit Trees.—Best Nursery of 10 acres; best do. of more than 10 acres. Best show of Fruit Trees grown without irrigation; 2d do. do. Best do. grown with irrigation; 2d do. do. Best show each of Hedge Plants, Rose Bushes, Raspberry Vines, Strawberry do., and Currant Bushes. Best piece of Landscape Gardening. Judges: E. R. Thurber, Wells Kilborn, T. B. Clark.

Grain and Flour.—[All grain shows will be accompanied with statements of yield, produce and time of planting.]—Best sack of Wheat; 2d do. do. Best sack of Barley; 2d do. do. 3d do. do. Best sack of Flour; 2d do. do. Best sack of Cornmeal; 2d do. do. Best Buckwheat Flour; Best Rye do. Best sample of Corn; 2d do. do. in ears. Best sample each of Rye, and Buckwheat. Best sack of Oats; 2d do. do. Judges: J. M. Hamilton, John Lawley, and Henry Sage.

Vegetables.—Best bag each, Onions and Potatoes. 2d do. Potatoes. Best bag Sweet Potatoes; 2d do. do. Best display of Garden Vegetables; 2d do. do. do. Judges: W. W. Estabrook, Thos. Alker, Daniel Wheelock.

Miscellaneous.—Best sample each Peas, Beans, Broad Corn, Flax, Alfalfa, and Tobacco. Best Hive of Bees. Judges: N. L. Squibb, John Patchel, L. G. Lillie.

Field Sports.—Best Jumper; 2d do. do. Best Jumper in sack; 2d best do. Best Wrestler; 2d best do. Best Runner; 2d best do. Best Walker; 2d best do. Best Wheelbarrow Race. Best Doekey and Mule Race (last one wins). Best Trotting Mule. Judges: G. H. Woodman, Edward H. Gage, Isaac Howell.

Rifle Shooting.—Best 10 shots with the Rifle, with rest. Do. do. do. without rest. Judges: L. W. Boggs, J. H. Seawell, Wm. Baldrige.

Swine and Sheep.—Best Boar, imported, 2d do. do. Best Sow, imported, 2d do. do. Best Boar, valley bred, 2d do. do. Best Sow, valley bred, 2d do. do. Best litter of Pigs, best Shorthorn, best Buck and best Ewe, imported. 2d do. do. best Buck and best Ewe, valley bred, 2d do. do. Judges: Wiley Snead, M. T. Mclellan and Simon Loveland.

Horses, Draught and Race Horses.—Best running Horse, distance, 2d do. do. Best running Horse, start, 2d do. do. Best 3 year old Fillies, 2d do. do. Best double-team Road Horses, best single-team do. best farm and Road Team, 2d do. do. Best Mule Team, best (road and farm) pair of Mules; best broken Carriage Horse on exhibition, 2d do. do. Judges: Smith Brown, Henry Boggs, J. Grigsby.

Horses and Mules.—Best imported Stallion, 2d do. do. Best imported Mare, 2d do. do. Best Napa bred Stallion, 2d do. do. Best Napa bred Mare, 2d do. do. Best Gelding, 2d do. do. Best Napa bred Gelding, 2d do. do. Best 3 year old Colt, 2d do. do. Best Colt, 2d do. do. Best Jack, 2d do. do. Best Mule, 2d do. do. Best Mule Colt, 2d do. do. Best Farm Horse, 2d do. do. Judges: E. G. Wines, Henry Fowler, D. B. Parks.

Cattle.—Best imported Bull, 2d do. do. Best Napa bred Bull, 2d do. do. Best imported Cow, 2d do. do. Best Napa bred Cow, 2d do. do. Best yearling Bull, 2d do. do. Best Milch Cow and Calf, 2d do. do. Best young Heifer, 2d do. do. Best 2 year old Heifer, 2d do. do. Best Heifer broken by lady, exhibition; 2d do. do. 4th do. do. Best Heifer Colt, 2d do. do. Best Bull Colt, 2d do. do. Best Heifer broken by Boy, exhibition; 2d do. do. cap; 3d, 4th and 5th, diplomas; best Fall Bullock, best broken imported Cow, 2d do. do. best half breed

Cow, 2d do. do. best yoke of imported Cattle, 2d do. do. best half breed imported Cattle, 2d do. do. Judges: Thomas Knight, W. S. Jacks, Anderson Farley.

Harness and Saddlery, Blacksmith and Wagon Work.—Best each, Stage Harness, Dray do, Farm do, Buggy do, Saddle, Bridle, Ladies Saddle, Farm Wagon, Double Wagon, Carriage; best Blacksmith Work, 2d do, 3d do; best Sacks, Baskets, Bricks, Wagon Rake. Judges: Edward Evey, William Edington and Hiram Goodrich.

Carpentry, Painting, and Manufactures generally.—Best exhibit of Carpenters' Work, 2d do; best do of House, Sign or Ornamental Painting, 2d do; best do of Shoe Manufacture; best do of Brooms; best Washing Machine, 2d do; best Butter Box, 2d do; best plan of Fence; best plan of Gates; best Cabinet work, 2d do; best Upholstery; best Carriage Trimming. Judges: William H. James, J. Butterfield, and T. B. McClure.

Native Wines, Vinegar and Preserves.—Best Wine, 2d do; best Vinegar, 2d do; best Cider, 2d do; best Preserves, 2d do. Judges: F. B. Gilmore, Andrew Easterby, W. W. Estabrook.

Dried and Preserved Fruits and Meats, Hops, etc.—Best exhibit, each, of the following: Cured Meats, 2d do; Dried Fruit, 2d do; Preserved Fruits, 2d do; Hops, Dried Meats, Honey, Sugar. Judges: C. H. Allen, J. Grigsby, Wm. H. Nash.

Needle Work Generally.—Best work with Sewing Machine, best Needle Work generally; best each, of the following: Quilt, Boy's Suit, Girl's Dress, Vest, Shirt, Made Dress, Made Cloak, Riding Habit, Saddle Cloth, Coverlet, and Worsted work. Judges: Mrs. T. B. Clark, Mrs. Geo. C. Yount, and Mrs. Fred. Ogden.

Ladies Riding and Driving.—Best Lady Rider—Side Saddle; 2d do—Bridle. Best Lady Driver of 2 Horses—Bridle; 2d do—Whip; best do of 1 Horse—Bridle; 2d do—Whip. Best broken Colt, broken by Lady—Bridle; 2d do—Whip. Judges: A. L. Boggs, J. S. Wood, and Daniel M. Mansfield.

Fruit.—Best display of Fruit, Apples, Pears, Grapes; best Watermelons, 2d do; best Musk-melons, 2d do; best each of Walnuts, Figs, Quinces. Judges: G. N. Cornwell, N. Simonds, J. B. Milliken.

Flowers.—Best display of Flowers; best Roses, do Dahlias, do Geraniums; best Bouquets, 2d do; best wreath of Flowers, best wreath of Evergreens, 2d do. Judges: Mrs. Chas. Van Pelt, Mrs. W. H. James, and Mrs. Angus L. Boggs.

Poultry.—Best exhibit of Turkey, 2d do; best do of Geese, 2d do; best do of Ducks, 2d do; best do of Fowls, 2d do; best shooting exhibition of Wild Geese, do of Quail, do of Ducks; best Rabbits, best Squirrels. Judges: George F. Reeve, Charles Van Pelt, and Matthew Lassiter.

Dairy Produce.—Best exhibit of Butter, 2d do; best do. Cheese, 2d do. do. Judges: Mrs. Smith Brown, Mrs. W. W. Estabrook, and Mrs. Henry Boggs.

Drawings and Paintings.—Best each, Oil Painting, Water Color do, Drawing in Pencil, do. Crayon, Drawing, Landscape and Waxwork. Judges: Mrs. Easterby, Mrs. R. Sterling and Mrs. E. E. Harvey.

Millinery.—Best display of Millinery, 2d do; best Bonnet, 2d do; best Child's Bonnet, best Cap for Lady. Judges: Mrs. J. H. Howland, Mrs. D. B. Parks and Mrs. E. G. Wines.

Agricultural Tools.—Best Threshing Machine, 2d do; best Reaper, 2d do; best Plow, 2d do; best Harrow, 2d do; best Cultivator, 2d do; best each, Subsoil Plow, Shovel do, Gig Plow Seed Sower, Fanning Mill, Horse Rake, Hand Rake, Bee Hive, Hay Press, Grain Cradle, Grain Fork, Ox Yoke, Churn, Butter Worker, Cheese Press, Double Trees, Hay Outter. Judges: J. M. Thompson, Martin Norton, Augustin Bagnano.

Bread.—Best Bread by a Lady but 3 years married, Silk Dress; 2d do. DeLaine do; 3rd do. Calico do; best Bread by unmarried Lady, Silk Dress; 2d do. DeLaine do; 3rd do. Calico do; best Cake, 2d do; best each, Biscuit, Corn Bread and Doughnuts. Judges: George Goodman, Frank Robinson and N. Lawrence.

Gentlemen Riding and Lassoing.—Best Gentleman Rider, 2d do; best broken Colt, trained by exhibitor, 2d do; best skill with Lasso, American, 2d do; best Rider, California, 2d do; best skill with Lasso, Californian, 2d do. Judges: N. Coombs, W. N. Seawell, and Samuel Snow.

Draught Teams.—Best Draught Team, 4 yoke of cattle, do. 3 do. do. 2 do. do. 1 do. do. 4 horses; do. 2 do. do. 1 do. do. 6 mules; do. 4 do. do. 2 do. do. Judges: N. Simonds, Joseph Backus and Terrill Grigsby.

Plowing.—Best Plow Team with oxen, 2d do; do. horses, 2d do; do. California horses, 2d do; do. half-breed horses, 2d do; do. mules, 2d do. Judges: Wm. A. Fisher, James Glassford, J. M. Mansfield.

As the Premium List is somewhat governed by the membership subscriptions, the Directors earnestly request their fellow citizens to enroll their names as members with Thomas Earl, Treasurer, the early part of the ensuing week.

J. M. McNeil, Corresponding Secretary, will be at the rooms to afford information and fill vacancies on Committees.

Parties wishing to exhibit will please make their entries to Robert Pierpont, Secretary, as early as possible, in order to afford ample opportunity to make preparation.

Persons from a distance will find free pasturage for their teams in the field of W. S. Jacks. Hay will be provided on the cattle ground for stock shown.

The Show of Products will be at the Court House in Napa. Cattle, Teams, &c. on grounds near by. The Premiums for this year are offered on Napa County product and ownership only. The Society will devote all their funds to the Premium List, after expenses have been paid.

EDWARD MCGARRY, PULASKI JACKS, LOUIS BRUCE, Committee on Ball.

Marshal in charge of Cattle Ground—Ed. CORTELL.

Marshal of the 1st day—Ed. MCGARRY.

Marshal of the 2nd day—J. M. DUDLEY.

Mr. PRYAL will arrange and decorate the rooms.

J. W. OSBORN, President.



"FAIRY" (696).

Bred by Geo. Shapland, of Oakford, England. Sire Baronet (4), grandsire Baron (6); dam Forester Cow (735), by a bull bred by Richard Merson, and sold Mr. Tremayn.

G. C. YOUNT, of Yountville, }
T. H. THOMPSON, of Suscol, }
W. A. HASKINS, of St. Helena, }
L. T. MUSICK, of Clear Lake, }
BOON FLY, of Carneros. }
R. C. HAILE, }
P. J. JACKS, }
L. F. BAKER, }
J. HORNBACK, }
BRICE GRIMES. }
JAMES MCNIEL, Corresponding Sec'y.
THOMAS EARL, Treasurer.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT R. PIERPONT, Rec. Sec'y.

[For the California Farmer.]
Salmon Fisheries of California.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Through your valuable journal I would make a few remarks as regards the Salmon Fishing on this coast. The fishing for the last two months on the Sacramento river, has been very productive; at least three thousand barrels have been salted from the 20th of August to the 20th of October, and about forty thousand fish sold fresh in the same space of time. To my knowledge fifteen hundred barrels have, and will be shipped to New York, Australia, and other markets, within the next thirty days. The exports are increasing yearly, owing to the improvements made in curing these fish, over former seasons. We have now a plentiful supply of salt from San Quentin and Carmen Lakes, equal for striking and packing purposes to any in the world, which must go far to increase this branch of home production.

It is very much to be regretted that the mining on the upper waters of the Sacramento has riled and thickened the water so much as to nearly cover up all the spawning beds in this river, and with the late bridging of this stream, must in a few years cause the spring salmon to leave their grounds altogether, which will be an incalculable loss, as the Columbia and Sacramento rivers are the only ones on the coast having early runs of spring salmon, and it is owing to their tributaries stretching far up in snowy mountains. Every river north of this place has its fall run, commencing about the first of September, and continuing until the first rains; which cause the salmon to move at once to their spawning beds, which are invariably on the upper waters of each river.

Salmon commence running on the Sacramento at the beginning of each new moon, and increase in numbers until its full. Each month has its different species. Some idea may be formed of the quantity at the old river or Cache creek, the latter part of September of this year, when two men with one gill-net made of shoe thread, have actually taken 221 salmon in one night, averaging eighteen pounds each, and in two instances the nets have sunk and been lost from the weight of salmon in them.

I have made this communication longer than I intended; if you think my views are worthy of notice, I will extend them farther, on the fish and fisheries of this coast.

Yours, PETER SMITH.

The above Communication is indeed a valuable one, as it shows the true condition of the Salmon Fisheries of California, and their immense value to our State. It is much to be regretted that some measures could not be adopted by which a guard could be thrown around their spawning beds, but we see at once that it will be impossible to check the evil spoken of by our correspondent as resulting from mining operations, for aside from the impracticability of correcting this evil, should we suggest anything that would seem to touch the mining interest, the pen of Oaxton would appear to us in dreams; for he, like some mighty eagle sweeping from mountain to mountain, claims that the mining interests and the miners have never been cared for or thought of; but we differ widely.

Winner of the First prize in her class, at the Connecticut State Agricultural Show in Hartford, Conn. in 1856. The property of Linsley Bro., West Meriden, Conn. (See advertisement.)

We believe that the Legislature, even, and the people, have ever looked with more interest and favor upon this great source of wealth than upon either Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Manufactures, our Fisheries, or any other kind of business except Politics—(and that was bad business).

Now our Fisheries should be regarded with that watchful care due to so great an interest, for although the fisheries of New England are the source of wealth by millions, and although a "Fish" as the emblem of this great interest hangs suspended in the Representative Chamber before the eye of the Speaker, and over the heads of the Representatives of that State, to remind them of their duty to this interest, we still believe that California will find that the fisheries of this coast will ere long be esteemed as they should be, one of the great sources of wealth to our State, giving increased employment to whale ships, codfish and mackerel catchers, until whole fleets are employed. These, with the fisheries along shore, for all the varieties of shell fish of which our markets so so abound, surely demand the attention of our legislators and our people as worthy their interest and fostering care.

The Communication of Mr. Smith will be read with interest, as it will undoubtedly astonish many to know how largely we already export the products of our fisheries, and thus save wealth within our State. We alluded to Mr. Smith in our last issue, when noticing the Fisheries of California, and we are very much pleased to see his readiness to give the important facts which he has kindly furnished us, and assure him we shall be glad to receive from him all the information he will give us of this important interest; for we fully believe the fisheries of our coast will prove to us more valuable than the fisheries of New England to the people of the East. Mr. Smith is engaged in fish packing, and has much experience in the business.

SALMON FISHING AT SACRAMENTO.—In the article upon the fisheries, a portion of our manuscript relating to Sacramento was mislaid, and we now state that we visited the large works of Mr. George Cooper, at the Levee, who occupies several hulks for pickling, smoking and packing salmon and other fish. He has been largely engaged in the business for several years, and fish of his brand are known in the East and Europe. The amount cured, packed, and sold in this way and fresh by him has been immense.

Mr. Cooper has now commenced the pork-packing business, the season of salmon being over, and will buy all the fat swine that may be offered. We noticed a fine drove of near 200 just arrived for him. He is also engaged in smoking beef, hams, bacon-sides, &c, and assures us it can be done in this country equally well as any where else, the notion being wholly exploded of our not being able to pack beef and pork. We hope to have full data from Mr. Cooper of his experience, and the results of his labors. We refer our readers to his card of business in our columns.

GLASS MANUFACTORY.—There is a prospect now of a Glass factory in California. Immense beds of volcanic glass are found in the vicinity of Clear Lake, similar to the samples shown by us at the State Fair. Maj. Sterling has found large quantities upon his claim near Napa, and such is the quality that companies have been formed for the manufacture of glass. One we learn is in Napa county, and one in this city. Maj. Sterling has forwarded a specimen to the Patent Office in Washington, and other parties are shipping two hundred tons, for trial. Thus we shall soon not only make our own glassware, but ship the material for others.

Artesian Wells in the Desert.
The following glowing description of the artesian well in the desert, most remind every reader of the prophecies in Holy Writ, which says "Fountains shall spring up in the desert." This article, copied from the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, a French military journal, gives an account of the finding of water in boring an artesian well in the desert, by French engineers, in Algeria.

The place was the oasis of Sidi Rached, which had already burnt up from want of water, and threatened entirely to disappear; and water was found and rose to the surface from the depth of 54 metres, or 157 feet. As soon as the hard pan or bed was pierced, the water instantly rose in the pipes, pouring out a thousand gallons a minute, at a temperature of 24° Reaumur (or 86° of Fahrenheit). The engineer estimated that as soon as it had reached its level of ascension fairly, the quantity would average about 1250 gallons a minute. At the moment of the waters bursting forth, no Arab was present, but the news quickly spread, and in a few minutes the whole population of the village rushed to the spot and threw themselves upon the works with such frenzy that force was necessary to remove them. Women and children lay down in the stream, as if they had never seen water before. The old sheik of Sidi Rached threw himself on his knees and wept for joy. The next day the inhabitants of the neighboring Arab villages came to thank the engineer and to bless the fountain, while in the evening there was a dance and a grand merry making, and this festival was kept up for six days. In the meantime, the people went to work and constructed a sluice to convey the vivifying stream to that portion of the oasis which was dead for the want of the refreshing influence of moisture.

It will be recollected that we published, some months since, our views upon the importance of making trials of artesian wells upon the routes across the plains of our own country, and thus give "fountains in the desert" for our own people. This is our duty, and we believe it will yet be done, and the whole route be lined with streams to refresh the weary traveler and the vast droves of stock that would then come across the plains. And when artesian wells shall be found to be successful upon the desert, we shall not have to record such terrible loss of life as occurred on the great African desert lately.

Imports and Exports of the United States.	
The Washington Union has obtained from an official source the subjoined statement, exhibiting the value of foreign merchandise imported into and exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857; also the value of domestic produce exported during the same period:	
Imports—Specie.....	\$12,461,799
Free goods.....	54,267,597
Dutiable.....	294,169,835
Total.....	\$368,899,141
Foreign Exports—Specie.....	\$2,653,570
Free goods.....	4,313,592
Dutiable.....	10,591,647
Total.....	\$376,564,709
Domestic Exports—Specie.....	\$50,078,332
Merchandise.....	278,909,713
Total.....	\$328,988,045
Total exports.....	\$328,988,045

Of the \$60,000,000 of domestic specie exported from this country during the year ending 30th June, \$31,000,000 and nearly a third was bullion; and of the upwards of \$12,400,000 of specie imported, little less than half a million was bullion.

FRUIT IN EL DORADO.—The editor of the Placerville Democrat has received from Mr. Kirk, two Apples, from a tree of two years' growth in his garden in that place, which measured 134 inches in circumference. He has a tree that now has the second crop this season, the first crop having ripened in July. The Apples growing upon it at this time, are about the size of an ordinary hen's egg.

The American states that S. Farnsworth, of Cave Valley, has just gathered four and a half bushels of the finest apples ever grown in the State, from a tree which he set out in December, 1854. Also that Mrs. Cyrus Bartlett, of Placerville, has a bed of large, luscious strawberries now ripening in her garden, and expects another crop next month, if Jack Frost don't interfere.

CALIFORNIA COCHINEAL.—The Placer Courier mentions the reception of a sample of this article from Dr. Trask, of Todd's Valley. It has all the properties of the Cochineal found in Brazil and the southern part of Mexico, and the only apparent difference perceptible is, that the article found here is a light pink, while that found elsewhere is a deep scarlet. It is said to be quite plentiful this year, and almost any quantity could be easily gathered.

CORRECTION—Rev. O. C. Wheeler.—In an article which we penned some little time since, in speaking of this gentleman as the editor of the Sentinel, at Sacramento, we remarked we thought it strange the gentleman should find more pleasure in conducting a partisan journal, than in devoting his time to the care of his fine garden and nursery. A call at his grounds the present week, has shown us our error. We were pleased to learn that he is not the editor of that journal, but only thereon temporarily engaged as a writer, and is now wholly at "home" in his nursery-garden, among the beautiful trees and flowers, that bear a much more palatable fruit, than is ever the reward in any editorial labor on a strictly political paper, be the cause ever so well conducted.

FRUIT-GROWER'S CONVENTION,

Held at Stockton, Thursday Evening, Oct. 1.

Not the least important part of the programme of proceedings for the State Agricultural Fair lately held at Stockton, was the Convention of Fruit Growers, arranged for Thursday evening, "for free discussion and interchange of opinions." This was a continuance of the plan initiated at San José last year, for realizing the greatest benefits from the convocation of cultivators from all portions of the State at the Annual Fair, by bringing them together in these conversational meetings, where each can impart some of the knowledge he has gained from practical experience, and all be benefited. We published a brief report of the meeting last year, from memory, and this year we took pains to obtain a more full report, by taking notes of all the important facts elicited. If we are not entirely correct in all particulars it will doubtless arise from the fact that sickness prevented earlier attending to the matter, and from the same cause the report may not be so full as desirable.

At 7 1/2 o'clock p. m. the meeting was called to order by Wilson Flint, Esq., and on motion, E. B. Crocker, Esq., was chosen Chairman. On assuming his post, the Chairman stated that they had met to discuss the subject of raising fruit, a matter of great importance, and hoped all present would improve the opportunity and give something from their experience.

James W. Smith of San José was then chosen Secretary of the meeting.

The Chairman then invited remarks, and hoped those who saw fit would state their views to the meeting and give what they found to be the best plan.

Judge Daniels of San José thought the subject to be considered had various points, as to climate, soil and treatment; all affect the raising of fruit, and the subject is lengthy. A Committee should be appointed to arrange a plan of discussion, and he therefore moved a Committee of three be appointed.

Mr. Flint thought the plan generally pursued in the Eastern States, was for each man to give his experience, without adopting any regular system, and he was in favor of such a course.

J. W. Osborne of Napa, agreed with the last speaker, as from such a course all would learn something.

The Chair suggested that a Committee on each kind of fruit should be appointed. This suggestion and the motion of Judge Daniels not being supported, the meeting proceeded to the consideration of Fruit Growing in general.

Mr. Flint spoke of raising peaches on the Bay of San Francisco, on a soil of a sandy loam. At first his peaches had dropped off before maturing, and he was unable to raise a crop. As a remedy, in November he dug away the dirt from the trees and applied ashes freely, and the next year the trees were loaded with an abundant crop of fine fruit. He recommended heading in, that the trees may be formed low; and the fruit should be shaded as much as possible. As our climate was different from the Atlantic States where they have much wet weather throughout the year, our plans of operations were necessarily more or less different. He also recommended deep cultivation, and as an example of its benefits, stated that by deep cultivation he had raised fruit successfully where previously grass would not grow.

Mr. Osborne of Napa, agreed with the foregoing. At one time he lost a tree a week from some cause, and applied whitewash. [Mr. Osborne here gave the constituents for an efficacious wash he had used, which we shall endeavor to obtain for our readers.] For pears, he had applied salt, with good effect. During the summer he would not plow too much among his fruit trees, but cultivate, without turning the surface under, and by this plan he killed out the weeds; if plowed deep after dry weather came on, weeds would grow again, and the soil become very dry.

G. H. Beach of Marysville, said he did not want to plow after the first of May, and was satisfied Mr. Osborne is right. The top soil should be kept loose. But deep-plowing, at the proper time when preparing the ground, is the great desideratum; by using the subsoil plow, much less water is required for irrigation. He cannot get along without irrigation for fruit or vegetables. His soil is a sandy loam, and water twenty feet below the surface. If water is within five or six feet of the surface, no need of irrigation. His soil contains no alkali, consequently no bad effects resulted from irrigating; though too much water might tend to make the fruit insipid. In reply to a question from the Chair, as to what kinds of fruit succeed with him? Mr. Beach said he had not had much success with apples; though he had found that mulching trees would prevent all sunblight which at first affected his trees.

Question—Why not grow the trees low down?

Mr. Beach—Too much trouble, as it would be inconvenient to cultivate among them. In three or four years trees are past all danger from sunblight.

Chairman—What about Mr. Flint's suggestion of heading low?

Mr. Beach—There is a limit to it; if trees are formed too low, they are in the way; the limbs two feet from the ground would give room. His apple orchard is on too sandy soil to succeed well. The climate is the best in the world for grapes, which grow very sweet. Among the varieties he raised, were Black Hamburg, Portugal, July, and Catawba; the latter even sold well for a table grape. Of figs he had some dozen foreign varieties; the white will stand three degrees more of cold than the purple; the lower the land and plentier the water the more liable to frost. He raised several varieties of white grapes.

W. H. Osborne of Los Angeles, said as he came from the "cow counties," away down south, of course they could not expect much from him.

He came to learn of others. Last year he carried back some good ideas, and some not so good. He had tried the castor-oil bean as a remedy for gophers, and found it of no value, notwithstanding the statements which have been made concerning it. [Perhaps the gophers in his locality are like those in the vicinity of Half-Moon Bay, where, as we were told, even strychnine has no effect on them?—Rep.] Referring to figs, Mr. Osborne considered them the fruit of all fruits. Last year he obtained one White Ischia fig, and now he had from it 300 trees growing finely. Would not prune while sap is ascending. This fig was larger than any others. Those exhibited in the Hall were not genuine. The frosts of last year caused no injury. He has another fig which bears three crops a year. Those who thought the grapes of Los Angeles not so sweet as others, should try some when fresh, and not judge of them after they have been packed in redwood sawdust for several weeks. He loved the Isabella, as it reminded him of his old home and early associations. The frost last winter, though more severe than previously known, injured nothing but young orange trees. Ice formed of the thickness of a sheet of paper, causing the Indians to exclaim, "mucho frio!" They had some 150,000 orange trees, and 200 lemon. About 1000 acres of grape-vines are planted in a year, averaging 1000 vines the acre. In another year, they would have in the county 3,750,000 vines. This is now their business. Formerly it was cattle; but the "cattle on a thousand hills" have disappeared, and people have turned their attention to the vine. They make some raisins. Allowing one gallon of wine for each vine, at \$1 a gallon, ten acres would produce \$10,000, and deducting \$2000 for expenses, would leave a net profit of \$8000. They had suitable land enough, if brought into cultivation, to produce yearly \$60,000,000 in wine. Their best grapes are raised on high, gravelly land, irrigated.

Mr. Beach said he imported the Catawba grape for wine, but many preferred it for dessert.

Mr. Osborne of Napa, said, last year his foreign grapes were killed by frost.

A. H. Myers of Alameda, said he thought there was no danger of over-planting fruit, though many people feared there was. Trees are continually being lost from various causes; many are killed by drought, &c. He said the number now planted cannot supply the market. We can also grow a great many varieties; we can grow all our almonds and raisins. There are ten large orchards in the State, and tenfold more cannot supply the demand for fruit. A great business could be made in dried fruit; he had dried peaches in the open air in three days. Then we may expect large accessions to our population, and we must grow fruit for those to come as well as for our present population. A person can eat more fruit here with impunity than elsewhere. We should endeavor to produce new varieties, which in a few years we could ship to the East, and undersell dealers there in their own markets. People should bear in mind that there can be no glut of fruit here.

Chairman—At the East, good fruit maintains a high price, though the production is great. Winter fruit, when imported here, becomes fall fruit. We can get varieties from the Southern States, to keep up our supply.

Judge Daniels said, we should endeavor to find out the best varieties of fruit for our climate. He had had ten years' experience in California; for the present should confine himself to the subject of managing trees. When trees are planted in the fall, he had found it best not to cut the top at the time of planting, but to cut in the spring. He would not cut or pinch in the summer, when the sap is in full flow—decidedly not. Those opposed to heading trees low, probably did not wish to prune or pick the fruit without climbing, or prevent weeds from growing, or protect the trees from sunblight. But different varieties may be treated differently. With apples, the Jennings and Alexander should be cut low, while the Bellflower and Esopus may grow more freely, as their limbs run horizontally. A low tree has a stiff stem, clean bark, and you can look over it better. The objection that you cannot plow under it has no weight, for there is no need to do so; it is not the place to plow close to the tree, where the roots are near the surface; the fine fibers which are the great supporters, are at a distance, and here trees should be irrigated, and not near the body of the tree.

Mr. Flint said that ashes applied to his trees saved them from the "curled leaf"; the ashes were spaded in round the trees. As an example of the evil of training trees high, he mentioned the case of an extensive orchard of imported trees, planted five years ago. The trees were trimmed high, and had as yet produced no fruit of consequence, the dry rot being an evil. This result is equivalent to an immense loss, for if the trees had been properly managed they should have borne fruit enough this year to realize \$80,000.

Mr. Osborne of Napa, had tried ashes, but could not perceive that they had any effect.

Mr. Beach, as an experiment applied a barrel of leached ashes to a single tree, and it grew a third larger than others in consequence.

The Chairman said there was much complaint in regard to peach trees being affected with the "curled leaf." He believed it was caused by cold winds.

Mr. Flint—It extends all over the Atlantic States and Europe, and the cause was generally considered to be unknown.

Geo. C. Yount Esq., of Napa, said, as a remedy, he had bored his trees and put in sulphur, with good effect.

Mr. Beach had this season visited Gen. Sutter's place, and also been on Bear River. He had found that where an orchard was so situated that it did not receive the southeast winds, the trees

were blighted. But there was nothing in these occurrences that need alarm any orchardist. We must expect some little drawbacks among our many advantages. On the 20th of January last the weather became quite warm; peach trees started, and blossomed two weeks earlier than usual; this was followed by cold winds, and he had no doubt was the cause of the blight or "curled leaf."

Capt. Aram of San José, said he had seen no blight on imported trees till this year, while California fruit had been affected every year. The varieties affected vary according to the seasons and locality. The Heath Cling failed in one locality and not in another. He agrees with other gentlemen as to the cause.

Mr. Yount, though an old resident, had not seen it till within a few years.

Judge Daniels said that Southern peaches start too early in the season, or before the atmosphere is prepared for them, when becoming chilled by the cold winds, the sap bursts out, parasites gather, and the fruit all falls off. In May the tree will come out fresh again. We must get trees that are accustomed to shorter seasons, which do not start so soon, and will do much better. He had seen the "curl" in this State for ten years; when he first came into Santa Clara Valley from Sutter's Fort, he saw it.

The Chairman explained that when he spoke of obtaining varieties from the Southern States, he referred to apples.

Judge Daniels (in reply to the statement that winter apples became fall apples here, and would not keep) said the Chairman was probably not aware that they had a two-year-old Horticultural Society in Santa Clara county, and at the monthly exhibitions had exhibited fruit every month in the year. They had the Pearmain in winter, and the Bellflower in winter. Fruit would keep as well here as elsewhere, if properly put into barrels and taken care of. Mr. Osborne of Napa, said some trees he imported from Boston had blighted, and he believed the cause to be, frost after warm weather.

Chairman—How about alkaline soil?

Mr. Flint—Alkali is necessary.

Judge Daniels—Although alkali is an important element, you can have "too much of a good thing." A child would not live on beefsteak. We must plow deep; we should not put peaches on such soil. There is much yet to learn. He had observed that the peach does not curl, if sheltered by the oak.

Mr. Osborne of Los Angeles, stated, in regard to alkali, that two years ago he purchased a small farm, being unacquainted with the nature of the soil. Not thinking of alkali, he put in a lot of fruit trees and roses; after which he learned that it was a strong alkali soil, and that his trees were probably lost. As a remedy he planted tobacco among the trees, which grew well, and he only lost about one-third of his cherry trees, no pear, apple, or quince, and the roses ran riot. He had not been troubled with the curled leaf, and observed that imported varieties had no curl. His locality had a southern exposure and gentle winds, being protected at the north and west. The curl seemed to be hereditary in California trees. He uses plenty of water.

Mr. Beach said, two of his trees by the side of a water ditch, were not affected by blight.

[If we are not mistaken, the above facts and other remarks were regarded by those present as showing pretty conclusively that water was a preventive of blight or curled leaf, and consequently trees irrigated freely would not be affected.]

Mr. Smith of Sacramento, was called for during the evening, but did not appear. As many were anxious to hear his views, the result of his extensive experience as a practical fruit grower, we have thought proper to insert here a brief report of what he would have said (provided he said anything) on the occasion, as follows:

A. P. Smith of Sacramento—Was decidedly in favor of deep plowing. In cultivating during the summer he was opposed to plowing, as he was satisfied from experience that only the top soil should be stirred; it was an injury to stir soil deep during dry weather. In regard to irrigation, he was satisfied of its utility, and that it was of great advantage in fruit growing, though of course fruit could be raised without it. But much care was requisite in regard to applying water at proper times, and there were many things to learn. When the peach has attained a small size, it remains comparatively stationary for a time, while the stone is forming, and the tree is apparently dormant. If water is applied at this time, it starts a growth of wood, and the peaches all drop off. But after the formation of the stone, when the peaches again commence to grow, the trees may be irrigated with advantage.

Chairman—Many important facts have been brought out this evening, which should be recorded. The raising of fruit, including grapes, being of much importance, we should have a horticultural publication.

Mr. Osborne of Los Angeles, stated that in his locality it had been in contemplation to establish a weekly paper, to be called the "Grape Growers' Guide," devoted to their peculiar pursuit, and to general agriculture.

O. C. Wheeler of Sacramento, said, in his opinion apples were good, and so were peaches. In regard to keeping fruit, he said we had apples all the year now. He would like to hear something in relation to dwarf pears; should they be grown with the stock below the ground? This is an important matter. Trees would perhaps grow large, but would they not lose the character of dwarf? He hoped gentlemen would experiment on this subject for a year,

and report the result. He said a design was on foot to start a monthly publication, devoted to Horticulture, Mechanics, etc., and if thirty men would advance \$100 each for advertising, a fund would be raised sufficient to establish it on a permanent basis.

Several gentlemen signified their willingness to subscribe; but some objected to do so unless the publication were in their own locality, and considerable discussion was had on the subject, a strictly horticultural production being mostly favored.

Mr. Osborne of Los Angeles, said he had not seen anything published in relation to their great staple. There were many points on which they desired information. If one man could raise grapes earlier than his neighbors, they wished to know the plan; also why one man could produce more wine than another. In regard to the importance of the vine product, he said they had a richer placer than the mines, though the land was only assessed at 12 1/2 cents the acre; but when properly brought into cultivation, it would yield \$60,000,000 annually.

In regard to the publication, Mr. Myers was not particular where it was published, or whether the editor knew very much. They wanted an opportunity for all to contribute, and give their own views and experience.

A motion was then made and carried, that when one hundred persons subscribe thirty dollars each, an editor should be selected and the publication commenced.

Judge Daniels said the subject of nomenclature of fruits was very important, and should be discussed. During the occurrence of the Annual Fairs there was not opportunity to give the subject proper attention, and some plan should be adopted to remedy the evil.

Chairman—We could procure from the East wax casts, properly colored, and name our fruit, though perhaps some difficulty might result in fruit changing its character here. The Society should have permanent headquarters, where all documents, etc., can be preserved.

Judge Daniels—A Committee on nomenclature should be composed of gentlemen located in various parts of the State. One cause of trouble was that many trees sold do not prove true to name. Nurserymen could not help it. Many causes have helped to produce confusion. On the first importation of trees across the Isthmus, the labels all rotted off, and the names had to be guessed at. The evil is spreading, and endeavors should be made to correct it immediately.

Mr. Osborne of Los Angeles, was in favor of a Committee. The many cases he had seen of the same variety of fruit under different names, proved the need of such a committee. In the Exhibition he found his old acquaintance the Roxbury Russet called by several names, and Duchesse d'Angouleme was called Dutch Pear.

Judge Daniels thought the number of the Committee should be one in every county, when a suitable person was found. A few of the Committee might be appointed now, and the balance at a subsequent time.

A motion to appoint a Committee on Nomenclature was then adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed on the Committee:

Judge Daniels, of San José, Chairman.
A. P. Smith, of Sacramento.
Geo. H. Beach, of Marysville.
Wm. H. Osborne, of Los Angeles.

The hour being late, the meeting then adjourned.

We have endeavored thus imperfectly to record the main facts brought out, and though in a crude state they are none the less important. Some gentlemen spoke in a low tone of voice, so that we were unable to catch their remarks, which may account for some omissions. P.

Business of New Orleans.

The business relations of Philadelphia with New Orleans, says the Philadelphia Shipping List, have been materially affected by the system of railroads through the central West. Merchandise which formerly came to us by way of New Orleans, now reaches us by this new course of transportation.

The annual statement of trade, published in the New Orleans Price Current, speaks of the comparative failure of the cane crop as the most marked feature of the year. The crop fell ten millions of dollars short of the previous year! On the other hand the cotton crop shows about fifteen millions excess. The total value of the products received from the interior was \$158,071,369. This is an increase over last year of nearly \$14,000,000; and in twelve years an increase of 250 per cent. The exports of produce and merchandise show an increase of nearly \$9,000,000 over last year.

Of cotton the total receipts at New Orleans for the year were one and a half million of bales, the average price being 12 1/2 cents per pound. Of this there were shipped to Great Britain 749,485 bales; to France, 258,163; to other parts of Europe, 286,069; and to United States ports, 223,204. The entire crop of the South is estimated to have been a little short of three millions of bales.

The sugar crop of 1856 is placed at 81,373,000 pounds, against 254,569,000 the previous year. This was the product of 931 sugar houses. It is estimated that the entire crop averaged 10 cents per pound, which brings the money amount to about one-half the previous year. The average price of molasses has been about 55 cents, against 30 cents last year, and 18 1/2 cents the year previous.

The exports of tobacco from New Orleans in 1856-57 were 50,181 hhds, against 59,074 the previous year. As a tobacco market the city does not appear to be advancing.

The exports of flour for the year were 904,910 bbls. This is an increase, but the exports of western meats have diminished. The exports of whiskey were 60,058 bbls—an increase over the previous year.

The shipping of New Orleans does not seem to be on the increase. The interior railroad progress is against it.

Shall California be Independent?

We copy the following article from the Boston Advertiser to show how rapidly our country is becoming free from her dependence upon Europe, and while Americans we rejoice at the prosperity of our country, we ask the people of California to make the application of the same policy to ourselves in California, and see our dependence upon other States.

California is rapidly taking the same position among the States of our Union that America is assuming among the nations of the world, as we can say with truth that she is making rapid strides as a State, in all that appertains to true independence, than any other State of confederacy, or any other section of country made, and if the people of our State would look to her true interests; if those who are in power and authority; if our State Legislature would regard the upbuilding of the State, and more over, foster, protect and encourage the identical interests of California; if they would act as they knew "what constitutes a State;" California would take a proud rank—the very position in a brief time.

We hope, however, that in the future legislation of California, and in her history, we do not have to record the rapid growth of banking capital and banking facilities, for with the most come the necessary bank explosions, ruin, &c., and these we shall never need. California holds within herself the pure metal basis upon which other States establish credit. Having the basis ourselves, we need no other issues than the gold itself, and we trust the day will be far distant before California legislation, the people of California, shall prefer a paper currency to that of the pure gold.

We have wealth enough in the resources of this State when wisely developed to supply a world with gold, grain, wine, wool, oil, fruits, and we trust we shall awake to these great sources, and so foster and encourage our mechanical interests that our own steamships shall be the carriers of our own produce. These interests duly regarded will make California as independent of other States as our country is of Europe, and in a much greater degree.

The article above alluded to is headed—

American Dependence on Europe.

Although the commercial intercourse between this country and Europe is likely to increase a long period to come, it will, doubtless, as a country grows older, and its resources become more developed, assume more and more of the character of reciprocity, until at length New York becomes as important commercially, in relation to the general business of the world, as London, and then the scale which has been against us incline the other way. Formerly we were dependent on Europe for almost all articles of manufactured goods. Of late years our native manufacturers are rapidly overtaking our wants. Of the gigantic enterprises in which our people have been engaged for the last ten years have been the use of European capital. But then we have immense liabilities to the capitalists of Europe, we are now borrowing comparatively little abroad, and with the rapid increase of American wealth, our accumulated capital is soon to be adequate to the enterprise of our own. We feel a sort of patriotic satisfaction in quoting such an article as the following from the *Common Enquirer*:

"The money market of the United States every year becoming more independent of that of Great Britain—and we now look to the West, much as to the East, for strong influences on our own. The prices of Consols and the quotations of American securities in London are matters of some interest in New York, but no real effect upon the domestic money market. The amount of American securities, negotiated in Europe within two or three years past, has been quite limited; and we have strong grounds for asserting that at no former period were American securities better held or more generally distributed in Europe than now. Without being forced upon the foreign market, they have been of late taken in moderate sums for permanent investments. We hear of no more 'two million loans' and 'three million loans' among the capitalists of Western Europe for American account. Loans and railroad loans are now taken mainly when offered, in the States where issued. The independence of the foreign market, of foreign prices, and of violent fluctuations and crises which is gradually becoming firmer, and if our merchants and importers are true to themselves and to the vast commercial interests of the country for a year or two longer, New York will give instead of receiving from—Lombard street & its own."

"The tables published will show the rapid growth of bank capital and banking facilities within the State during the past six years. We attribute the accumulation of capital largely to foreign sources; believing that the increased rate of interest legally chargeable in this State—seven per cent, instead of six—has been one of the many grounds for the increase of capital from abroad. The Banks of this State have loaned upon—

Bond and mortgage	\$2,000,000
Savings Bank do (New York city)	17,000,000
Trust Companies "	4,000,000
Life Insurance Comp's "	5,000,000
Fire Insurance Comp's "	8,000,000

A total of, \$41,000,000

"The bank capital since February, 1854, the State, has increased over 50 per cent, and the loans 33 per cent. One feature of the movement will, however, excite some remark, that during the same period the aggregate circulation of New York State has varied but little; and does not keep pace with the increasing business of the city and interior. There is no surer indication than these tables of the growing prosperity of the Empire State, and of the permanently profitable employment of capital within its borders."

As American capital accumulates, we shall be more and more independent of the old world for many articles we now largely import. Take, for example, it is almost a reproach to the country, that, abounding as we do in iron, and inexhaustible iron mines, and with abundance of coal for reducing the ores and manufacturing the iron, we have imported from abroad the greater portion of our iron rails. But if we consider the amount of capital that would have been required for the native manufacture, we

Miscellany.

"LIVE FOR SOMETHING."

Live for something; let thy purpose,
Be as broad as yonder sky;
Place the standard—mark the watchword,
Point the golden arrows high.
Daring souls have gone before thee,
Making smoother still the way;
Face the danger—meet the tempest,
Craven hearts alone delay.

Live for something; though the father
Gave thee not a grasping mind,
Fill the measure of thy talent,
Spurning not the task assigned.
They are worse than dead, who basely
Leave the field, as yet unwon;
Bend thy ear and nose thy spirit,
Though it be the signal gun.

Live for something; hold no treaty
With the demon of despair,
Keep thy forehead to the sunlight,
Thou shalt see "the promise" there.
Through the olden prophets struggled,
Through the flames that upward rolled,
Thus the great men of the present,
Have their glowing names enrolled.

Fear not; cowards may be near thee,
With their tongues to poison faith,
Lead no ear, but face thy duty,
Even unto chains and death.
Better far to die relying
On some truth the crowd hath spurned,
Than to live forever sighing
That no stone is left unturned.

Live for something; make thy mission
Worthy of a noble soul,
Stand not trembling lest the life-bark
Strike against the fatal shoal.
Spread the sail, and favoring breezes
Yet shall wait thee safely on
Till the "Islands of the Blessed"
Lift their green shores to the sun.

Live for something;—from the ages
Comes a deep, prophetic tone,
Speaking through time's mouldy caverns,
"Make the hidden thing thy own."
Grasp and give with hand unsparring,
For the future hath its store;
And the world, like hungry children,
Cries unceasing "Give me more!"

Live for something; though a Newton
Sent his great thoughts round the spheres;
Learned their secrets, found their motions,
Stored them up for future years.
Though with simple kite a Franklin
Drew the lightning to his side—
There are richer pearls ungathered,
Greater power yet unapplied.

Live for something; win a garland,
That shall stand the blasts of time—
Mid the shrieking forms around thee,
Fearless, tread thy path sublime;
Then, though but a seeming cypher
In the long Eternal sum,
Thou shalt sit beside the Father,
In the kingdom yet to come.

(A. F. K., in Village Record, Pa.)

The Quaker's Corn-crib.

A man had been in the habit of stealing corn of his neighbor, who was a Quaker. Every night he would go softly to the crib and fill his bag with ears which the good old Quaker's toll had placed there. Every morning the old gentleman observed a diminution of his corn pile. This was very annoying, and must be stopped—but how? Many a one would have said, "Take a gun, conceal yourself, wait till he comes, and then fire!" Others would have said, "Catch the villain and have him sent to jail!"

But the Quaker was not prepared to enter into any such measures. He wanted to punish the offender, and at the same time bring about his reformation if possible. So he fixed a sort of trap close to the hole through which the man would thrust his arm in getting the corn.

The wicked neighbor proceeded on his unholy errand at the hour of midnight, with bag in hand. Unexpectingly he thrust his hand in the crib to seize an ear, when lo! he found himself unable to withdraw it! In vain he tugged, and pulled, and sweated, and alternately cried and cursed. His hand was fast, and every effort to release it only made it more secure. After a time the tumult in his breast measurably subsided. He gave over his useless struggles, and began to look around him. All was silence and repose. Good men were sleeping comfortably in their beds, while he was compelled to keep a long and dreary watch through the remainder of that tedious night, his hand in constant pain from the pressure of the trap which held it. His tired limbs compelled to sustain his weary body, would have sunk beneath it, and his eyes would have closed in slumber, but no! there was no rest, no sleep for him. There he must stand and watch the progress of the night, and at once desire and dread the approach of morning. Morning came at last, and the Quaker looked out of the window, and found that he had at last "caught the man."

What was to be done? Some would say, "Go out and give him a good cow-hiding just as he stands, and then release him; that'll cure him!" But not so with the Quaker. Such a course would have sent the man away embittered and muttering curses of revenge. The good old man hurried on his clothes, and started at once to the relief and punishment of his prisoner.

"Good morning, friend," said he, as he came within speaking distance. "How does thee do?" The poor culprit made no answer, but burst into tears.

"O, be," said the Quaker, as he proceeded to release him. "I am sorry that thee has got thy hand fast. Thee put it in the wrong place, or it would not have been so."

The man looked crest-fallen, and begging for forgiveness, hastily turned to make his retreat.

"Stay," said the persecutor, for he could have received a blow with much better grace than the kind words that were falling from the Quaker's lips. "Stay, friend, thy bag is not filled. Thee needs corn or thee would not have taken so much pains to get it. Come, let us fill it," and the poor fellow was obliged to stand and hold the bag while the old man filled it, interspersing the exercise with the pleasant conversation imaginable, all of which were like daggers in the heart of his chagrined and mortified victim. The bag was filled and the string tied, and the sufferer hoped soon to be out of the presence of his persecutor. But again his purpose was thwarted.

"Stay," said the Quaker, as the man was about to hurry off, having once more uttered his apologies and thanks. "Stay, Ruth has breakfasted this; thee must not think of going without breakfast; come, Ruth is calling."

This was almost unendurable. This was heap-

ing coals with a vengeance. In vain the mortified neighbor begged to be excused. In vain he pleaded to be released from what would be to him a punishment ten times more severe than stripes and imprisonment. The Quaker was inexorable, and he was obliged to yield. Breakfast over, "Now," said the old farmer, as he helped the victim to shoulder the bag, "if thee needs any more corn, come in the day time and thee shall have it."

With what shame and remorse did that guilty man turn from the dwelling of the pious Quaker. Everybody is ready to say that he never again troubled the Quaker's corn-crib. I have something still better than that to tell you. He at once repented and reformed, and my informant tells me that he afterwards heard him relate, in an experience meeting, the substance of the story I have related, and he attributed his conversion, under God's blessing, to the course the Quaker had pursued, to arrest him in his downward course.

Reader, peruse the above a second time carefully, and reflect well upon the principles taught therein, and the first opportunity you have to put them in practice, try it, and be assured it will be found not only the sweetest revenge you ever enjoyed, but the most noble.

They Say.

WELL, what if they do? It may not be true. A great many false reports are circulated, and the reputation of a good man may be sadly sullied by a baseless rumor. Have you reason to believe that what they say concerning your brother is true? If not, why should you permit your name to be included among "they" who circulate a scandal?

They say—Who say? Is any person responsible for the assertion? Such phrases are frequently used to conceal the point of an enemy's point of view who thus strikes one whom he dares not openly assail. Are you helping the cowardly attack? If "they" means nobody, then regard the same as nothing.

They say—Why do they say so? Is any good purpose secured by the circulation of the report? Will it benefit the individual to have it known; or will any interest of society be promoted by whispering it about? If not, you had better apply time and speech to some more worthy purpose.

They say—To whom do they say it? To those who have no business in the affair? To those who cannot hold it or mend it, or prevent any unpleasant results? That shows a tattling, scandal-loving spirit that ought to be rebuked.

They say—Well, do they say it to him? Or, are they very careful to whisper it in places he cannot hear, and to persons who are known not to be his friends? Would they dare to say it to him as well as about him? No one has a right to say that concerning another, which he is not ready to speak in his own ear.

They say—Well, suppose it is true? Are you not sorry for it? Or, do you rejoice that a brother has been discovered erring? Oh, pity him that he has fallen into sin, and pray for him that he may be forgiven and restored.

If it should be true, don't put it abroad in his injury. It will not benefit you or him, nor society, to publish his faults. You are as liable to be slandered, or to err, as your brother; as ye would that he should defend or excuse, or forgive you, do you even so to him.

We find the above among a host of other excellent articles in the Petaluma Journal. There is a class of creatures in every community, that seem to live and thrive by going from city to city, and from town to town, and from family to family, and like parasitic plants live only by striving to draw life from others. We wish every slanderer and back-biter in the land would see how true a picture they find in the above.

We are pleased to see by the typographical appearance of Friend Weston's Journal, by his liberal advertising patronage, and the general lofty tone of his Journal, that the people of that county begin to appreciate that excellent paper. We look upon the "Sonoma County Journal" as one of the very best and most practically useful newspapers of our State, and we wish it the most triumphant success, for it deserves it; the whole reading matter is free from those trashy articles that too often appear in newspapers, making them unfit for the family circle.

How THE DEVIL LOST—The following is too good to be lost. We clip it from an exchange paper, and respectfully call the attention to it of certain persons who feel disposed to spread in the newspaper line:

A young man who ardently desired wealth, was visited by his Satanic Majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul for eternity, if he could be supplied on this earth with all the money he could use. The bargain was concluded: the devil was to supply the money and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more than the devil could furnish. Years passed away; the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated wildly; lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were always full. He turned politician, and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing his "pile" of gold. He became a "millionaire," and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went to St. Paul to live, and paid the usual rates of interest for all the money he could borrow; but though the devil made wry faces when he came to pay the bills, yet they were all paid. One expedient after another failed; the devil counted the time, only two years, that he must wait for the soul, and mocked the efforts of the despairing man. One more trial was resolved upon—the man started a newspaper! The devil growled at the bill at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and broke—"dead broke"—at the end of the year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved.

A shopkeeper of Vienna lately put up in his window a notice, declaring that "the proprietor of the establishment wished to enter into the marriage state with a well-conducted young woman or widow." "Since then," some of the local journals state, "it is quite inconceivable what a number of women of every age enter the shop to make purchases, but the would-be-Benedick has not yet made the choice."

Would it not be a good way to advertise in California? There are "lots of folks" that should be married, and probably many shopkeepers that would obtain customers and wives also.

NEURALGIC HEADACHE.—The application of towels, wrung out in hot water, to the forehead and temples, is represented to be an efficacious and speedy remedy for headaches arising from neuralgic affections.

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MILLS & DOLL,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES,
Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware,
&c., &c.,
Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre,
STOCKTON, Cal.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Air-Tight and other Stoves.
Roofing, Jobbing of every description done to order, in a manner that cannot fail to suit.
Wind Mills made to order, cheap.
Stockton, August, 1887. v8-7-3m

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL,
SKINS AND FURS.
OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S
Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.
AGENTS:
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 2d and M streets, Sacramento.
J. P. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. DEAN, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
PORTER & NICHOLS, Petaluma.
W. M. ARAM, San Jose.
L. C. KVERELL, Gilroy.
R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v8-14-3m

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BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
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PIANOS FOR SALE. v8-3-3m

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 170 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny).
By **JACOB SCHREIBER,**
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds,
Mattresses, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets,
Comforters, and everything in the
above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Polo and
Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and
retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny).
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed
with neatness and dispatch. v8-5

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware, Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Market,
San Francisco. v7-17

WOODWORTH & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
PIANO FORTES,
MELODEONS,
Music Stools and Piano Covers,
No. 18 Montgomery street
(Between Sutter and Post streets), San Francisco.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of
THE STODART PIANO FORTE
and
THE PRINCE MELODEON. v8-3-3m
C. MAIR. E. H. WINCHESTER.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Harness, Saddles, Brides,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE WARE, & C.,
No. 82 Battery Street,
Between Lomb and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to—Good assortment
Concord Stage Harness, Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best
quality, constantly on hand. v8-14-3m

J. T. PIDWELL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140 North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BEDDING, MATTRESSES, PALLIASSES,
Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, Etc., Etc.
"A. Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly
attended to. v8-10

FARMERS' ATTENTION!!
WEBSTER & WAITE,
Are Importers and Dealers in every description of
Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware,
Agricultural and Mining
IMPLEMENTS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware and Agricultural Emporium,
BRICK STORE,
Corner of Main and El Dorado streets,
STOCKTON.
N.B.—All goods sold at San Francisco prices. v8-7-3m

To Buyers of Family Groceries.
REYNOLDS & LAW
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the
public that they are now offering the largest
stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS,
OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at
prices which cannot fail to please. Every article
guaranteed as represented.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.
We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the
market price, for cash; or we will make advances to those
who may consign to us.
REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
San Francisco. v8-9

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are
manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE AND WHALE LINE.
v8-8-3m
TURBS & CO., 132 Front street.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural and Mining
TOOLS,
Grain Sacks, Ship Chandlery,
THRASHING, MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES,
And every article usually kept for the Farmer's or Miner's
use. v8-14
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v8-12

California Pickles.
IN reply to numerous inquiries as to the time my new
CALIFORNIA PICKLES would be in market, I
would say that by the first of August I shall be able to
supply all orders for the above article. I trust those who
have been obliged to make use of States' Pickles will give
preference to "home manufacture."—Drexel's en-
deavor to raise a sufficient supply the present season to
last through the year, and have them equal if not superior
to those imported.
A. D. BAKER,
California Pickle Warehouse,
Sacramento street, below Davis.
v8-3

shall see that if so many railroads are to be
built, large incorporations were unavoidable. It
has absorbed all the capital the country could
command on both sides of the Atlantic to build
our railroads; where, then, should the capital
have come from for so rapid a development of
our mines as would have been necessary to sup-
ply all the iron that has been used? But as the
country grows in wealth, accumulated capital
will be abundant, and we shall be able to avail
ourselves more fully of the rich natural resources
with which a kind Providence has blessed us.

Cotton Crop of United States.

The New York Shipping List has just pub-
lished its annual statement of the cotton crop of
the United States, in the usual full and compre-
hensive form showing the exports to foreign ports
from each of the Southern States, consumption,
stocks remaining on hand, table of comparative
growth for some twenty-five years back, a lengthy
review of the trade for the past year, &c.

The crop of the year ending September 1st is
ascertained to amount to 2,930,519 bales, against
3,527,845 last year, and 2,847,339 the year before.
The total foreign export is 2,252,657 bales, against
2,954,000 last year—a decrease of 701,949 bales.
Of the crop, 45,314 bales were Sea Islands, against
44,512 last year, and 40,841 the year before. The
consumption of the country north of Virginia is
shown to be 702,128 bales, in that State 18,541
and in the other Southern and Western States
119,248—making the entire consumption of the
country to September 1, 1887, say 840,000 bales,
against 788,000 last year.

The Cotton Trade.—Out of 900,000,000 pounds
of cotton imported into Great Britain last year,
no less than 700,000,000 pounds were from the
United States. A rise of one penny on the pound
in the price of cotton involves a national loss to
England of \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. The de-
pendence of England on the United States for
supply has increased from forty-five per cent of
their consumption in 1802, to eighty per cent at
the present time.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

MR. EDITOR: I planted a paper or Sorghum,
or Chinese Sugar-Cane Seed—which I obtained
from the Patent Office in Washington—about the
first of last May, on ten square rods of land, five
seeds to the hill, four feet apart each way. In
August the stalks were nine feet high, and about
one inch and a half in diameter. I gathered over
one hundred pounds of seed. A second crop, of
about twelve or fifteen stalks or suckers to the
hill came up, and by the first of October were
over seven feet high, and an inch in diameter,
and from them we gathered about two hundred
pounds of ripe seed. Another crop of suckers are
now growing, and nearly three feet high. The
cane was very heavy and full of rich, sweet sap.
They will sink in water.

I am satisfied that Sorghum will produce, in
this State, from 80 to 100 bushels of seeds to the
acre, and 12 or 15 tons of the best green fodder
in the world, for cows or horses. They are very
fond of it, and the seed is excellent food for fowls.
One pound of seed will plant an acre. The stalks
remain green all summer. The seed ripens be-
fore the stalk is fully ripe and fit to make sirup
or sugar. We made half a gallon of excellent
sirup, from a common tin boiler full of the stalks,
pounded with a mallet, for want of rollers and a
press, and they were not more than the stalks of
two or three hills.

I shall plant ten acres next spring, for my
dairy cows, and for making sirup. I think five
or six hundred gallons may be made from an
acre, and the pomace would be valuable for cows.
The farmers and dairymen of Sonoma county
would do well to plant a few acres and save their
cows fill their milk pails and purses, and stop
the exportation of gold to China for sugar, and
to Boston for sirup.

Respectfully, yours,

LA FAYETTE COLLINS.

Judge Collins left at this office, a sample of
sucker of his second growth of Sorghum, which
is over seven feet long, and fully ripe. Knowing
the Judge personally, we have full confidence in
his statements, and are therefore the more fully
convinced of the advantages possessed by the
Sugar-cane, for food for cattle and fowls.—[So-
nomo County Journal.]

The above communication is valuable to our
whole State. These are the facts most needed;
and we hope every cultivator will give facts to
the public, not only on this product, but all the
various products of our State.

The Sutter Title.

The following decision will be read with inter-
est, and will be admitted to be decided upon
equitable principles:

Judge Bolts recently delivered a written de-
cision in the case of D'hondt vs. Bougard; the
former claiming possession of certain property, as
holder of the Sutter title. The Judge goes into a
lengthened examination of the grant from Al-
varado to Sutter, of its description, locality, the
map, &c., and although there is a slight discrep-
ancy in the figures as to the southern boundary
line, comes to the conclusion that it is marked by
the most southerly line described on the map,
and includes Sacramento and about three miles
south of it. He argues as follows: Sutter, in his
petition to the Mexican Government, states that
he has established himself at New Helvetia, and
asks a grant for the same. On the margin, we
find the conventional figure of a fort and the
words "Estable de Nueva Helvetia" written un-
der it. The line of latitude designated as the
southern boundary in the 3d section of the grant
would exclude the fort or establishment of New
Helvetia, whilst the southern extremity of the
map marked "linders" includes it. Now, with
all these facts before us, shall we determine that
it was the intention of the grantor to fix, without
any apparent reason, as the southern boundary of
this grant, a line of latitude which would exclude
the well-known home of the petitioner; the
Judge thinks not, and decides in favor of the
most southerly line. Judgment is ordered for
the plaintiff.—[Sacramento Age.]

A PROPOS.—A friend called on us this week,
and speaking of the pleasures and amusements
of the day, and the results arising from their in-
dulgence and their abuse, informed us that he
had yet to drink the first glass of liquor, play
the first card, or game of billiards, or roll the
first ball on the ten-pin alley; that he had at-
tended but two concerts—and yet he is an old
49er. That he neither smokes, chews or
snufts, and never has been in a saddle in the
State, was never

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington St., San Francisco.

California Flour.

In 40, 50 or 51, the idea of ever starting flouring mills, upon anything like their present finished character, would have been looked upon as folly; but now those who design erecting mills do first "sit down and count the cost," and calculate too upon building only the very best kind. We could name many flouring mills over our State that in their style of construction their solidity, permanence in movement and perfection of machinery are not surpassed, if they are equaled in the old States. We could name mills that have cost as high as one, two and even three hundred thousand dollars, and the character of the flour has been such as to give them name, fame and success.

Among those early erected are the "Yount's Mill" at Yountville, Napa county, one of the best in the State; the "Lick's Mills," Santa Clara, the most costly and most superbly finished in the whole United States; the "Lambard Mills" at Sacramento. These mills are all built of stone and brick, and are superb buildings, in keeping with the machinery within, and the character of the flour made reflects credit upon the owners and our State, being of the very highest character.

There are other large and valuable mills in various parts of our State, where flour of very high character is made. The "Bay State Mills" at Sacramento; two mills at Marysville; two at San Jose; two at Stockton, and several in San Francisco are all now giving evidence of success. There is the first premium mill of this State at Union City; another premium mill at the Mission San José; and thus our State is being built up with our own manufactures of flour, made from the grain fields of California.

But we have to add one more extensive mill, just gone into operation; we mean the "Franklin Mill," at Stockton. We had occasion to visit this very large mill some two years ago, when it was doing a very large business; but now, having passed into new hands, it has been much improved, both in machinery and manner of working. This mill has adopted all the new improvements, so as to give the very highest name to the flour by justly deserving it. It went into working order last week, after a little delay to the machinery, and now turns out 125 barrels per day, working fifteen hours. It has four runs of stone for wheat, one for barley, and one for middlings. When working full days it can turn out 244 barrels per day. Ingham's smut mill is used here. Mr. Delaney, a very experienced miller, has charge of the mill, and Messrs. Hewlett & Collins, of Stockton, are the agents, and also the same agency in this city.

An invoice of the flour of the Franklin Mills, of 200 sacks, came to this city on Wednesday of this week, and was quickly sold at \$11, an advance over other brands. We were kindly favored by the proprietors with a sack of the flour for trial, and we hesitate not to say it will bear favorable comparison with the very best in our State.

These evidences of success in building up our State with our own products, we are proud to notice; and we have no doubt that the proprietors of the Franklin Mills will win all due honor and profit also; we most certainly wish them success.

To READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the admirable letter of "Edith Montessor," our mountain correspondent. Her letters will always be welcome, for they must exert a good influence in the family circle. We hope too that this letter will call out that response which it richly merits.

The poetry by A. F. K. will be found worthy perusal many times, as conveying a glorious lesson of duty: there is life music in it.

"They Say" is worth everybody's reading, for it conveys a moral.

The Report of the Fruit Growers Convention is worthy a careful reading, even though long, and the discussion is interesting and valuable for reference.

We call especial attention to the Napa County Fair, to be held at Napa next week. We have volunteered to publish their list of premiums, hoping thus to do our portion for their prosperity, and we hope they will have complete success.

Our advertising columns, embracing many new advertisements, should not be passed by.

We have many articles which we have deferred to make room for the Report of the Fruit Growers' Convention and the Napa Premium List, which we esteem valuable, but they shall appear. Lines from E. P. L. next week.

Manuscript copy from Antonius on file. Many letters from the East for next week. "Women, their social condition," by Edith Montessor, a noble letter, will appear next week.

Our correspondents are desired to bear in mind that letters for our journal should always be on hand the Monday previous to our issue, else they are laid over.

THE PEORIA FLOW.—The celebrated "Peoria Steel Plows," of which so many thousands have been sold, are offered by Messrs. Southworth & Co., who have imported them largely. Messrs. S. & Co. are among the old established and best known importers of Agricultural Tools, and are gentlemen to whom the farmers can send their orders with the assurance that they will be attended to, the same as if present themselves.

Theoretical Agriculture vs. Practical.

THE Chronicle of Wednesday last, in a homely upon *Theoretical Agriculture*, quotes an article from the FARMER, in which we spoke of planting Peach Orchards for firewood. That paper says, in criticising the article, that "a practical farmer would doubtless say that the trouble and expense necessary to rear a hedge fence of peach trees around a farm, could never be recompensed in their value for firewood." And again, in quoting another paragraph from the article relating to this theory, facetiously remarks, in conclusion: "Five years labor and toil over an acre of peach trees, would produce five hundred dollars; and further, that practical agriculture and theoretical agriculture are two very different things, as no doubt the editor of the FARMER will find if he ever concludes to try it."

Now, dear Chronicle, we are exceedingly obliged for all the practical information you will in the kindness of your heart impart to us. We know we have had but little experience, having only served twenty-five years in the business, and only raised and sold some few millions of trees and as many plants, but if our brother of the Chronicle wishes to teach us, we will go "over the bay" any time to work a few days with him at any branch he pleases, and the man that fails to do a good day's work, and do it well, shall foot the cost of the estates, etc., while the work goes on. But we really fear our neighbor does not understand the subject any better than some other folks, else he would bear in mind that the cost of planting the peach pit to make a hedge is merely nominal and the peach trees when planted by hundreds of acres, would yield a large income for fruit before they were used for firewood, in addition. We could say \$500 per acre, even only once in five years, would be a large income, when no cost except the rent of land, now valueless, is considered. The remarks of the Chronicle remind us of the editor which was proposed by a distinguished Nurseryman at the Pomological Convention, at Stockton, lately, and we think the Chronicle man will suit him exactly. The Nurseryman said "he did not care whether he knew much or not, so long as others could write for the paper;" and so we think of our brother of the Chronicle, on the idea of his teaching practical agriculture. Let him wait the seven years that we have proposed, and he (if he lives so long) will have to warm up his ideas upon Agriculture by the blaze of peach-tree firewood, before he can teach upon the subject.

The Importance of Lists of Passengers and of Checks and Drafts from Bankers.

In our last number we urged the necessity of having a correct list of passengers by each of the ocean steamers leaving this side, published immediately after the steamers had left, so that the public should be in possession of the list in case of any accident or the loss of the steamer; and we urged that if this was not voluntarily done, that our citizens should take measures to have legislative enactments, making it compulsory upon owners of all steamers to publish such lists, fixing a heavy penalty for neglecting so to do.

We would urge another and very important measure: that our next Legislature should pass a law, compelling all Banks and Exchange offices that deal in Exchanges, in case of the loss of any steamer East, like the case of the Central America, that they shall immediately publish for a sufficient length of time a full and complete list of all bills of exchange, drafts, accounts of remittances of specie, bullion, or other valuables, including packages, with a full specification of the names of the persons sending and to whom sent, the residences of parties to whom sent, and value of same; so that every opportunity shall be given to all parties or to surviving relatives to recover lost property; and we would further urge upon the necessity of having a law passed the coming session of our Legislature, by which all bankers and receivers of deposits, all savings banks, and like institutions, shall publish the names of all depositors who have moneys in said institutions uncalled for, after a given time, as is customary in the Eastern States; for every reflecting mind must be convinced that in California, were such an exhibit to be made even now, of moneys which have been deposited long since, there would be many thousands restored to the kindred and friends of those who have been suddenly lost at sea or on land, which would relieve many an aching heart.

We hope such a law will be passed the coming session of our Legislature, and we also hope the meeting of our citizens at Musical Hall, to-morrow evening, will not let this important subject pass without their notice and action.

New Paddle Wheel.

We have seen a drawing of a new Paddle Wheel for Steamships or Mill purposes, in which a principle is applied for the government of the paddles, which if successfully carried out cannot fail to be of great advantage in facilitating the operations of machinery, and increasing the speed of steamers. The inventor, Mr. Edward F. Adams, one of our own citizens, has made application for Letters Patent, and we trust his labor and ingenuity will meet its proper reward. We shall refer to this subject again.

VALUABLE STALLION.—Twenty-five thousand dollars is said to have been offered and refused at the Great Horse Fair at Elmira, Chemung county, N. York, for "Ethan Allen," a stallion, nine years old, and the pride of the field. The owner would not sell him at any price, as during the year he has netted him more than \$10,000, and made his mile in 2:31.

The Brannan Bank.

We have received a pamphlet setting forth the plan of this new Bank, which is announced as a bank of deposit for all who have money which they desire to place away for safe keeping where a small income and safety is more satisfactory than large interests and great risks. The pamphlet sets forth a large amount of real estate, valued at \$450,000, placed in the hands of trustees, especially to protect depositors. It is well known that this real estate is among the most conspicuous and valuable, and bringing in the best rent roll of any in California, and as such is beyond all question ample security for the amount of its cash value. We would do all we could to find and encourage Banks of safe deposit, but we greatly fear that from little beginnings we shall go on until Banks of issue are established, and then, with a paper currency, we shall be all adrift again for scenes like the memorable February of '53. As we said, we are in favor of places of safe deposit. We hope the proprietor of this new Bank will be glad to have his plan criticised closely, until it shall be beyond question safe, and then it will be all smooth sailing for the banker.

This new Bank is to be the personal property of Samuel Brannan, one of our wealthiest citizens; and when established, he will have it in his power to wield a mighty influence and accomplish great good; for by the aid of large deposits he can loan to our worthy business men and mechanics sums of money that will greatly aid them, and thus promote the general interest of the community; and from the small amount of interest paid depositors in this Bank, he will be enabled to make loans at such a rate as can be paid without ruin to borrowers.

As public journalists we shall not hesitate to speak our mind freely upon such institutions, however great may be their influence; and in order that this new Bank shall win favor and confidence, we take the liberty to make a suggestion, as we believe the public will require this explanation. We would suggest that a certificate from the Register of Deeds be made, specifying the appraised value of this property, and also that it is free of all incumbrances. Such a statement would do much to prove its value, and to give a public confidence to the scheme, without which, after the celebrated schemes of Wright's, Robinson's and Marriot's Banks, no other of like standing can be prominently successful.

As our object is, and ever has been, to labor for the interests of the agriculturists, mechanics, and all classes of working men, and they are the men that will be the depositors, we shall speak freely and fearlessly; and we feel confident these motives will be justly appreciated, for we have no doubt this statement can be most satisfactorily made, and that it was an omission only that it was not so made in the pamphlet. We now refer our readers to the advertisement of this Bank in another column.

Benicia Female Seminary.

THE Annual Exhibition of this distinguished Institute took place on Monday and Tuesday last, and was one of the most gratifying exhibitions ever held in California. Miss Atkins has nobly triumphed over every obstacle, and has now placed her College upon a permanent basis as the first in the State. We regret we could not be present and take notes for publication, but anticipate being able to lay before our readers a full description of the happy scene in future numbers, and to give some of the original pieces recited on this occasion.

The number of pupils present was eighty-five. Several who had been with the Institution from its commencement, we learn graduated with honor. Miss Emily A. Walsh, daughter of Capt. Walsh of Benicia, won distinguished honor. Several other young Ladies also distinguished themselves. The occasion was a source of pride to parents, and honor to the teacher and pupils, and will long be remembered.

More Giant Trees.

THE Big Tree Grove which we announced in our issue of the 18th September, has added to its celebrity another group, discovered by Mr. Galen Clark, who was with us when we measured the first group. The Mariposa Gazette tells us, that Mr. Clark, who resides at the South Fork, recently, while on a hunting expedition, discovered another group of these trees, eighty-six in number, situated about one mile south of these latter. He had no means of measuring them accurately, but estimates that there is one among the number which will exceed in size any of those previously discovered. According to his enumeration, there are now five hundred and sixty-three comprised in the three groves.

The Great Fish.

HAVING written considerable the present week upon the value of our Fisheries, it would be an omission on our part if we did not notice the Great Fish—a species of Bass, which was caught in a seine at Sausalito, last week. With one exception it is the largest ever caught on this coast. Its dimensions are as follows: weight 187 pounds, length 6 feet 2 inches, girth of the body 4 feet 2 inches, girth of the head 3 feet 4 inches, width of the tail 2 feet; color of the flesh reddish white. The fish was of fine form and the scales (some of which we have preserved) were nearly the size of a quarter of a dollar. It was caught by a man of the name of "Padre," and was exhibited and sold at the stall of Spence & Co., in the Washington Market.

"Dan," who is always famous in securing all the good things, purchased the head for a chowder, which was served up elegantly at his saloon.

Where can such a fish be caught except in California? The weather for the last week, has been unequalled.

Blooded Stock.

LINSLEY Brothers, West Meriden, Conn., and A. M. Tredwell, of Madison county, N. J., have just received from England one yearling Devon Bull, out of Playful (354), by Napoleon (259), for which they were offered before he left England, a larger price, by the best breeders there, than was ever paid for a Devon Bull in England. He was bred by Mr. John Quartly, of Holland.

They have the first prize Heifer at the Royal Agricultural Show at Salisbury, this year. She was bred by Jas. Quartly of Holland. Also one other very fine yearling Heifer, from the herd of Mr. Quartly.

They have four Heifers, the best that could be selected from the distinguished herd of Mr. George Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, and one yearling, from the herd of Mr. John Hulse. Also two yearling Heifers, from the herd of Mr. John Tanner-Davy of Rose Oak, South Molton, editor of the Devon Herd Book, England. And when shipped, they were pronounced by him ten of the best animals ever owned by any one party, either in Europe or America. See advertisement.

Home Manufactures.

"A new broom sweeps clean."

CALIFORNIANS should be proud of the new developments that are continually taking place in our State in regard to our own manufactures. We called at the Broom Manufacturing of Mr. J. A. Wolf, on the corner of Drum and Sacramento streets, the present week, and were really surprised to see the amount of Brooms daily made and sent from thence over our State, and elsewhere, and Brooms, too, far superior to any that can be imported. California Brooms are certainly far superior to any that are made in the Eastern States, for the reason that the corn is superior.

Mr. Wolf is now making from one hundred to one hundred and twenty dozen per week, and readily sells all he can make, and he can sell them to the merchants at better rates than they can import.

Mr. Wolf is in want of the Broom-Corn, and we call attention to his several advertisements which appear in our columns.

NEW CAVALRY CORPS.—A new Company to be called the Black Hussars, has been organized in this city, and a goodly list of members enrolled. At the meeting last evening, W. S. Alton, Esq., was elected Captain; J. M. Freeman, A. H. Houston, Geo. H. Nelson and N. P. Hutchings, Lieutenants; Dr. Carl Pretech, Surgeon; W. C. Mead, Orderly Sergeant. This corps will undoubtedly make the finest turn out of the military of our coast, probably eclipsing all the rest.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES.—Were we to chronicle all the murders and suicides that are heralded in the journals that come to us by exchanges, we should have no room for other matter. Most sad is it to know of the increase of such events, but such is the fact. The cause can no more be explained than why shipwrecks follow one after the other in quick succession, the same as the calamities of murders and suicides of which we have spoken. Who can explain the cause?

THE MINT.—The Mint in this city will be closed to-morrow, to prepare for the annual settlement. No gold will be received until due notice is officially given. We hope a more creditable report will be ready the next year, under Mr. Hempstead, than can possibly be rendered now, although there has never been a whisper of reproach touching this gentleman.

PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE STATE TREASURY.—At the close of business on Saturday last, the amount of cash on hand in the State Treasury, was \$142,971 36, apportioned as follows: Gen-Fund, \$121,010 28; School Fund, \$9,836 14; Hospital Fund, \$8,371 15; Military Fund, \$544 35; Library Fund, \$1 06; Estates, \$89 09; Hiram Smith, Jr., \$3,119 29.

PACIFIC OIL WORKS.—We call especial attention to this important home manufacture. Soon their influence will be felt in a wider sphere. The firm of Messrs. Stanford & Bro's. are largely engaged purifying oils of various kinds, and now supply them, of the best quality, at the very lowest rates. To their card we call the attention of patrons of home-manufacture.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!—We would call attention to the card of Wolf, Lusk & Co., the great strawberry growers, offering the strawberry vines for sale. From this garden, purchasers can rely upon getting the true kinds and at low rates. Orders can be supplied from our office.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE.—The Portsmouth (N. H.) Ballot says, that S. Ham, Esq., of that city, gives proof that this can be successfully grown in that region in the exhibition of a stalk ten feet and three inches in length, grown in his garden.

FOUNTAIN IN THE PLAZA.—A Fountain is about to be tried in the Plaza, if funds can be raised, and the beautiful piece of work and the basin used at the Mechanics' Fair will be the ornamental part of it. We hope it will be accomplished.

YANKEE GENIUS IN THE ASCENDANT.—Messrs. Hoe & Co., of New York, have received orders for six more of their mighty Printing Presses, for the prominent British journals. This is a preference given to American genius.

MAMMOTH POTATO.—A mammoth Sweet Potato weighing 154 pounds, was raised on Tyler's Ranch, at the Georgiana Slough, and shown at Sacramento.

THE ORANGE IMPROVED STUMP MACHINE. (PATENTED MARCH 6, 1855.)



WE present a cut of the New Improved Stump Machine, patented by W. W. WILLIS, Orange, Mass., which is attracting great attention in all places where new settlements are being made, and the cut will illustrate its action clearly. Its value will be seen at once. We have many notices, which can be seen by those who may wish to purchase Rights, which are now offered for California, Oregon, and all the Pacific Coast.

Machines can be had complete, by addressing Nourse, Mason & Co. Boston, or R. L. ALLEN, New York.

The Patent Right for this State can be secured on application at this office.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—BEARS, SNAKES, SEA LIONS, &c.—The Museum is really worthy the attention of all who feel an interest in the natural history of California; and there can be no doubt that Father Adams was sent to California by a kind Providence, on purpose to purpose to gather the wild beasts and beasts together; and although he got dreadfully whipped (as he says himself) by the coyote, yet he is in his element among these critters. We looked in last evening to see Wirsien tie up the snakes into hobbin and thus put them into his bosom. Really we prefer something less dangerous for a bosom companion. All who have not visited the museum should do so once for it is well worthy their attention.

MRS. JAMES STARK'S DEBUT.—A complimentary benefit has been tendered to Mrs. James Stark, previous to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Stark, who leave on the next steamer for the East. A committee of citizens were requested by Mr. Stark to make a selection of such pieces as they would desire to see personated; and from a list of over one hundred they have selected "Kiss Lear" and "Paint heart never won fair lady." The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Stark as artists is very great, both here and elsewhere. Mr. Stark's Richelieu, last and many others of the leading characters has won him a name that will be to him a passport everywhere as one of the very best actors of the present day. Mrs. Stark gives to her personations of character a truthfulness and charm that is rarely found among the artists of the present day. They have long been with us. They were the pioneer artists of the drama, and have always endeavored to give a high tone and character to the stage, and have won a host of friends by their ability and happy personal demeanor. We regret to lose them even for a time, but know they are to return to us to remain, and we hope to see them preside over the drama and give us that highest originally designed. We cannot doubt that the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Stark will give to the beneficiary a noble tribute of esteem.

SHIPWRECK IN THE DESERT.—Late correspondence from Constantinople, by the way of Europe, brings us the news of a melancholy and frightful event, which had for its theater, the burning sands of the desert, and which forms a sad counterpart to the wreck of the Central America. Nearly five hundred persons lost their lives in this terrible scene, when a whole caravan, lost in the vast solitudes of a desert, fell victims to slow and prolonged agony. The details of this terrible catastrophe have not yet been received. The Gazette Autrichienne says of it: The caravan, composed of five hundred persons and a thousand camels, which left Damas on June 29th for Bagdad, has perished. There remain only fifteen or twenty survivors. It appears that the caravan had lost its way. The Arabs pillaged the goods and merchandise, but reclamations have been made by the Governor of Damas in the name of the heirs of the perished. —[Bulletin.]

A CURE FOR DYSPESIA.—The Oxygenated Bitters have been fairly tested in some of the worst cases of Dyspepsia among our own citizens, and proved to be the best remedy ever discovered for the cure of this troublesome disease.

THE OVERLAND WAGONROAD.—At last no more, the overland wagonroad survey was progressing with very satisfactory results. On the 11th of August, Magraw's wagonroad party was 150 miles above Fort Kearny, on the Platte. Last, Besle's wagonroad expedition was at Albuquerque, on the 9th of August, en route for Fort Defiance. Col. Noble's wagonroad party reached Fort Randall, on the Missouri river, about 15th of August.—[Times.]

B. P. Ross, Esq.—This gentleman, whose name has become distinguished as the original of the celebrated Ross payment, leaves in the steamer on Thursday next. Mr. Ross has been in this country but a little time, yet he has accomplished much in the way of the "Pay," and more recently by introducing the article of granite into a more general and extensive use. The great enterprise and energy of this gentleman has been of great service to our State, and with his efforts, seconded by those of H. C. Cherry, Esq. and A. R. Baldwin, Esq., the California Granite Co. has been established. We wish him a pleasant trip and speedy return.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOULD & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 306 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogue sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-20 Em

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to leave the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse, 91 John street, New York. HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 Em

WIGS! WIGS! WIGS!!!—BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, airy and durable. Fitting to a champion—No turning up behind—No shrinking of the Head. Indeed this is the only establishment where these articles are properly understood and made. v8-13 ly 231 Broadway, New York.

A CARD.—We send out a parcel of bills in this issue, and trust every subscriber that receives a bill will bear in mind that for this bill he has received, and will receive, the full value; as the farmer pleads a cause identical with his own property. We trust a single call will be sufficient.

THOROUGH-BRED DEVON STOCK.

FOR SALE

"MONARCH"—by "Albert" (Imported), 5 months old, out of "Beaty 2d," \$150
"QUINDOR"—by "Comet" (Imported), 6 months old, out of "Nelly 1st," \$150
"ILLINOIS"—by "Comet" (Imported), 5 months old, out of "Nelly 2d," \$100
"ORPHEUS"—by "Comet" (Imported), 7 months old, out of "Beaty 1st," \$150
"CHANCE"—by "Beller," 1 year old, by "Comet," out of "Beaty 2d," \$150

LINSLEY BROS., West Meriden, Conn.

PREMIUM BROOM FACTORY.

JOHN A. WOLF, Manufacturer, And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CALIFORNIA BROOMS. Corner of Drumm and Sacramento streets.

Brooms of all qualities made to order and constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates, by JOHN A. WOLF. 16-3m

Broom-Corn Wanted.

A LARGE LOT OF BROOM-CORN will be purchased by the undersigned. Samples of the same can be forwarded by Express, to JOHN A. WOLF, Corner of Drumm and Sacramento streets. 16

PULU.

EX FANNY MAJOR.

DRY PULU, for sale in quantities to suit, by JACOB SCHREIBER, Rochester Bedding and Furniture store, No. 179 Jackson street, Opposite the International Hotel. 16-3m

New Winged Triangular Harrow.

The undersigned would invite the Farmers and Grain Growers of California to call and examine his newly invented WINGED TRIANGULAR HARROW. By the action of this implement a space of 12 feet of ground is finely pulverized and harrowed, and the work most satisfactorily done. No farmer can look upon the implement and not be satisfied of its value.

H. G. PRATT, Manufacturer 45 Washington st., between Davis and Drumm streets. 16-16m

Chile and Australian Seed Wheat.

ONE HUNDRED SACKS Australian Wheat; **FIVE HUNDRED SACKS** Red Chile Wheat; Selected for seed from the **PURISIMA RANCH** of D. W. CORRELY, Esq.

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by N. REYNOLDS & CO., Davis Street. San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1857. 1m

Union-City Flour.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by N. REYNOLDS & CO., San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1857. 1m Davis street.

SAMUEL BRANNAN'S BANK.

DEPOSITS SECURED BY

\$450,000

OR

PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE

IN TRUST

FOR THEIR REDEMPTION.

TRUSTEES:

VOLNEY E. HOWARD, SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, ELI COOK.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ESTABLISHED

in the city of San Francisco a BANK, under the above name, style, and title. The object is to furnish a safe place of deposit to all classes of the community, especially to FARMERS, MINERS and MECHANICS.

For the accomplishment of this object there has been conveyed to competent and reliable Trustees, PRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE, amounting to not less than Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Certificates of Deposit will be issued for any amount, from Five Dollars upwards, but no Certificate will be issued bearing interest for a less sum than One Hundred Dollars, nor for a shorter time than six months. The interest paid upon these Certificates will be at the rate of Three per cent per annum.

ALL MONIES LOANED will be upon First Class Securities, but borrowers will be required to pay all the expenses of searching titles, drawing mortgages and what papers the right reserved to the Bank to say who shall search the titles, draw the papers, and the manner in which they shall be drawn.

Gold Dust will be received and deposited at the United States Mint, or any Assay Office, for assay, and the deposit of the same charged the usual market rates for so doing.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange purchased and forwarded, charging usual commissions in such cases, but no Exchange will be forwarded without funds or ample satisfactory security in hand.

The Bank is situated in the CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, on the North-East Corner of Montgomery and CALIFORNIA STREETS, and will be open Daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted), from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. On every Saturday Evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, and on the Night previous to the sailing of the Steamers from 7 o'clock until 11 P. M.

SAMUEL BRANNAN. San Francisco, Oct. 30th, 1857. 2t

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

J. & W. GRUNOW & CO. New Haven, Conn. connecticut, invite attention to their superior

Achromatic Simple and Compound Microscopes.

These Instruments have obtained the commendation of the most eminent scientific men of America, and have received the premiums of the New York World's Fair of 1853, and of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society of 1855.

These Microscopes vary from forms of the greatest possible simplicity to those combining the most elaborate of modern improvements.

They call the particular attention of STUDENTS and TEACHERS to their EDUCATIONAL and STUDENTS' Microscopes; which are provided with object-glasses sufficient for all ordinary investigations, and of a quality never before sold by any American or foreign maker at prices so low.

PRICED CATALOGUES will be sent GRATIS upon application. J. & W. GRUNOW & CO. have also prepared, for distribution, an elaborate DISCOURTAGE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE which will be sent post-free upon receipt of 30c in postage stamps. "truly

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, near NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE an assortment of Trees and Plants which they have grown for the use of amateurs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and other modes, for success in growing.

They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among them will be found

Standard Apples of fine quality.

Standard Pears, Plums, and Cherries.

Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, on Plum stocks, and their own roots.

Dwarf Pears, of fine form, and ready for bearing.

Gooseberries and Currants, strong plants of the best sorts.

Raspberries, Fastid, Red Antwerp, Filbasket, and other kinds.

Strawberries, all of the best varieties.

Native Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy varieties.

Foreign Grapes: all the well-known sorts, with some new varieties of great excellence. These vines are propagated from vines that have borne abundantly for some years, and are known to be correct.

Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be sent out.

The Ornamental Department

Contains trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including

Box, Spruce, Norway, and SCANDINAVIAN MAPLE, Catalpa, Linden, Tulip Trees, Cypress, Larch, Willows, Ash, Apple, Oriental Plane, and all the best varieties of deciduous trees.

It also includes EVERGREENS of fine size for single planting, and of small sizes at low prices, from one foot upwards, for massing; among them are NORWAY SPRUCE, BALSAH FIR, AUSTRIAN PINE, HEMLOCK, WHITE PINE, SCOTCH FIR, and other varieties.

The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices, for massing, of which the RHODODENDRON CATAWBA, evergreen, can be particularly recommended for its fine evergreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness.

THE ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on their own roots, all the most rare varieties, and to those who purchase in quantity, will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

The Exotic Department

Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIA, grown as

bushy, rather than tall, slender plants; and also contains all the well-known varieties of exotic plants and many rare sorts introduced from Europe, annually. These are all carefully grown for those who desire plants of symmetry and beauty.

CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and trees will be delivered in New York, and thence shipped as directed. v8-16 if

Great Collection of Strawberry Plants.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform all Cultivators of the Strawberry throughout the State and Oregon, that they are now prepared to offer them a collection

of STRONG AND HEALTHY STRAWBERRY VINES, that are rooted and well adapted to our climate, and also have been fully tested as to their bearing qualities, by the splendid exhibitions of Fruit which they have exhibited throughout the season, in the markets of San Francisco. They now offer them to the public, with the assurance that they will not only prove equal to any plants offered, but superior, as their constant fine qualities have protected them, they having received the first premium at all the Exhibitions thus far the present year. The subscribers offer the following kinds the present season:

THE BRITISH QUEEN

This magnificent perennial bears a large laurel from all good judges of fruit, both as to its excellence of flavor, its remarkable size—often measuring five to six inches—and the abundant crop it yields, it has been generally adopted as one of the very best marketable fruits grown.

THE HONEY'S SEEDLING.

Whatever may be said of other varieties, this splendid fruit could be grown in every collection. It is large, beautiful and delicious, and always brings the highest prices in the market. With the Virginia Scarlet as an impregnator a crop can always be secured.

THE LONGWORTH PROLIFIC.

This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches, and none more beautiful can be found.

THE EARLY OR VIRGINIA SCARLET.

This is the earliest variety, a great bearer, and should be in every collection.

The subscribers, having a very large stock on hand, can furnish plants in large quantities for making plantations, and for market, and persons wishing orders from 10,000 to 25,000 plants will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

WOLF, LUSK & CO.,

STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS, Oakland.

N. B. Samples of the Plants can be seen at the office of the FARMER, where orders can be left. v8-16-3m

Ravenswood Fruit Garden

PLANTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Brickell's Orange Raspberry, \$30 per hundred, \$10 per hundred.

Col. Wilder Raspberry, do do do

Cushing Raspberry, do do do

Thunderer Raspberry, do do do

Linnæus Rhubarb, \$80 per thousand, \$3 per hundred.

Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or Thompson, \$15 per hundred.

Strawberries: Honey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large Early Scarlet, \$6 per thousand, \$1 per hundred.

Currants: Black Naples and Cherry, \$12 and \$15 per hundred.

ALL the above plants of best quality; we cultivate most of them for market.

THE BRICKELL'S ORANGE RASPBERRY: is unequalled in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vinous; and color beautiful bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardly less extensively planted.

The Cushing and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams, preserves, syrups, &c.

THE LINNÆUS RHUBARB is a new variety originated by Myatt of England, who also originated the Victoria, on which this is a great improvement in both flavor and productiveness.

It is a variety of deliciously aromatic and sprightly, and is entirely free from the toughness and stringiness which characterizes the Victoria, but when cooked becomes a fine uniform pulp, like the most tender apple. The plant is a very strong grower, more productive than the Victoria, and very hardy.

We cultivate most of the above Fruit for market, and selected them from our Fruit Gardens, as the choicest varieties known. Brickell's Orange Raspberry and Linnæus Rhubarb especially are of exceeding excellence.

Orders will be promptly attended to in the order in which they are received, and Plants packed in careful manner.

Terms cash. Bills payable on delivery of Plants to the agents, or order of the purchaser.

Our plants will be ready to ship any time between the first of November and first of April. Circulars with full description of varieties and testimonials can be had at the office of the California Farmer, San Francisco.

FREEMAN & KENDALL,

Ravenswood, L. I. near NEW YORK.

"We have visited Messrs. Freeman & Kendall's Fruit Gardens, from which they are now offering to sell Plants; and we can say their Plants are of very superior varieties and well grown, the Orange Raspberry and Linnæus Rhubarb particularly; we take pleasure in recommending them to the public."

CHARLES DOWNING, Newbury.

16-3m C. W. GRANT, Iowa Island, bet. Peckahill and Newb'y.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Mich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,

Produce and General Commission Merchants,

Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.

First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v8-4

R. H. BENNETT & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

STORE SHIP,

Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.

Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v8-2m

C. C. HUNTER,

Flour Merchant,

Corner of Front and Oregon streets, San Francisco.

G. P. LOCKS,

Produce Commission Merchant,

No. 6 Glass street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.

Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v8-7m

E. J. Loomis. J. D. Stewart. H. E. Harper.

LOOMIS, STEWART & HARPER,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale Dealers in

PRODUCE.

No. 3 Washington street, San Francisco;

No. 115 J street, Sacramento City.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny

Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice

Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Farmers in the Country are solicited to call on us, as we are now enabled to offer them great inducements, having a constant communication between both cities, and a house in each of them. v8-11

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line

TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

AT ASPINWALL,

For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

GOLDEN GATE,

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mail, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On THURSDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 6th,

At 9 A. M., punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminal, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be valid.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Monday, October 19th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P. M., Oct. 19th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BARCOCK, Agents,

Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v8-1

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR

MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour

" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;

" CONFIDENCE,

" WILSON, Capt. Hunt;

" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;

" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seely;

" URBIDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;

" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,

Colusa, and

Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., President. v8-1

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

From Corner of Broadway and Davis streets.

THE new and splendid Steamer CONTRA

COSTA, Capt. JOHN MISTRETT—built expressly

for this route, with every accommodation for the

convenience of passengers, and so arranged that horses and

carriages can drive on and off—now placed upon the route, and will run regularly as follows—

SAN FRANCISCO. OAKLAND. SAN ANTONIO.

At

Ladies' Department.

(For the California Farmer.)
Letter from our Mountain Correspondent.
To the Lady Correspondents of the California Farmer.
"Except ye become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of heaven."—(MATTHEW 18:3.)
"Little children love one another."—JOHN 13:35.

DEAR FRIENDS, as I trust we are such in thought and sentiment, if not by personal acquaintance, would it not be a pleasure to us all to meet, from time to time, in the Ladies Department of the FARMER, and have a social chat together, and of expressing not only our opinions on things in general, but of our regards for one another, that others may see and know that "blue stockings" are not the cold-hearted, envious creatures which many have supposed them to be; not knowing or perceiving the deep fountain of love welling up within us, prompting us to leave our "footprints on the sands of time," that those who come after may be enabled to choose the good, and shun the evil, of our experience. Nor would we object for gentlemen to look in upon us, who feel an interest and wish to see woman elevated to her true dignity, morally and intellectually, and should be happy to hear any suggestions they might be disposed to make. I will, therefore, introduce myself, hoping for a letter acquaintance with you all.

My age is thirty-six, and as I have been married for many years, and as my husband is very kind and remarkably healthy, I have no motive for concealing it, and I am rather rejoiced that otherwise to know that I have reached life's meridian, and hope to find its descent less rugged than its ascent has been to me. I was born in the State of Massachusetts, brought up in the State of New York, have spent several winters in the South (Louisiana), have lived seven years in Illinois, crossed the Plains in '52, and stopped here in Sierra county, where I have since resided most of the time. Thus isolated in a great measure from the social world, I have often thought what a pleasure it would be to commune with kindred minds, even through the medium of the pen, while circumstances prevent me from seeing and forming their personal acquaintance; and I have already addressed myself to "Alice," and several others, whom I have never seen, and find that this interchange of sentiment produces that union of spirit which makes us love each other, as much perhaps, as if we had spoken face to face; for thoughts may flow quite as gently and lovingly from the pen as from the lips. And now a word to each of you, whose writings have afforded me much pleasure, and food for profitable thought.

There is "Grace Greenwood," who visits us occasionally, all the way from Philadelphia; I have loved her for years—long may she wield her magic pen, for she writes as though she had received her instructions from the Goddess of Liberty herself.

And "Alice," whom every body must love who has read her "Sketches from Sierra Valley," which, like the cool mountain stream, refreshes the weary traveler on life's toilsome journey, and may it go on, wider and deeper as it flows onward, making the waste places glad, and

"Ope new fountains in the human heart," which have too long lain hidden beneath the shifting sands of time.

And "Bessie," too, whose writings find their way directly to the heart and make us love her, and feel that earth's sorrows are made lighter by the sympathetic touch of her graceful pen; long may she bless the world with her rich and varied productions.

And "Stella," did she really leave us when she wrote those beautiful lines "On leaving California," or was it only an anticipation? I hope the latter; or, if she has gone, she will not forget to drop into the Ladies' Department of the FARMER, and "strike her harp gently" for us there.

And the highly gifted "Serena," with her fine sensibilities and beautifully harmonious nature, whose prophetic eye looks beyond the present age, when man shall stand forth perfected, and Godlike, at the head of creation, having all the elements of matter in subjection to his all-powerful mind and will—may she live and labor for the good of humanity, and reap her reward of gratitude, not only from this age, but from ages yet unborn!

And "Florence Percy," with her sad strain, so like that of the turtle dove, sighing for "The Unattained," which many hearts have often deeply sighed for in vain, and, dying, found it blossomed only on the other shore, where its fragrance and beauties are there alone complete.

And "H. E. S.," a farmer's wife, with what good common sense she writes. I hope she will not keep herself "so much over the cooking stove" as to neglect to pay a visit now and then to her brother FARMER.

And there is "Lelia," the pet of the family (I suppose it is because she is the smallest), she comes and goes as she pleases, I guess, for I have not seen her in the Ladies' Department since I first called there last June. I hope, however, she will present herself soon, and make due apology for her long absence.

And I must say a word to our gentlemanly friend and advocate, who is styled the "Author of —," &c., whose faithful remarks on the education of women I wish many of our sex would attentively heed; for, no doubt, one of the reasons, if not the main one, why he and many others are "bachelors" is because they want in a companion, a congenial mind, as well as person. Oh, that woman would awake to her true dignity, and find that she should labor more in adorning the mind than the body; and that love and respect, to be

lasting, must have their chief attraction in the intellectual and moral faculties, and when united in the physical, it is "like a threefold cord, which is not easily broken."

And there is the facetious "Ben Bolt," who, like his namesake, wishes to have us think, that his "sweet Alice," is so like his prototype, that

"She weeps with delight when he gives her a smile,
And trembles with fear at his frown."
But I do not believe a syllable of it, or of his story about the "collapsing of the crinoline," for he owned he had to "give in" to Mrs. B.—to "deep plowing," as every sensible man should, when convinced that it is the best; but I really liked his just and pointed remarks about schools and school-houses, and hope he will give us more of his good, practical knowledge.

And now a word to the FARMER himself. I suppose you allow the ladies, in their department, to do and say pretty much as they please, but as you have necessarily to go through it whenever they are there, we hope you will not criticize or flatter us (we don't object to a little praise you know), but now and then give us a word of wholesome advice; which, I think, if generally adopted by gentlemen to ladies, would serve much to lessen their pride and vanity.

So, dear friends, I will bid you a kind adieu, feeling even now better acquainted than when I first sat down to address you. I believe I have spoken a word to all whom I know, or have noticed their names but, no doubt, there are many others, with whom I should like to become acquainted.

EDITH MONTROSS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, &c.

These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chas. H. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1841: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I had Faber's Polychrome Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outline as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1844, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a most extended notice that has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits! The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and of very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the name, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. K. Faber, C. W. Faber, &c., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polychrome Lead Pencils.

Every person who please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and, further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 123 William Street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
123 William Street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco, 121 m.

HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE: HAIR DYE!!
Bartchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World!
GRAY, RED, OR RUSSY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY TO a beautiful Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Bartchelor since 1853, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Profoundly against Dying the Hair and Winklers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.
WM. A. BARTCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.
Made, sold or applied (in 12 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of
WILLIAM A. BARTCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New York.

Premiums for New Subscribers.
We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits and Flowers, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER, or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1853 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Dowling's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year. Samples of the prizes can be seen at the State Fair at Stockton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACIFIC OIL

AND

CAMPBELL WORKS.

100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE.

For sale at
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front Street.

10,000 GALLONS CAMPHENE.

For sale at the old rates.
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front Street.

40,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL.

For sale at
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front Street.

10,000 GALLONS LARD OIL.

For sale at
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front Street.

3,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL.

For sale at
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front Street.

1,000 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL.

For sale at
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front Street.

Notice to Family Grocers.

WE would call particular attention to our stock of POLAR OIL, as being
Pure and Unadulterated.
Some 60,000 gallons of Coast Oil have arrived here within two months, and is now being sold by parties for Polar Oil. We warrant all our goods to be what we represent them to be. We have Coast Oil and can sell at corresponding low rates.
PACIFIC OIL and Campbells Works.
STANFORD BROTHERS,
46 Front Street, corner California.

PRATT'S AUTOMATON

APPLE SLICER.

PATENTED, NOVEMBER 11, 1856.

PERHAPS in no class of articles or utensils for family use has as manifest an improvement been attained as in machines for paring and slicing apples. Five years have hardly elapsed since a paring knife was the same as a paring machine for paring apples. Such has been its popularity that many hundred thousands have already been manufactured and sold. The introduction of the parer enables one person, or even a child, to accomplish as much labor as eight or ten persons could do by the old process of paring by hand.

The introduction of the Slicer proves equally advantageous, as by its use one person can slice in a much better manner eight or ten times as many apples as can possibly be done by hand in the same time. Such is the speed and rapidity with which it operates, that an apple sliced in twenty equal parts in about three seconds. The slicer has been made expressly to accompany the parer. It is strongly and handsomely constructed—solid at a low price, and, when once used, must prove to the parer a companion never more to be separated.

It is particularly adapted to those who prepare dried fruit for market, as the slices produced by this machine retain their flavor for a superior degree, and are dried in about half the time usually required.

For sale at all the principal Hardware and Agricultural Warehouses.
For further information apply to
A. M. COLLINS & CO.,
505 Minor Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, April 25th, 1857.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY!

THE constantly increasing demand upon us to execute commissions for the purchase of all kinds of articles, both for residents and non-residents of the city, has induced us to establish in connection with our newspaper enterprise, a PURCHASING BUREAU, under the immediate supervision of one of our firm, assisted by the most accomplished experts.

For supplying any Article in the World!

Particular attention will be paid to the selection, purchase and sale of thoroughbred Horses and Horse Carriages, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Carriages, Harness and Saddles, Time Watches, every description of Fire Arms, Sporting Arms, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Music and Musical Instruments, Yachts, Sail and Row Boats, Furniture, Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Clocks and Wall Papers, &c., &c. Agricultural Implements of the latest and most improved kinds: Seeds, Plants, Fruit, Forest and Shade Trees, and all kinds of Books treating on subjects of importance to the Farmer, Horticulturist and Florist.

State Rooms Engaged in advance, on Steamers and Packets to leave for Europe, California, the West Indies, or any part of the world. This will obviate the necessity to risk debts in inland towns, and places where no stranger agencies exist, of coming to New York two or three weeks in advance, as they are now frequently required to do—either to obtain passage or to secure eligible accommodations. In this department, we will be ready to secure Rooms at Hotels at favorable rates, so as to protect the stranger from imposition as well as inconvenience; and, in short, to perform any description of commission that would ordinarily require the presence of the party himself.

Gentlemen who may desire to form Libraries, or who may wish to procure the Choice Literature of the Day, can always rely upon our judgment and selection. Also, Blank Books and Stationery, and Book and News Paper, for Printers, Publishers, and all who require the same. We will procure the latest Fashions, styles, Combs, Perfumes and Fancy Articles, and we shall always be pleased to furnish everything connected with their wants.

In short, for any service which may be required, the public may rely upon having their orders filled at the cheapest rates that they could purchase for themselves. Apply to
GEO. WILKES & CO.,
N. B. Subscribers to "Porter's Spirit of the Times," a Sporting, Literary, Agricultural, and Family Weekly Newspaper, may be forwarded to the same direction.
Terms, \$3 a year.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered

Liver or Stomach.

Such as

Constipation,

Inward Piles,

Fellows on the Head,

Head, Acidity on the Stomach,

Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea for Food,

Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations,

Shaking or Fluttering at the Pit of the

Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Head,

Shaking, Fluttering at the Head, Choking

or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Head

of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and

Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration,

Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain

in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c.,

Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning

in the Flesh, Constant

Imaginations of Evil

and great Depression of

Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this

preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its

virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recom-

ended.

It is a new and untried article, but one that has stood the

test of a long and successful career. It is a preparation of

the most valuable and purest of the different kinds of

the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac

say of his Agents cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that

this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has ob-

tained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 10 ARCH STREET

Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PAIR & WHITE,
Washington Street, San Francisco,
Wholesale Agents for California.

7-10 ly

Fresh Garden Seeds.

HAVING widely extended facilities for obtaining

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all the

best and newest kinds, we shall have it in our

power to offer invoices of the different kinds, and only

the best, so that purchasers by wholesale or otherwise,

can secure of us at first prices, these quantities and vari-

eties not usually imported.

Orders sent us by Express, with remittances, will be

promptly attended to.

WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington Street, San Francisco.

7-15

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Poultry, peculiar to

California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient

Full description of this disease and directions for cure

accompanying each package.

WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington Street, San Francisco.

7-17

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;
Very Fine Old Cider Brandy—Apple Jack—
From New Jersey; and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;
1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey
and Gin.

Also, all the Choicest Brands of
Fine Old French Brandy;
Harmon and Nephew and Duff Gordon
OLD PALE SHERRY;

VERY OLD PORT WINE
IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of
N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED
CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;
And Sole Importers of
MAX SUTAIN & CO'S
Very Superior Cabinet Champagne

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
59 Front Street, bet. Sacramento and California Sts.,
San Francisco.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12-15¢ each a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant Street, near City Hall.

8-14 3m

Lyons & Co's Brewery,
106 Jessie Street.

THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "People's Premium" and as we feel that we have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade."

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open road, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYONS & CO., Empire Brewery,
106 Jessie Street, San Francisco.

8-1

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,
Importer and Dealer in
CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND
PURE VINEGAR.

No. 25 Commercial Street, one door below Front,
San Francisco.

7-2 3m

HOTELS, &c.

Union House. PROPRIETOR.
On Fifth Street, next building to the "Old Fremont" Hotel, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, MARIPOSA.

Has opened a Hotel under the above name and location. Accommodations for Families, Private Parlors and Rooms, a Good Table and Bed, and assiduous attention from the proprietor and staff connected with the house.

The Hotel is in a retired and pleasant place, free from the noise, confusion and dust of Main Street. Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to.

7-2 3m

Solano Hotel.
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages, Saloon, Naps and Societies leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.

P. B.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge.

7-13 3m

Hayward's Hotel.
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly furnish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in the country. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.

The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his house and style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. Those who feel confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and every other department subservient to the pleasure of his patrons.

A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasant

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS!!



JUST RECEIVED,
GENUINE PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS,
OF Nos. 3, 3½ and 5.

THE Plows are from the justly celebrated manufactory of Messrs. TOBEY & ANDERSON, Peoria, Illinois—the makers named are the ones who have given the reputation to what is known as the "Peoria Plow." Several hundred were sold by us last season, and they have given very general satisfaction when imitations have failed.

These Plows are so completely packed at the place of manufacture, that they can be shipped to Agricultural districts of California and Oregon, at a very small percentage on their cost.

Merchants and Farmers in Agricultural districts would do well to call upon us before making their purchase at this important article.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, October 1, 1857.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, Inventors and First Manufacturers of the "Peoria Premium Plow," say, to all whom it may concern, that Messrs. SOUTHWORTH & CO., of San Francisco, California, are the only parties whom we have ever supplied with our Plows, or who have received them for sale in California, and are the only parties to whom we are shipping the present season.

TOBEY & ANDERSON,
Peoria, Illinois, March 9, 1857.



IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED to be, by all who have tried it, the BEST TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ever presented to the California public.

In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its sanitary and extraordinary medicinal properties.

Medical Men and Men of Science
All pronounce it to be most healthful and invigorating; and whether it is used by adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial.

It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of
The juice of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots;
The spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits;
The bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charm the bee;
The opening leaves, the bark of the forest tree;
The bulbous root, on mountain's slope that's found;
The spreading vine, that grows in marshy ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE

Being so well known to this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and its Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

And all the Sirups, Cordials and Extracts now in use in this State, by

TURNER BROTHERS,
Market street, opposite R. C. Orphan Asylum,
San Francisco.

v8-14

J. L. POLKEMUS

DRUGGIST

190

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG GIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of the Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them with safety.

FOURTHLY.

We keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! (the same being attested by two or three good citizens.)

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit, we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Boddie's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Hudson's California Grown Mustard.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v8-12

J. L. POLKEMUS.

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds. All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had thirty years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON,
v8-7



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST

Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE
v8-7 3m

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS, ZINC, Lead, and other Metals

And all kinds of Castings

Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Bells, FORCE

LIFT PUMPS

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v8-103m

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

AGRICULTURAL.

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HOME MANUFACTURES.



D. C. MATTESON,
STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the various new implements which he takes pleasure in offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part of the following:

MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements never offered in any other implement, and, when on exhibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immediately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what should be done by such an implement. When seen it will be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.



This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying reputation the past year, the undersigned having been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture. The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.



This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvesters, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive their hearty approval.

D. C. M. desires, in offering the above implements, that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can show them implements that will give them complete satisfaction, his aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, attended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON
Stockton, August 20th 1857.

FIRST PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

TO THE FARMER

AND

Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any house in this State for manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to any extent in this line of business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural State; and at the same time that interest which is forever with all mankind—self. I have had twenty years' experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,

AND

MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

In the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agricultural improvement. I also

MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND

THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the wants of the country (which are different from most others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patronage from the farmer and all interested in this matter, and in the interest and development of the agricultural improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of

1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;

THE DEEP TILLER;

OR,

"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in this country. Also,

GANG PLOWS,

HARROWS,

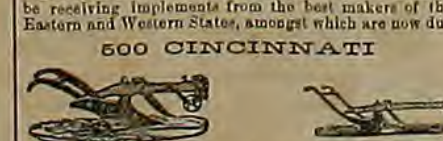
CULTIVATORS,

FANN MILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due

500 CINCINNATI



EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,

which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether higher than any others in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself, and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but simply facts as they are; and that your young State can, within itself, already provide the farmer with implements inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural implements and machines repaired on short notice, and in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

THOS. OGG SHAW,

33 Sacramento street, near Davis,

Shop corner Davis and Sacramento streets,

v8-7 6m

San Francisco.



GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER.
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.



VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

v8-4

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,



FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 133 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

Terms.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have circulation and notice as usual.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

(For the California Farmer.)

The Fish and Fisheries of the Pacific Coast.
Salmon Fishing of Eel River.

MESSES. EDITORS: I shall now resume my remarks upon the Fish and Fisheries of this coast, and in the present article, allude to Eel river, twelve miles south of Humboldt Bay. As I said in my last, the Salmon commence running in the latter part of September, and continue until the fall rains set in. With few exceptions the Salmon in this river are very large, and of heavy texture; not so full as Columbia or Sacramento river fish, but of fine flavor, as they are taken in tide water from the ocean. It is not unusual for Salmon to be caught on this river, weighing sixty to seventy pounds.

In 1854, Duncan & Co. packed 800 barrels, a large part of which was shipped to New York, and arrived there in good order. This company consists of three brothers, all coopers, and make their own packages, containing from 100 to 200 pounds, on their own place; which gives them a great advantage over others in their business. In the months of September and October of this season, there will be packed at least 2,000 barrels, by Duncan & Co., Gillman, and others, and from 15 to 25 tons of smoked fish; one-third of these will be sold in the Northern Mines, by way of Eureka; the balance will be forwarded to this market, where they meet with ready sale at ten and twelve dollars the barrel.

Here is a river not thirty miles in length, that would alone furnish enough Salmon in two months of the year, for all that is required for the consumption of this State. To show how plentiful they are, a seine sixty fathoms long, four-inch mesh, made of shoe-thread, and well managed, will take in season from twenty to sixty barrels at one haul.

How little is known of our resources, and how little protection of the law is placed upon the immense treasure that lies in the waters of this State? A few years will develop this great branch of labor, and must bring ample reward to those engaged in the business. There is no doubt this little stream, Eel river, will, in the coming three years, send to this market annually, five thousand barrels of Salmon.

To the credit of those engaged in this branch of business, I would mention among others, at Sacramento city, G. Cooper, and W. Frisby; at Cache Creek, J. Griffin, and Craib & Co. My next will be upon the rivers of Oregon.

Yours, PETER SMITH.

Grass for Dry Land.

November 1st, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: Can any of your experienced correspondents inform me what description of grass is best adapted to grass down some rather dry land, which I suspect will no longer pay for cultivating. The soil is good strong black loam, but too dry for Alfalfa to get root deep enough to resist the first summer's drought—at least, that is my opinion. Any information upon this subject that you can elicit will much interest many of your readers, as well as

Yours truly, SAN LEANDRO.

We give the above letter from our friend "San Leandro," and as we can guess from whence it came, we can say we know the soil, but must differ from our friend in the belief that it is "too dry for the Alfalfa to get root deep enough to resist the first summer's drought." Your soil is excellent, and all it wants is the subsoil plow. The land has been neglected, and it must be renovated. Put in the subsoil plow this year, after the rains and leave it one year in fallow; then plow again and again; then try the Alfalfa, and if it is not dry deeper down than seventeen feet, the Alfalfa will find water.

There are other varieties of grass we can recommend, such as the Red Clover, Herdgrass, or Millet, but we know of no grass that can resist the drought so well as the Alfalfa, for that is peculiarly fitted for a dry country, and deep cultivation.

If our friend only wishes a small grass plot round his homestead, we recommend trench spading as the only way to restore the soil, and then Herdgrass or white English Clover will form a good lawn.

We shall be glad to have the views of all upon such subjects, in answer to our friend, also.

The electric light is four times less brilliant than the direct light of the sun.

Signs of Spring.

The following brief yet truthful and beautiful thoughts we found appended in a postscript to one of our business letters. As it is said, "good thoughts cannot die," we thought—and we know it was a good thought—that we would take a liberty with our friend's letter, and give these thoughts wings, believing our readers will thank us for publishing them, and we hope our correspondent will write us often and fully. We feel that one that yields a pen so well should never permit it to remain idle; therefore we may expect more from the same source:

"Spring, in its incipient stages, begins to be apparent on our hill-sides and slopes. Those interested in the examination and notice of the primary stages of vegetable growth, can here luxuriate in the wide and wild field of nature. The numberless variety of indigenous flowers starting into life and seeking light that they may live, can hardly fail to attract the attention of even the most stoically indifferent. It must, indeed, be a state of mind enshrouded in willful and designing depravity, that can look abroad at this season and remain insensible to the charms of nature, as she extends her animating counsel to man, inviting him to life and action. The field of nature is the great school of art. The wild warblings of the feathered songsters in their charming confusion, sing long and loud in obedience to the instincts of their nature—for, it is spring time. Their lesson to man is one of cheerfulness, music, and brotherly fellowship. These clarion notes, like an opening flower under a clear and serene sky, invites the mind to ponder over the phenomenon of material being." G.

Late Importations.

The following stock were selected and shipped from England, by Messrs. Betts & Co., August 12th, in a steamer, and were expected to arrive at Montreal, Canada East, on the 26th of August:

Thorough-bred Stallion, for Quincy A. Adams, Esq., Boston; Thorough-bred Brood Mare, do. do.; Short Horned Bull, for R. H. Dulany, Esq., Virginia; two Short Horned Heifers, do. do.; South Down Buck, from Jonas Webb, for R. H. Dulany, do. do.; ten Devons for R. Linsley, Esq., New York City; two Shropshire Bucks, for Captain Fullerton, Boston; one Short Horned Heifer, do. do.; three Pigs from Prize Stock, for C. B. Haines, Esq., New Jersey.

"Mango," a thorough-bred Stallion, color brown, 16 hands or more high: Mango was sold in 1852, to the King of Belgium, for twenty thousand dollars. Mango was winner of the St. Ledger and many other races; he is sire of Emilius, who is the sire of upwards of 520 winners; also, sire of "Negretta," the best horse ever bred in Belgium.

Mr. Betts' Second Importation of Stock (consisting in part of the following), will arrive in America from England in September or October: Cleveland Blood Mare, for R. H. Dulany, Virginia.

Thorough-bred Stallion for Col. Ware, Virginia. Six Shetland Ponies for Col. F. Hampton, South Carolina.

Cleveland or Coach Stallion, 6 years old, rich bay, with black legs, great bone and superior action, stands 16 hands 1 inch high; has been exhibited five times and received five prizes.

"Bob Major," thorough-bred Stallion, color brown, 15 hands high, 6 years old, bred by Sir Joseph Hawley, by old England, out of Vibration.

"Queen of Egypt," Brood Mare, stunted to Autocrat.

"Blanca," Brood Mare, bred by Lord Eglington, by Touchstone, out of Queen Bess, sister to Beeswing; stunted to Autocrat.

"Rosina," Brood Mare, by the Emperor, out of Phingari, stunted to Teddington.

"Burlington," one year old, by Kingston, out of Rosina.

"Fyfield," one year old, by Teddington, dam by Voltaire, out of dam of Collingwood and Glacis.

"Victor," by Pottinger, out of Eastern Lass.

"Bay Mare," by Sir Talton Sykes, out of Mominia, by Sultan; stunted to Teddington.

One or two colts are expected by the Flying Dutchman.

Teddington served last year a limited number of mares (20), at \$150 each.

Autocrat, we believe, served a limited number of mares at \$150 each.

Among the stock lately imported by Mr. Betts, are two of the most beautiful South Down Yearling Bucks we ever saw. The price of one of them is \$1100. Mr. B., also brought over a Brahmin Bull for Col. Hampton, of South Carolina, which will be a great novelty in that State. [N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

LEATHER SCRAP.—The manufactures of leather, boots, shoes, harness, whips and portmanteaus, afford a good deal of waste material that might be turned to good account in the village gardens. The shoemaker almost always has a pile of leather scraps in front of his shop door. Sometimes they lie several feet in thickness in the street. These wastes are among the most valuable fertilizers for grapes and for all fruit trees. In some parts of England these wastes sell as high as four cents a pound.

TO PREVENT BORERS FROM INJURING APPLE AND PEACH TREES.—Take a strip of "tea lead" (such as found in tea chests,) two or four inches wide, and wrap it very loosely about the tree, putting a part of it a little below the surface of the ground, where the borer usually makes his incision. I have found this lead covering to be a complete protection against the pest of many of our fruit trees. [Worcester Spy.]



SOUTH DOWN RAM "FRANK,"
IMPORTED AND OWNED BY J. C. TAYLOR, HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY.

We would call attention to the cut of the imported Southdown Ram, in our present number. Mr. Taylor's sheep are all from importations from Jonas Webb, of England—(decidedly the most celebrated Southdown breeder of any country). At Col. Morris' sale in June last, at Mount Fordham, N. Y., Mr. Taylor was one of the largest purchasers, procuring more than one-fourth of his Ewe flock, and these were selected by Mr. T. especially for their breeding qualities. Since this sale he has imported one Ram, Frank (drawing of which we give above), and four Ewes, which Ram and part of the Ewes were seen by the associate Editor, at the New Jersey State Fair, last September, and were pronounced superior to any on the ground. Mr. Taylor exhibited also at the Fair his one-year old Ram, Master Fordham; he was got by the noted Young Short, owned by Col. Morris, which was sold at his sale, at five years old, for \$500. He was far superior to anything of his age, at the Fair, weighing at eighteen months old, 243 pounds. His portrait will be shown in a future number.

Mr. Taylor has about 100 head of Southdown Sheep. He has several young Lambs, which will be ready for the California market next season, and we have made arrangements to receive orders, at our office, here. His advertisement will appear hereafter. The Southdowns are the best mutton sheep for California.

Sluice Mining.

The following article in relation to sluice mining we find in the Alta, translated from the Echo du Pacifique:

It is necessary, in the beginning, to remark that mercury does not attract gold as the magnet does iron, but merely attaches itself to the more precious metal when the two come in contact. It follows from this principle that all gold mining, wherein mercury is used, is defective, if its purpose and result be not to throw the two metals into contact. This brings me naturally to the system used by myself.

The principal use of mercury is in sluice mining. The sluice is a long trough, or series of troughs, through which a stream of water runs, washing the auriferous earth thrown in with a shovel. The clay, mold, and other soluble matter, are taken up by the water; the gravel and stones are carried down by a swift current, and the miner's task is to keep the gold from going with them. The sluice or trough has a flat bottom, usually from twelve to sixteen inches wide. About twenty feet from the head of the sluice, and thence downward, I nail on the bottom little wooden strips or cleets, an inch high and ten inches long, so that they reach from one side about two-thirds across the sluice, their direction being obliquely down stream, forming angles of 120 and 60 degrees, above and below, with the sides which they touch. These cleets are fixed alternately, first upon one side and then upon the other; the lower point of one being opposite to the beginning of another. The whole forms a zig-zag course through the lower part of the sluice.

Gold weighs nineteen times more than water, bulk for bulk, and therefore the particles move slowly in the sluices, and usually on the bottom, so that in my sluice they follow the zig-zag course of the cleets, while the dirt and much of the gravel flies over them. At the head of the sluice I have quicksilver in a little vessel with a hole in it, so that the liquid metal escapes continually, drop by drop, into the trough below. The mercury having a specific gravity fourteen times greater than that of water, cannot jump over the cleets, but must follow their zig-zag course, coming directly into the path of the gold, almost every particle of which must be overtaken by the more rapidly moving globules of the quicksilver; and thus an amalgamation takes place, in many cases, between the two metals before reaching the reservoirs for mercury in the lower sluice-boxes, to which many miners entrust the entire business of catching the gold.

Without pretending to criticize systems which differ from mine, I shall remark that one common error in the making of sluices seems to be in the multitude of riffles, (cleets nailed at right angles across the sluice-box,) serving to imprison the mercury, which is thus deprived of its best means of action; many of the particles of gold being carried over by the current of the water.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The amount of treasure shipped by the steamer Golden Gate, yesterday, was \$2,147,274 58.

Superior Potatoes.

The potato, we fear, is not valued as it should be, according to its intrinsic merits, and the great masses of the people seem to think that one kind of potatoes is as good as another, and it matters not what is their size, shape, or color, so long as it is but a potato.

This is a very great error, and one that should be exploded. There is as much difference between the different kinds of potatoes, now in use, as there is choice in the parts of the ox slaughtered for meat; and if certain parts of the animal are better and more nutritious than others, and for these reasons are selected, why not be careful in selecting the chief vegetable for the table, and one which adds so materially to the enjoyment of the main dish; we might add, the same care should be had in selecting all vegetables.

We are led to these remarks from having enjoyed the eating of a few good potatoes; and, in the hope to awaken a better attention to the subject, mention them.

Visiting some of the new home spots in the suburbs of our city, we looked into the garden of B. Richardson, Esq., situated near the corner of Howard and Fifth street, and found, among a considerable variety of fruit trees, ornamental flowers and vegetables, a patch of English ash-leaved kidney potatoes, the seed of which was brought from England, the last year. There were two varieties of the kidney, and one of the lady-finger, the white ash-leaved and the red; this last, however, has changed its form, from its original, by hybridization, or rather this specimen had.

The lady-finger rarely was true.

We noticed carefully that the soil in which these potatoes grew, was principally the sand, usual to the hills back of the city. The appearance of the potatoes was No. 1, clean, fair, smooth skin, and good size for family use. We were told by Mr. Richardson that they were grown without care almost. Having been furnished with samples of each, we had them tried; all were excellent, but the white ash-leaved kidney most superior, and we found it a potato worthy of cultivation, as a potato for family use. Those who desire to grow potatoes for large crops, to sell as a money-making business, other varieties would yield more, and pay better; but the potato for eating, this is one of the best. We tried them all, both baked and boiled (or rather steamed as they should be), in both ways found them excellent. They were white as flour, mealy, pure in taste, and full of that sweet substance—the starch of the potato—its nutritious property, which, like the farina of grain, constitutes its chief nourishing property.

All the varieties we have spoken of are worthy of cultivation, and we have seen them occasionally in our market, especially the first, but none so true, this seed coming directly from England. Some of this variety of potatoes were shown at the Mechanic's Fair, but without name of exhibitor. We gave samples of these potatoes to a lady house-keeper well qualified to judge their quality, and the report was A No. 1.

The white ash-leaved kidney is the variety we particularly recommend; and we find upon a reference to that standard work, "London's Encyclopedia of Gardening," that this variety stands number one on the list of early potatoes—we quote the very words: "The ash-leaved kidney, one of the best for forcing, as well as for the first crop in the open air." Here we have standard authority in support of what we can say in favor of this variety.

As it is of great importance to cultivate only the very best of everything in California, on account of the price of labor, we shall endeavor to keep our readers advised on these subjects; and as the potato is so important in the cause of health and domestic comfort, we shall look to it. We have more to say hereafter, and hope this variety will be carefully tested.

We noticed at the garden of Mr. Richardson

some of the most remarkable specimens of the white parsnip we have seen in California. We weighed two; one of ten pounds and the other nine and a half. These, two, were grown in the sand of our hills.

Mr. R. has a most excellent spot for raising vegetables and fruit. His health being very poor, he intends leaving for the Islands soon, and he desires to find a good faithful man to whom he can liberally rent his garden and house for a year or two. Here is a chance for an industrious man. None need apply that are not strictly temperate and industrious.

We are glad to know that Mr. Richardson has raised a few more of the potatoes than for his own use, and has consented to part with them. He can be found at the office of Mr. Nightingale, foot of Market street wharf.

We make a few extracts from the business letter of one of our correspondents, from El Dorado Co., which, being of practical value to our readers, we publish, hoping to elicit more from the same source, as well as from others:

Speaking of melon seeds, he says, "I presume we shall want a few melon seeds. My partner bought three of the largest melons at the Fair, and got the seed; but we shall want more. I would prefer them from two to four years old, if they have been carefully kept. I am satisfied that old melon seeds are the best. Not only do they produce more fruit, but larger; and if the vines are cut off after the first crop, a second, and even a third crop will come."

Remarking upon the sugar-cane, the writer states, "I think the China sugar-cane will do well here. We had about two hundred hills this year. It grew about ten feet high, with from eight to forty stalks in a hill, three feet apart. We let it stand until the fodder was dry and the seed entirely ripe; and after cutting it, young shoots are starting from the stumps again."

Of sweet potatoes, he remarks, "It has been said that sweet potatoes would not do in this section; but we have proved to the contrary, by raising some as fine as I ever saw. I believe, however, that they are not so sweet as those in the valleys."

The finale of his letter is another successful result of sub-soiling the land, and we could add, with truth, of reading the FARMER, for, by this means, the subject of sub-soiling land, in California, has been brought about.

"Before closing this letter, Messrs. Editors, I must say that I have outdone all my neighbors in farming, this year, although the land which I cultivate is not located so favorably as most of theirs. Whether this is caused by using the sub-soil plow and reading the FARMER, I leave for others to judge; I am satisfied on that point.

With many thanks for forwarding missing numbers of the FARMER, I am yours, respectfully."

THE BEST FORM OF IRON TO RESIST INTERNAL PRESSURE.—Professor Fairbairn, of England, expresses it as his opinion that the cylindrical or spherical is the most eligible and the strongest form in which iron plates will resist internal pressure. The deduction for loss of strength, on account of riveted joints and the position of the plates is about 30 per cent for the double-riveted joints, and 44 per cent for the single ones, the strengths—calling the plates 100—being in the ratio of 100, 70 and 57. The Professor found that 34,000 pounds to the square inch was the ultimate strength of boilers having their joints crossed and soundly riveted. Flat surfaces, frequently essential, are not so objectionable with respect to strength as they appear to be at first sight, and when properly stayed, are the strongest part of the construction. There is found to be a strong analogy as respects the strength of the stays when screwed into the plates, whether of copper or iron; and riveting adds nearly 14 per cent to the strength which the simple screw affords.

MAMMOTH TOMATOES.—Mr. Silas Cummins, of East Bradford township, Pennsylvania, has left with us a cluster of five tomatoes, weighing five pounds. They grew upon a vine only two feet high, and bore but seven tomatoes altogether; one of the seven weighed 24 pounds and another 2 pounds. The whole weighed nine pounds and a half. Such perfect and mammoth productions of a single vine are rare. The season is prolific in tomatoes. Our market is abundantly supplied. [Exchange.]

It has been stated by Prof. Mapes that 90,000 baskets of strawberries were brought over the Jersey City ferry in a single day, during the late season. One firm in New York will sell, this summer, \$80,000 to \$100,000 worth of blackberries. The trade in small fruits is immense, and deserves to be more fully noted.

SORGO MOLASSES.—Twenty-five barrels of molasses made from the Sorgho or Chinese Sugar-Cane was sold on change, yesterday morning, at fifty cents per gallon. It was shipped from below, and is represented as an excellent article. [Missouri Democrat.]

MAKING WOOD FIRE-PROOF.—Professor Rochelder, of Prague, has just discovered a new anti-phlogistic material, which promises to become of importance. It is a liquid chemical composition, the secret of which is not yet divulged, which renders wood and other articles indestructible by fire. Several successful experiments have been made, and others are promised on a larger scale.

Mass Meeting at Musical Hall.
In Relation to the Loss of the Central America.
As a matter of record, we publish the following action of the large meeting of citizens at Musical Hall, on Saturday evening last, which assembled pursuant to a call of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed at a meeting on the 24th inst., for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiment of this community, in regard to the loss of the Central America:

The meeting was organized by the election of Lafayette Maynard as President, and Messrs. James P. Flint, John Nugent, E. W. Church, Daniel Gibb, James A. McDougal, Theodore F. Moss, Thomas Hayes, J. R. Bolton, C. J. Dempster, Wm. L. Lent, Gilbert A. Grant, C. W. Taylor, J. P. Hoge, Col. J. B. Crockett, H. Carleton, Jr., A. Dibble, and R. C. Page, Vice Presidents. Messrs. George R. Ward, Charles McElany, H. P. Jones, Chas. R. Deke, and M. S. Brown, were appointed Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Maynard remarked as follows:

It is necessary, fellow-citizens, that we should suffer some great public calamity, such as has recently befallen us in the loss of the Central America, to awaken us to a sense of the wrongs we have borne so patiently and so long, and to the necessity of union and action on the part of the people of California towards a redress of those wrongs. It is for such a purpose that the meeting is called to-night. Let an effort, then, be directed to that end—to something practical, and not fritter away our time in idle denunciation, which will neither re-animate the dead, nor secure the living from a like catastrophe.

Judge Tracy, of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed at a former meeting, reported from that Committee the following

Preamble and Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The loss of the United States Mail Steamship Central America, in which so many of our fellow-citizens have been sacrificed, has diffused gloom and sadness, horror and indignation through the community; and, whereas, we the citizens of San Francisco, deem it our duty to express our sentiments in relation to this terrible calamity—to pay our tribute to the gallant dead, whose resignation and composure in meeting death in order that the helpless might be saved, has but few parallels in the annals of ocean disaster—to console with and extend our sympathy and assistance to the survivors left destitute, the parents left childless, the wives made widows, and the children made orphans—to render honor and praise to the noble men who periled their lives and vessels in the rescue of the survivors; and

WHEREAS, Whilst discharging these duties, we also deem it a most fitting occasion to review the course hitherto pursued by the Steamship Companies now controlling, or formerly engaged in the ocean communication between California and Oregon and the Atlantic States, "nothing extenuating nor setting down aught in malice"; but, where that course has been, and still is, obviously subversive of the best interests of our State, endangering human life, deterring immigration, and rendering the horrors between this and our sister States but little inferior in degree to those of "the middle passage"—not merely to record our censure, but, by all lawful means in our power to change and reform it; and, whereas, the remonstrances and protests which have been made from time to time by sufferers from the heartless cupidity of the Steamship Companies, have been totally disregarded and without effect, until the abuses which have more than once been fatal to so many have now resulted in the wholesale destruction of human life; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Francisco, are bowed down with grief by the awful calamity which has befallen so many of our fellow-citizens, and that we deplore the loss, sympathize with the survivors, and console with the bereft.

Resolved, That this meeting recognizes with pride and heartfelt emotion the noble heroism with which four hundred Californians, in the strength of their manhood, preferred death to dishonor, and bowed their heads to the fatal stroke without murmur or complaint in the hope (so happily realized) of warding it off from the helpless and the weak—the woman and the child.

Resolved, That this meeting extends to the master of the Norwegian brig "Ellen," master of the "Saxony," and master of the American brig "Marine," and to the respective officers and crews of those vessels, its most grateful and admiration for the gallantry displayed by them in the rescue, and for the Christian kindness exhibited in their subsequent treatment of the survivors of the ill-fated steamship.

Resolved, That this meeting cannot find words to express its abhorrence of the alleged mercenary conduct of Captain Green, of the steamer "City of Norfolk" (so in contrast with that of the noble men above named), in refusing to tow the disabled brig "Marine," with the survivors on board, into port, without pay in advance, and that his name should henceforward be consigned to infamy, and be a by-word and reproach among men, if such report proves true.

Resolved, That this meeting attributes the loss of the Central America to the negligence and indifference of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company to the safety of those whose money it had received, under the highest obligation on its part, to convey them to their port of destination, at least as safely as the acts of God and the perils of the sea would permit; and that we view such negligence and indifference as falling little short of crime.

Resolved, That, whilst we admit that the ships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are generally safe, well-manned, quick, comfortable and generously provisioned, we hold the said company responsible for the misconduct and shortcomings of the Mail Company on the Atlantic Ocean, and particularly as most of the large stockholders are the same in both companies.

Resolved, That the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in its recent employment of the old steamships California and Panama, exhibited a recklessness and an indifference to the health and comfort of passengers and to the convenience of the public, as criminal as that of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company in continuing to run the Central America with defective appliances for safety, and is amenable to like censure.

Resolved, That this meeting pledges itself by all lawful means, to prevent the dispatch from this port with passengers, of any vessel of whose seaworthiness there is any reasonable doubt, and that a committee be forthwith appointed for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect; and in connection herewith, this meeting deprecates in the severest terms, the illegal but too prevalent custom of changing the names of worn-out vessels, in order to mislead the traveling public.

Resolved, That in view of the abuses to

which ocean communication is liable, it behooves the people of this State to demand of Congress an immediate settlement of the Pacific Railroad question, and that this great national work be prosecuted without delay.

Resolved, That in the meantime an immediate practical remedy to these abuses should be had, and that in the opinion of this meeting a steamship company, whose stock shall be held and controlled in this State, and which would thus be directly responsible to its people's absolutely necessary.

Resolved, That under any circumstances, it is necessary for this meeting to adopt, and faithfully carry out, some practicable plan to insure a greater degree of safety, comfort and speed in all sea-going steamships navigating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO FURTHER LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

To insure a greater degree of safety, the committee would suggest that the laws be so amended as to require all sea-going steamers navigating the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, on any route over five hundred miles in length—

1. To be furnished with double engines, whose capacity shall be regulated according to certain grades of tonnage.

2. To be divided into sections, so as to make in each vessel at least four water-tight compartments, from deck to keelson.

3. To have an independent engine and boiler on the main deck, with a wrecker's pump thereto attached, capable of discharging at least sixty barrels of water per minute; this to be in addition to the ordinary bilge and injection pumps, worked by the main engines when in good order.

4. To carry, in addition to the ordinary boats, life boats of the number, character and capacity sufficient to float all the passengers and crew which any vessel may by law be allowed to have on board.

5. To be provided with two life-preservers for each person, made only of cork, after the most approved models, kept in accessible places and ready for use.

And to insure greater comfort, as well as safety, the committee would suggest that the laws be amended so as—

1. To increase the space devoted to each passenger, and thereby decrease the aggregate number which now often crowd sea-going steamers, to the injury of health and sometimes the loss of life.

2. To regulate by law the quantity and quality of food to be carried for both passengers and crew.

3. To subject the food, both as to quantity and quality, on the occasion of each trip, to a rigid inspection, by an inspector or board of inspectors, to be appointed and paid in the manner most likely to secure the faithful discharge of the duties of the position.

4. To compel all passenger ships to a greater degree of cleanliness, by regulations in detail, embracing every part of the vessel and all its equipments and furniture; and to secure conformity to such regulations by the severest penalties, to be recovered in the name of the United States, but one-half to be paid to the informer.

And to insure a greater degree of speed in the voyage between California and the Atlantic side, and thereby diminish the distance between New York and San Francisco, the committee would suggest—

1. That the mail service between the Atlantic side and California should be divided and given to two distinct companies.

2. That twenty-one days should be the maximum time allowed for the transportation of the mails between New York and San Francisco, by either the Panama or Nicaragua route.

3. That the pay for the mail service should be so much for each trip, and no pay should be earned for any trip which is not, in all seasons and in spite of all contingencies made within the twenty-one days from the wharf at New York to the wharf in San Francisco, and vice versa. Or if this mode of mail contract is not deemed advisable, that the pay to an equal amount be given to the two routes, and that a bonus of one hundred thousand dollars be given to the route which for the year shall in the aggregate of trips make the best time.

Further, the Committee suggest that the laws should provide that—

1. That there shall be at least two supervisory inspectors for the Pacific coast, appointed by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, one of whom is to have his office at San Francisco.

2. That every sea-going steamer shall be inspected on the occasion of each trip, by the Inspector of Hulls, the Inspector of Boilers and an Inspector of Food. The inspections being not more than a week, nor less than two days before each departure of the steamer. And the certificate of inspection of each of said officers, showing the vessel to have complied with all requirements of the law, and to be then ready for sea, to be exposed for forty-eight hours in a conspicuous place on board of the vessel previous to her departure, and copies to be lodged in the Custom House for forty-eight hours before she shall be entitled to a clearance.

3. That any vessel attempting to go to sea without faithfully submitting to such inspections, and complying in all particulars, shall be seized summarily by the United States Marshal, libeled and forfeited to the Government; and shall in no event be released on bonds, or have her forfeiture remitted; and that advertising to sell, selling tickets and other acts to be enumerated shall be construed to mean such an attempt to go to sea.

4. That no vessel shall ever be allowed to change her name.

The committee recommend that a committee of persons be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, embodying the views they have submitted, and such others as may be suggested; that the memorial be circulated through the State for signatures, and laid before the coming session of Congress, at the earliest practicable moment; and they would urge upon this meeting to call upon the people of California to assemble in their various counties, to respond to the action here taken, and to request the Senators and Representatives of their respective counties to support the memorial, and to instruct our Senators and request our Representatives in Congress to take prompt and earnest action to secure the speedy passage of the required laws.

The resolutions, with the accompanying suggestions, were received with demonstrations of approval; as also the speeches that followed.

The Times gives the following report of the speeches made, and other proceedings:

Mr. C. J. Hughes was introduced to the meeting, and expressed his strong approbation of the sentiments embodied in the resolutions. He spoke at some length.

In obedience to call, Mr. Tracy took the stand. He said: History recorded that when the Roman

army had been betrayed into a German forest and there massacred, the people of Rome arose, and with one voice exclaimed to the betrayers, "Give us back our legions!" The people of San Francisco meet here to-night, and they demand back their murdered dead. There are, fellow-citizens, two classes of persons here to-night—those who have a friend sleeping in the bosom of the great deep, who parted from them in full hope and strength, and in the pride of their manhood; there are those who know not whether to curse or to pray for what is to come hereafter. It becomes the citizens of California, now so stricken, to assemble together and consider calmly and dispassionately what they ought to do on such an occasion as this. He would not censure the managers of the steamship companies for this dread calamity, he was not familiar enough with the government of those monopolies to condemn—he would leave it with their consciences, and thought that true repentance in them would be to prevent such a calamity in future. To denounce or heap up epithets would be of no avail, but every one present would agree with him that in respect to the facilities afforded to California for communication with the East, we must have reform. If the men who control these are not like the sordid Israelites of old, who worshipped the golden calf, they will give us reform. The evils inflicted upon us come not from the individual stockholders in these associations, but from the force of association. It has been said that corporations were soulless, and it would have been better if some of them had no bodies. He supported the resolutions; they did not come from lawyers, but practical men, and were the real sentiments of this community. His individual opinion was worth nothing. He hated the sea, and hated to hear men sing of the "deep blue sea." He desired to see the matter come up in a tangible shape—in a memorial to Congress. Let us besiege its doors until our public safety is guaranteed, and these overgrown companies no longer live on the dead. Mr. Tracy argued at some length the establishment of the Pacific Railroad as a sure and permanent remedy for the existing evil. While, said Mr. T., five hundred of our citizens were struggling with the waves off Cape Hatteras, over one hundred immigrants who were wending their way to plant their hearth-stones on our shores were massacred by ruthless savages, backed by savages worse than they; and while we demand from Congress better safety in our inter-oceanic communication, let us also have reform on land. There is no necessity that California should suffer her present abuses; her citizens are not barbarians, but Americans. In conclusion Mr. T. invoked every citizen of San Francisco, who had her interests at heart, to speak determinedly, freely and loudly upon this question, and to act in such unison as to give to their children the benefit of their labors here to-night.

The above is but a faint and imperfect outline of Mr. T.'s remarks. He was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the audience, and when he closed prolonged cheers followed.

Col. J. B. Crockett, being called for, came forward. He did not come there to make a speech. He endorsed all that had been said upon the subject of a railroad across the continent. He reminded the meeting that one year ago, when California sent to Congress 70,000 signatures for a wagonroad, it was promptly responded to. A concentrated effort might give us a railroad, the only real and permanent remedy for our present evils. Had the accident to the Central America happened in any other country but the United States,—in England, for instance,—those at whose door the fault lies would be held to a strict accountability, and would receive merited punishment. Mr. Crockett spoke eloquently and at some length, and concluded by expressing his unqualified approbation of the preamble and resolutions. He was loudly applauded.

The preamble and resolutions were then adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. J. B. Swasey mounted a stand. He thought that the general government partook too much of the spirit of the people—careless and indifferent. He spoke in favor of the immediate establishment of a military road across the Plains. California furnished the Union money enough yearly to complete and maintain it. His remarks were warmly received. He concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Congress be most urgently requested to complete at least one wagonroad to California, and protect the same by a sufficient military force, and that the same be completed in one year.

A gentleman moved that the Committee on Arrangements and Resolutions be the Committee to prepare a Memorial to Congress, as provided for in the resolutions adopted by the meeting. Motion carried. The Committee consists of F. P. Tracy, D. O. Shattuck, R. J. Vandewater, F. Billings, C. J. Hughes, F. W. Macdonald and Henry S. Brown.

Mr. F. Hennell took the stand. He thought the meeting had not taken the right view of the matter. The only way of correcting the abuses was to strike at the pockets of the monopolies that were oppressing us; to memorialize was all moonshine; we want a Peoples' Line, and as public sentiment had changed within a few days upon this subject, he saw no obstacle to establishing one; he was ready to donate \$500 for the purpose.

Mr. Tracy offered a resolution, in effect that, inasmuch as Mr. Maynard would be in Washington the coming winter, he be authorized to take charge of and attend to any and all business connected with the objects of this meeting.

Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

SALT.—There are few articles, perhaps, of greater value to the agriculturist, than salt. As an ingredient in compost, it is of great service, and operates with an influence upon the soil which can be produced by no other stimulant, either mineral or vegetable. As to top dressing for grass lands—especially those of a loamy texture—it is invaluable. Mixed with wood ashes, in the proportion of one bushel of salt to three of ashes, and five of lime, it constitutes a very energetic manure for Indian corn, producing an early and vigorous germination of the seed, and acting as an efficient protection against the ravages of the various insectivorous enemies by which the young plants are too frequently infested and destroyed. During the many years in which I have used the article, I have never known it to fail of producing the most important and marked results, whether applied as a top-dressing on lands in grass or grain, as a stimulant for corn, or as a pabulum for the support of pivoting crops. I have also used it with good success on various kinds of fruit trees—plums, pears, cherries, apples, peaches and quinces. Every farmer should make a liberal use of it, particularly in compounding manures.—[Germania Telegraph.]

The Camel Experiment.

The experiment which our Government desired to make with this famous animal was entrusted to Lieut. E. F. Beale, for a long time Indian Agent in this country. To no better or more able hands could this important trust have been committed. Upon the examination of his able report there will be found a determination to make a fair trial of the work committed to his hands. Beside this there is evinced an earnest and honest interest for his country, and a laudable spirit of inquiry pervades all his experiments, which have resulted in complete success.

We earnestly hope that trials of the camels may be made across the Plains and elsewhere in this country.

EL PASO, July 24th, 1887.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place with the expedition under my command. Thus far we have progressed rapidly and without a single day's delay since leaving San Antonio.

It gives me pleasure to report the entire success of the expedition with the camels, so far as I have tried it. Laboring under all the disadvantages arising out of the fact, that we have not one single man who knows anything whatever of camels or how to pack them, we have, nevertheless, arrived here without an accident, and having used the camels every day with heavy packs, have fewer sore backs and disabled ones by far than would have been the case traveling with pack mules. On starting, I packed nearly seven hundred pounds on each camel, which I fear was too heavy a burden for the commencement of a journey so long; they, however, packed it daily until that weight was reduced by our diurnal use of it as forage for our mules.

I trust they may stand the remainder of the journey as well as they have thus far, and I see no reason whatever to doubt it. If they should, the experiment of their usefulness is demonstrated fully, and it is to be hoped a larger number will be imported. For Indian scouts, with infantry companies, in countries as badly supplied with water as Texas and New Mexico, they would prove an invaluable aid, though those we have with us are not the most valuable kind for burden, being all females, with three exceptions. The regular burden camel would make the same journey we have made, and in the same time, with twelve hundred pounds, as easily as these with half the weight. I desire to call your attention particularly to the fact that they live and keep up on food rejected even by mules, and which grows in the greatest luxuriance in the most barren of our American deserts—the greasewood, a small, bitter bush, useless for any purpose I have been able to discover except as being a valuable food for the camels. Although they eat grass when staked out to it, if left to themselves they will instantly leave the best grass and browse greedily on bushes of any kind whatever in preference. I was told by the highest authority, on leaving San Antonio, that not one of them would ever eat El Paso; that they would give out in the feet, etc. This prediction has not been verified by fact. The road from San Antonio here is certainly the most terribly trying on unshod feet I have ever seen, consisting of sharp, coarse, irregular, flinty gravel, about the size of a pea and smaller, acting on the feet like a steel rasp. This is so true that I have not an unshod work mule or horse that is not lame, the feet having been unable to resist the grinding nature of the road. With the camels I have not to this time a single tender-footed animal. I attribute this not so much to the spongy, gutta-percha-like substance which forms the feet, as to the singularity and perpendicular motion with which the foot is raised and put down. In horses and mules there is always more or less of slip, shuffle, friction, or sliding motion imparted to the action of the animal, but the camel lifts his foot clearly and perpendicularly from the ground, extends the leg, and replaces it squarely and flatly, without the least shuffle or motion to create friction.

They are the most docile, patient and easily managed creatures in the world, and infinitely more easily worked than mules. From personal observation of them, I would rather undertake the management of twenty-five of them than five mules. In fact, the camel gives no trouble whatever. Kneeling down to receive his load, it may be put on without hurry, at the convenience of the master, and the process of packing is very much easier than that of mule packing. These animals remain quietly on their knees until loaded. Contrast the lassoing, the blinding, the saddling, the pulling and hauling of ropes, the adjustment of the pack on an animal like the mule, flying round in all directions, to say nothing of the chance of a broken limb received from one of its numerous kicks, with the patient quiet of the camel kneeling for its load. We have had them on this journey sometimes for twenty-six hours without water, exposed to a great degree of heat, the mercury standing at 104 degrees, and when they came to water seemed almost indifferent to it. Not all drank, and those that did, not with the famished eagerness of other animals when deprived of water for the same length of time.

If the Department intends carrying the importation of them further after this present experiment has been more fully tested, and I have reported my success or the want of it, I would strongly recommend a new saddle to be prepared for them to replace the present clumsy contrivance, and also that a corps of Mexicans be employed in herding and using them. Americans of the class who seek such employment are totally unfit for it, being for the most part harsh, cruel and impatient with animals intrusted to their care. The Greeks and Turks who are with us know no more of camels than Americans living in New York know of the buffalo. The animal is used in their country, but they know nothing about it. My only object in employing them at the high rate they are paid was that they, knowing the harmless character of the camel, would give confidence to the others employed in the management of an animal, which, with all its gentleness, has a most ferocious looking set of teeth, which it displays with a roar rivaling that of the royal Bengal tiger. The two Turks, Hassan and Sialiman, who really did know all about camels, and were the only ones who did that I could discover, refused to accompany the expedition, being desirous of returning to their own country.

We are getting on rapidly and very pleasantly, and I hope to be in Washington again on Christmas day.

E. F. BEALE.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

The Camels of the Southwest.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Richmond Examiner, writing of the progress of the Southwest Expedition, speaks as follows of the camels which have been imported to do duty on that route:

"The camels used by us are said to be very

superior ones, and certainly present a far more slightly appearance than the miserable creatures which have been exhibited to crowds in the strolling menageries that sometimes visit your city. They are purchased for the government as a choice lot and may doubtless be regarded as fully capable of testing the utility of their species in crossing the wide extended plains lying between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean.

"With their pack-saddles on, which are not often removed, they stand about eight feet in height. Their general formation does not indicate great strength, in which, perhaps, they do not much, if at all, exceed the horse; but their fitness for the travel westward, if the result proves their fitness at all, consists in their capacity to endure the want of food and water. They are said to be very hardy, manifesting but little choice in their food, seeming, in fact, to prefer that in which other quadrupeds find but little nutriment, such as twigs, the leaves of trees, and even sticks, when pressed by hunger.

"They are very docile, and are easily managed. Their gait is slow, but their stride is greater than of a horse, being about three feet in length, and with steady traveling they will average 24 miles an hour.

"They do not kneel to receive their load, as has been stated, at the word of command; but with a kir-r-r, kir-r-r, and a gentle pressure upon the neck, or a pull upon their halters, they assume the recumbent position.

"It has also been stated that when too heavily laden they refuse to rise, and utter a piteous cry. I have not seen one overloaded, but their cries are uttered to express their distress or dissatisfaction at all times. When half suppressed, they are the same as the lazy grunt of a hog, whose repose is rudely disturbed; but when enraged it is much more wild, and greatly like that of the Bengal tiger, when his keeper 'stirs him up with a long pole.'

"We had about 600 pounds of corn on each of them, for the first day or two, after leaving El Paso; but each day reduced it by feeding until we lay in another supply. They have worked admirably well so far, and promise a full and most sanguine expectations in regard to the experiment.

"Mr. A. N. Breckenridge, of Staunton, Va., had charge of the caravan, assisted by J. J. Worley, of Abingdon, and myself. If care and attention will promote the enterprise, I feel confident of its entire success.

"On Thursday, the 24th day of June, we left the Ranch and resumed our journey. The camels brought up the rear, and created no little excitement in every settlement through which we passed. Men, women and children, rushing with almost frantic energy from every town and hamlet, to see the camels, and to see the camels on all sides."

How Rain is Formed.

To understand the philosophy of this phenomenon, essential to the very existence of plant and animals, a few facts, derived from observation and a long train of experiment, must be remembered. Were the atmosphere everywhere, at all times, at a uniform temperature, we should never have rain, hail or snow. The water absorbed by it in evaporation from the sea and the earth's surface would descend in an imperceptible vapor, or cease to be rained. The absorbing power of the atmosphere, and consequently its capacity, to retain humidity is proportionally greater in warm than in cold air. The air near the surface of the earth is warmer than it is in the region of the clouds. The higher we ascend from the earth, the colder we find the atmosphere. Hence the perpetual snow on very high mountains, in the highest climates. Now, when from continued evaporation, the air is highly saturated with vapor, though it be invisible—if its temperature is suddenly reduced by cold currents descending from above, or rushing from a higher to a lower latitude, its capacity to retain moisture is diminished, clouds are formed, and the result is rain. Air condenses as its cools, and, like a sponge filled with water and compressed, pours out the water which its diminished capacity cannot hold. How singular, but how simple is such an arrangement for watering the earth.—[Scientific American.]

POINTS IN A GOOD HORSE.—In purchasing a good horse, says the Spirit of the Times, sight, wind, feet, and limbs must be uppermost objects of inquiry; for nine horses out of ten are defective in one of these particulars. First, examine his eyes, and do this before he comes out of the stable; see that they are perfectly clear and transparent, and that the pupils and apples of the eye are exactly alike in size and color. Next examine his pipes; if sound and good on being nipped in the gullet, he will utter a sound like that from the bellows; but if his lungs are touched, and he is broken-winded, he will give vent to a dry, husky, short cough; look to his limbs, and in passing your hand down his legs, if you find any unnatural protuberance, or pithiness, or of feeling first one leg then the other, discover any difference between them, or case more or less is present: he may not be lame, but he is not clean upon his legs; if he is lame, and full between the eyes, he may be depended on as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to almost anything. If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less wind upon him; many suppose that the particular horses, belonging to circuses, shows, &c., are selected for their oddity, but it is on account of their docility and gentleness; in fact, the more kindly you treat a horse, the better you will be treated by them in return.

HOW TO MEND CHINA.—From an English almanac we, a long time since, cut a receipt for mending china, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture scarcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made: take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir it into a paste of Paris, until the mixture becomes a very stiff paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable. [Exchange paper.]

CLEANING SADDLES, &c.—The following is a good recipe which will give saddles and bridles a good polish, and be entirely free from all skin-ness: The whites of three eggs evaporated to dryness; the substance left resembles the common grease dissolved into a pint of gin, and put into a corked wine bottle, and filled up with water.

NEVER grow a bad variety of anything, if you can help it. It takes the same room, and costs the same attention as a good one. Never buy cheap seed. Never waste animal or vegetable refuse. The very soap-suds from the laundry are rich manure.

Miscellany.

NOBODY'S SONG.

Swift never wrote anything better in verse than the following lines, from an unknown correspondent:

I'm thinking just now of Nobody,
Alas! that Nobody's done,
For I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own;
I bear the name of Nobody,
For from Nobody I sprung;
And I sing the praise of Nobody,
As Nobody, mine has sung.

In life's young morning Nobody
To me was tender and dear;
And my cradle was rocked by Nobody,
And Nobody was ever near;
I was petted and praised by Nobody,
And Nobody brought me up;
And when I was hungry, Nobody,
Gave me to dine or to sup.

I want to rebel to Nobody,
And Nobody taught me to read;
I played in the street with Nobody,
And Nobody ever gave heed;
I recounted my tale to Nobody,
For Nobody was willing to hear;
And my heart is clung to Nobody,
And Nobody shed a tear.

And when I grew older, Nobody
Gave me a helping turn;
And by the good aid of Nobody
I began my living to earn;
And hence I courted Nobody,
And said Nobody's I'd be,
And asked to marry Nobody,
And Nobody married me.

Thus I trudge along with Nobody,
And Nobody cheers my life
And I have a love for Nobody
Which Nobody has for his wife.
So here's a health to Nobody,
For "Nobody's" now in town,
And I've a passion for Nobody,
That Nobody else would own.

(N. Y. Evening Post.

"Necessary Extravagances."

"I can't afford it!" These words came, reluctantly and slowly, from the unwilling lips of Mr. Harry Spendfast, the other evening.

Now Harry, although by no means what you would denominate a "fast young man," had a habit of getting rid of all superfluous funds in a very "fast" manner indeed. Nobody knew where Harry's money went—not even Harry himself—and on this particular evening, Mr. Spendfast bewailed his inability to avail himself of a rare opportunity to purchase a fine library, in the usual style, wondering at the same time "how it cost so much to live!"

"Now, Harry," said I, "do throw away that cigar, and take your hands out of your pockets and listen to me awhile. I'm going to give you a lecture."

"A lecture? I don't know about that. I can't say that I approve of ladies' lectures. Is it about woman's rights?"

"Not exactly; but as your mother is at the old homestead in Ulster County, and you haven't any sisters, I feel especially 'called' to talk to you in a patronizing way."

"Well, go on! I'll bear it as well as I can!" and Harry made a grimace as he lay back in his chair.

"You receive a good salary from your employer, I am perfectly aware, and yet you are never able to afford anything; like Mr. Micawber, you are always in difficulties. The fact is, Harry, you're extravagant!"

Harry bounced up from his chair, like an India-rubber ball, coloring to the roots of his hair with indignation.

"Extravagant! I deny that utterly. There's not the least shadow of foundation for that accusation! Do I ever patronize billiard saloons? Do I drive fast horses on the avenue? Do I keep a private box at the opera? Do I—"

"Oh, Harry, Harry! do stop! You make my head ache with your vehemence; even the policeman across the way stares up to the window in mute astonishment."

"Well, then, don't call me extravagant!" and Mr. Spendfast sat down with an air of injured innocence.

"Not in that particular way, Harry, I grant; but there are more ways than one of being extravagant. About your dress, for example—"

"My dress is perfectly plain, I am sure."

"Well, we'll see. How is it about those diamond studs?"

"I own to a little folly on that score. They tempted me, and I couldn't help it."

"Call them fifty dollars, when a plain set at five would have been all sufficient. That fancy came at ten—"

"How did you know?" inquired Harry, with a golly blush.

"Oh, never mind! It takes a woman to find out all such things. That eye-glass at ten dollars, when you know your eyesight is perfectly good."

I paused for an answer, but Harry hadn't a word to say.

"Those sleeve-buttons were five dollars. Now I think plain pearl is twice as pretty as gold, but I'm poor. Your seal-ring at ten dollars, your gold pencil-case at ten. You see I'm making a moderate estimate. Your embroidered Napoleon necktie may be prettier than neat black silk, but then it cost eight dollars. Your watch-chain, not more serviceable than a plain guard, was twenty-five—was it not? Let me see—that is one hundred and twenty-three dollars, all for unnecessary."

"I didn't think it could be as much as that," quoth Harry, looking thoughtfully at the tip of his boot.

"Of course not; if your money went in one grand outlay, you would look after it a little more closely, but these petty dribbles seem like nothings. I could mention several other items."

"Don't, don't, for mercy's sake! I see where the trouble is. But dress isn't everything."

"No, to be sure not. There are your cigars—how much do you pay apiece?"

"Three cents, generally—sometimes more."

"And how many per day?"

"Well, three—or perhaps four. Four, I think, you may call it!"

"And your three daily papers, when one contains all the news; those two items of cigars and newspapers amount to fifty-eight dollars and some odd cents. Add this to the hundred and twenty-three—"

"And it approaches very near two hundred dollars," ejaculated Harry, with a long low whistle.

"It would far exceed that, if I were to go on enumerating; but these will serve as a specimen. I have not mentioned a single one that would not have been deemed a useless extravagance in the

economical days of our grandfathers, and yet this two hundred dollars would have purchased the library. Subtract the sum yearly from your income (for fashionable wants rise up with every month) and you will discover why it is that you 'can't afford' to live comfortably."

Harry drew forth a distended cigar-case without a word, and threw it out of the window with an energy that made the torpid policeman jump into the air, and taking out his diamond studs, put them in his pocket.

"We'll institute a reform," he said. "But who would have thought a fellow could be so expensive without knowing it himself?"

"Ah, Harry," said I, "you may laugh as much as you please about the financial faults and follies of the ladies, but you'll find a thousand little escape-valves in your own purse, where the tiny golden fugitives escape without a solitary suspicion on your part. You take it for granted that you must have all these little items, because others sport them, and never stop to consider how utterly needless they are. Be a little independent. Lay aside the servile spirit of imitation, and cut short, once for all, this constant system of useless extravagances."

Mr. Spendfast profited by my lecture, I am happy to say, and came over to my side of the question. What do you think about it, all ye young men that "can't afford" to satisfy your literary and intellectual wants?

Mrs. Geo. Washington Wyllys.

The Love of the Beautiful.

How the deep hidden mysteries of our nature are stirred, far down in the depths of our hearts, where none but the All-seeing eye can penetrate, by the sight of the beautiful. A tiny flower will draw our thoughts heavenward, and as we contemplate the works of our Creator, displayed in these lovely forms and delicate fragrance, we sink into nothingness at the thought that man, with all his assumed greatness, cannot produce one among all the myriads which adorn the earth, which will deceive even the smallest of God's creatures.

We see the starry skies; the moon with silvery light bathes the surrounding landscape. We look upon it, scarce daring to inhale the perfumed air, lest all should vanish—one dissolving wonder. The deep shadows of the old wood, how from the inmost recess of the heart it calls up memories of the past, joys and sorrows we thought long since forgotten, not a sound from the busy world disturbs us, while we sit and dream. Has the foot of man ever trod before these silent shades, has aught disturbed the little inhabitants of the forest who fearlessly gather about us. How long in nature's garden will these forest monarchs be allowed to stand in grandeur and sublimity, with now and then a clinging vine encircling their gnarled trunks, while

"The oak used not for youth rejoice,
Nor the frail Joy fear the storm?"

God has implanted within us a love, a reverence for the beautiful, which is purifying, ennobling, and shall never die.—[Line, in the Prairie Farmer.

A FROG IN ICE.—We were shown lately, by a Savannah gentleman, a lump of Norwegian ice, in which a medium sized frog was comfortably and coolly ensconced. His frogship (we like to talk respectfully of all beings, even of our political opponents), seemed to be a cross between the *rana esculenta*, but lest we might make a bull of him, by giving his history from memory (like other dealers in antiquated Greek flesh, etc.), we immediately turned to Lucian's Greek "Dialogues of the Dead," and found as follows:

"Ye froggie is one emphybious animal with four feet, a nayked boddie, and without ever a tail. He hath a hoarse voice, and loveyeth much to use it on ye summer nights. He is remarkable for gracefull symywing with rapidness and for taking verrie large leaps on ye lands."

That authority settled, we will state that the above frog showed symptoms of life after his cool incrustation had dissolved, and having been placed in water was thawed into life and activity. It certainly was a curiosity to see a live frog thus done in ice; but whether last winter it contemplated a tour to Southern latitudes and considering the above was the coolest mode of traveling, we leave a question of debate with ichthyologists *ed il genus omne*.—[Savannah Georgian.

TRULY GREAT MEN have ever been the workers of the world. An English writer in a paper upon Andrew Fuller, says: "Walk around the cathedral aisles where the memories of the great dead are found, and you will see the tombs at which the crowd stop and hold their breath in reverence, are not the tombs of dreamers but of workers—all of workers. Mark them as they pass from statue to statue! They come to Shakespeare, and the memory of pleasant hours of quiet enjoyment finds its way to the face. But moving on to Howard, see how they pause before the tall figure with a brother's love beaming from the cold marble, and the chained prisoner at his side, while the lifeless memorial of a love yet warm and living, bids the big tear steal unchallenged to its shrine."

A SALE of 18,000 dollars' worth of mules was made lately at Lynchburg, Va. They averaged from \$145 to \$150 the head.

Premiums for New Subscribers.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER; or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1888 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Downing's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year. Samples of the prizes can be seen at the State Fair at Stockton.

HOTELS, &c.

Solano Hotel.

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is surpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Baggage, Saddle, Maps and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
P. F. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. 7793m

Hayward's Hotel.

Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to have the table and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved, and every effort will be made to have the table and every other department subserving the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasant road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fields, Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant source of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
The patronage of the public is solicited. 77182m

Webber House.

THE Proprietor desires to call the particular attention of the public to his large and spacious Hotel. He has been long established in this, the largest Hotel in this section of the country, and he is confident that he can furnish as good accommodations as any hotel in the country.
Extra accommodations will be provided for the patrons of the Webber House during the Great Fair, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those that visit the Webber House.
ROBERT MANNING, 76712m

DAWSON HOUSE.

CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO CITY.
This new and magnificent Hotel contains TWO HUNDRED ROOMS, Among which are a great number of Large Single and Double, and Suits of Rooms, Fitted up Expressly for Families.
SAMUEL KELLEY, Proprietor. 7615

Union House.

PROPRIETOR.
On Fifth street, next building to the "Old Fremont" Adobe, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, MARIPOSA.
THE undersigned, formerly of the Franklin House has opened a Hotel under the above name and location.
Accommodations for Families, Private Parlors and Rooms, a Good Table and Beds, and assiduous attention from the proprietor and others connected with the house.
The Hotel is in a retired and pleasant place, free from the noise, confusion and dust of Main street.
Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to. 7693m

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES AND LIQUORS!

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!

HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.
We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best brands of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;
Very Fine Old Cider Brandy—Apple Jack—
From New Jersey and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;
1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey and Gin.
Also, all the Choicest Brands of

Fine Old French Brandy;
Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon
OLD PALE SHERRY;
VERY OLD PORT WINE

IN WOOD AND GLASS.
We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of

N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED
CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;
And Sole Importers of

MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S
Very Superior Cabinet Champagne
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
59 Front street, bet. Sacramento and California sts.,
76143m

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have placed a BOTTLE, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12-15 cents a Glass.
Orders from the Interior promptly Attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
67-143m

Lyon & Co's Brewery.

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are now at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "People's Premium," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition.
"Competition is the life of trade."

We cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v8-1

PREMIUM MANUFACTURER.

SAMUEL E. OAKLEY,

Importer and Dealer in
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AND
PURE VINEGAR,
No. 25 Commercial street, one door below Front,
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HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. 7614

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1 Vol. 12mo, With Illustrations. Price, 75 Cents.

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W. & H. will publish Sept. 9.

Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America.

Thoroughly revised, with very large additions, especially in Apple and Pear, and many new cuts of new fruits. Edited by CHAS. DOWNING, Esq., brother of the late A. J. Downing. 1 vol. 12mo. Containing over 750 plates. Cloth, \$1.50.
The reputation of Mr. Charles Downing as a Horticulturist, in connection with the general popularity of this work, leads us to anticipate a large and immediate sale for this new edition.
Orders for the Trade and Dealers in Agricultural Works, are solicited, and will be attended to in the order of their receipt. No copies will be forwarded without orders.

Notices of former Editions.

"Nothing compared with it on the subject of Pomology has yet been published in the United States. Unquestionably the standard pomological work of this country."—[Am. Agriculturist.]
"A deliberate examination of the work enables us to say without hesitation, that it is by far the greatest acquisition placed within the reach of American cultivators of fruit which has ever appeared."—[Cultivator.]

Also, September 15,

Hatfield's American House Carpenter.

A new, thoroughly revised, and improved edition, with about 150 additional pages by the author, and many additional plates. 1 vol. 8vo., cloth. \$2.50.
"Every house carpenter ought to possess one of these books; it is indisputably the best compendium of information on this subject that has hitherto been published."—[Journal of Commerce.]
"A thoroughly scientific production, of no common ability, and ought to be owned and studied by every carpenter in the land."—[Cultivator.] 761832m

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WILL EFFICIENTLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Dropsy of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered
Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Headache, and difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness before the Sight, Fever and Doll pain in the Head, Deceitful of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Face, Constant Imagining of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a full confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.
It is a new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unparalleled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical, that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

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For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.
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THIS is a new Pump, patented in America and England in 1855; and for Cisterns, Mines, Engines, Railroads, &c., has no rival: in that it works easier at great depths, discharges water at different heights, can be used for a hose, is made entirely of wrought and cast iron, without suction or packing, simple in construction, easily put in, and likely to get out of order, will last for an age, and is cheaper than any other Pump. It has a wrought iron pipe, side gearing and balance wheels, with every thing complete to raise water by hand, from one to one hundred feet; and costs, boxed and shipped, from \$18 to \$60.

It must stand in the water, and will not rust. Drawings and a full description sent to all parts of the world, free of postage, by addressing the general agent
JAMES M. EDEY,
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Circulars to be had, and orders received at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.
Circulars mailed to any address, by sending to the Editors of the FARMER 77231y esp

California Pickles.
In reply to numerous inquiries as to the time my new CALIFORNIA PICKLES would be in market, I would say that by the first of August I shall be able to supply all orders for the above article. I trust those who have been obliged to make use of States' Pickles will give preference to a "home manufacturer," as we shall endeavor to raise up a supply the present season to last through the year, and have them equal if not superior to those imported.

A. D. ABER,
California Pickle Warehouse,
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Sliced Apples.
50 HALF BBL'S extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to fresh.
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BRADSHAW & CO.,
Cor. California and Sansome streets.

BOOKS, &c.

New and Valuable Works

ON AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, &c.

THE following list of new and valuable standard works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our office in San Francisco:

Flora's Dictionary. Containing 500 engravings, colored from nature. By Mrs. E. W. Wirtz, of Virginia.

Villages and Farm Cottages. The requirements of American Village Homes considered and suggested; with designs for such houses of moderate cost. By H. W. Cleaveland, W. Backus, and S. D. Backus.

Villas and Cottages. A series of designs prepared for execution in the United States. Illustrated by 300 engravings. By Calvert Vaux, Architect.

Wightwick's Hints to Architects. Hints to young architects: calculated to facilitate their operations. By G. Wightwick. With additional notes and hints to persons about building in the country. By J. J. Downing.

Downing's Cottage Residences and Grounds. A series of designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their gardens and grounds: adapted to North America. Illustrated by numerous engravings. By A. J. Downing.

Downing's Country Houses. The Architecture of Country Houses: including designs for Cottages, Farm Houses, Villages, with remarks on interiors, furniture, and the best mode of warming and ventilating. With 250 illustrations. By A. J. Downing.

Downing's Rural Essays. Edited, with a Memoir of the Author, by Geo. W. Curtis, and a letter to his friends by Frederick Bremer. Beautifully illustrated.

The Young Gardener's Assistant. In three parts, containing catalogues of Garden and Flower Seed; with practical directions under each head, for the cultivation of Garden Vegetables and Flowers. Also, directions for cultivating Fruit Trees, the Grape Vine, &c.; with a calendar to each part, showing the work necessary to be done in the various departments each month of the year. New edition, with an appendix, containing remarks on the management of the Potato, &c. By Thos. Bridgeman.

Homes for the People, in Suburb and

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. These journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

The Flour Market.—Farmers meet the Market.

See the gold go forward; now is your time to strike the blow!

The great money panic at the East, the particulars of which were brought to us by the J. L. Stephens, has caused a heavy decline in bread-stuffs there, and flour has gone down to a lower figure than has been known for a long time. By the quotations we see the price in the great western markets is from \$4 25 to \$5 54 per barrel. This is indeed a low figure, and must materially affect the price of flour the world over; for as the crops are very large in the United States (a surplus over all former years), it must find a market; and although the price abroad will not warrant an excess of shipment, yet flour will continue to be sent to England and France, to aid in balancing exchanges, the United States being largely indebted to Europe.

It is rather surprising that growers of produce and mercantile men in the East, should not have reflected a little more upon the consequences of the war being closed; it could easily have been anticipated, with but little foresight. That the consequence resulting from the end of the war and recall of the troops, and the return of many thousands to rural pursuits again, must materially lessen exports of bread-stuffs from the United States, consequently specie must go to pay debts owing abroad, and then must come the crash. This was the view we took of it and so we spoke to our readers.

The great abundance of grain and flour East, and the little demand for export, must necessarily lead those who are now in danger, to look about for a market; and it would not be at all surprising if—the price of flour being \$4 25 to \$5 50 East, and \$10 to \$11 and even higher with us—large amounts would find their way here, unless some speedy remedy was applied.

For the protection of growers and all concerned, it is important that this matter receive a due consideration over our whole State. We have enough and to spare, and we believe there is more in the country than we are aware of.

The grain-grower and the farmers are all interested in this matter. It is of vital moment that those who have large stocks of wheat should know these facts, and convert a large portion of their dead capital into money, lift the mortgage, and then go on, and improve the "homestead."

All should know the market and let the price of flour come down to its real value. We think it is high enough especially for the price it bears in the East. If flour shall rule at its present rates, at the sailing of the next steamer, it will induce shipments from the East, and these, too, would arrive at the very opening of our next harvest.

There is but one way to check the evil that now threatens us—our market is too high as compared with the East; and we must act on this side and act promptly. Grain-growers and flour-dealers must act wisely; they must meet the market; and if flour shall rule low at the next and following steamers; if a few months of low prices rule here, the danger of large shipments will be past; and if it is found we are below the market, the value will soon be known by any real scarcity, and it will come up to its true value. But as we have said, we know it is too high for the grower and for our State's best interest.

Let any one reflect upon the amount of gold that left us by the last steamer! We would ask, in all earnestness, how much went forward to buy flour? We now ask all to look to the suggestions we make; and as we have no private ends to serve, no party to worship—acting only for the good of the working classes, and the up-building of our State—we ask that these views shall have a just consideration with those who are most interested.

Beet-Sugar in France.

The Memorial d'Amiens, one of the best agricultural papers of France, gives the following report, under date of September 3d, 1857:

In 1856, the manufacturers of beet-sugar produced 170 millions of pounds. This year it will not be less than 240 millions of pounds. The consumption of sugar in France is 360 millions of pounds of sugar of all kinds, and beet-sugar constitutes two-thirds of that amount.

In presence of such facts, we cannot but deplore the coolness of our farmers and men of means, in not availing to the value of such a productive article, in a climate unequalled by any portion of the earth.

New Power for Windmills—Windmills Outdone.

We have just been informed of the application of a certain power to be applied to machinery, for the raising of water, which, if it works as represented, will surpass all windmills now in use. The inventor has been at work about six months on his plan, and the *careful* patent-right, which we have seen, goes on to Washington, by next steamer; and opportunity will soon be given to all who desire to see this new power, which overthrows all the windmill-machinery now in use.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.—Several hundred copies of the Patent Office Reports upon Agriculture have been received at our office for free distribution. All who desire them can have copies by calling for them.

The Panic at the East.

ALL who were at all observant of the unbounded extravagance in the style of living in the Eastern cities for a few years past, the almost oriental style in which the merchants of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, but more especially the Empire city lived—if they were as observant of cause and effect—could not but see that such a misuse, or waste of money, must produce a want of it, and consequently the panic just now sweeping over the country and spreading ruin and desolation, where no remedy can ever reach them. While we here, in California, deplore the financial embarrassment that has so overwhelmed all the eastern States, shall we, as a people, profit by their sad overthrow; and shall we awake to the duty we owe ourselves, and not by a love of show and gain, become, like them, extravagant, and, by large importations from the East and Europe, involve our State in heavy debts, that shall drain us of our specie, and, like them, become embarrassed, and, finally, be called upon to pass through the scenes that are wrecking fortunes, ruining hopes, and blasting the energies and the happiness of thousands?

There is but one way to avert this calamity: ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES: Support our own working men. Let our merchants give a preference, as far as possible, to all articles raised or manufactured here, and thus prevent the exportation of our gold. California is now manufacturing largely in many departments, and such enterprise demands the attention and support of all well wishers to our State. Let our merchants and citizens give but a part preference to our home articles, and by a united action do all they can to bring about a wise economy in all departments of life. Labor to perfect the titles to our lands, and thus secure our homes; then labor to beautify these homes; and from those little heavens below there would go out an influence that would build up and sustain all the best and wisest institutions of the age, and we should never fear money panics, failures or bankruptcies, for our currency would be specie, our payments cash; there would be no fear, for there would be no debts; banks could not fail, for we should do without them. There can be no question among wise men, that the whole cause of the direful calamities at the East arises from the excessive importations from abroad, which prompted extravagance; and this California must avoid or she will fall into the same error, and bring upon herself the same ruin. To avert such suffering, encourage and support our home manufactures.

Union City Mills.

THESE famous Mills deserve a special notice at our hands, on account of it being the first premium Mill of the State. In 1853 at the Fair in Musical Hall, which we then had the honor to prepare for the public, the Flour from this Mill won the Silver Cup, which we with much pleasure presented to J. M. Horner, Esq., then the proprietor of the Mill. That Cup is now in the family of Mr. Horner, and the premium sack of flour, a white satin sack, rich embroidered in gold, is yet now at our office.

That sack of Flour was on exhibition last year, at San José, and was examined by the Judges, and by them pronounced excellent and sweet. That flour is yet perfectly sweet, and is now four years old. As the Union Mills Flour won the premium then, we understand that the new proprietors intend to make it the premium flour again, and for this purpose they are making exertion by having the best machinery, with Ingham's improved Smut Mill; and having secured Mr. Dickinson, one of the most experienced millers, they are now using the choicest wheat, and turning out about 80 barrels of flour per day.

Messrs. J. West & Co. are the proprietors of the mill at Union City, and the flour will always be found at the warehouse of Messrs. Reynolds & Co., on Davis street, a house well and favorably known among the grain and produce commission merchants of our city.

We anticipate soon taking a sample of the new flour of this mill and a sample of the premium sack of 1853, and see which is best; and hereafter we intend to obtain samples of flour from the different mills of the State, and have a loaf made from each and try them, for a loaf of bread is like a good pudding, the proof is in the eating. Success, say we, to all our home manufactures, and of course we hope so to the first premium mill of the State.

SALE OF PREMIUM FURNITURE.—We are happy to learn that those splendid pieces of furniture exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, and at the State Fair, those that were made by Messrs. J. G. Clark & Co., have found a ready sale and at handsome prices. The entire set that attracted so much notice, those that bore the evidence of superior workmanship and skill by the style of their finish, brought the handsome price of \$1100. This, upon a careful inquiry, is \$300 more than any set of the kind has ever been sold for before, on account of its being at least \$500 better, none of the imported kinds being worth more than \$800. We rejoice to see this encouragement to home manufactures; and we are happy to know that although Messrs. Clark & Co. are constantly increasing the number of their workman and doing all they can to supply orders, yet they come faster than they can manufacture. Purchasers of furniture should certainly visit this establishment before concluding their purchases.

PREMIUM BEET AND POTATOES.—The great beet, weighing 93 pounds, the sweet potato, weighing 10½ pounds, and the Irish potatoes, weighing 5, 6, and 7 pounds each, can all be seen at our office. These and "Adam and Eve" are all worth seeing.

Where are the Opposition Steamers?

The public have been looking for more than a month to see the new opposition steamers upon the Sacramento river, and to this day they are "non est come alibus" *non cum quige*.

Now this may be a public loss, or it may not be—opposition or not opposition—that is the question. We can hardly join with those who say there never was an opposition intended, nor can we join with those who say no opposition could live, nor again with those who say no company dare start one, for we know a plan of action was laid, the work begun, and steamers prepared for the contest, and we believe, too, that a good opposition line (or, we like the name of competition line better) could live, do well, and make lots of money, and we believe, too, there are capitalists that dare do it if they pleased.

But aside from the selfish and petty questions there is one of paramount importance to all, and this is the question, or was the question, and will be the question with whoever are, or may be interested in any competition line on the Sacramento river hereafter. That question will be—Is it expedient?

The recent calamity in the loss of the Central America, the agitation of the subject of the condition of all our steamers, and the blowing up of the old McKim, while trying her for this very opposition line has brought public opinion to bear upon the question in such a way as to show that none but the very best steamers shall have the patronage of the public.

Now, we are not the advocate and defender of rich monopolies, nor are we the foes of the opposition, as will be seen when our views are fully explained. We are for justice to all; for the "greatest good to the greatest possible number;" and under the circumstances of this case, we must rejoice that the competition will not even be begun, and these are our reasons for such a belief. When an opposition is commenced, it has generally been the case that the new line has come before the public with some show for style, size or speed of their steamers—something besides the mere lessening the price of travel, but in the case of the Sacramento line no such competition was to appear, if we except the Queen City. The other boats were old and miserable, such as the McKim, the Goliath, and the like, none of them bearing a comparison with the boats of the regular line—the McKim having already been blown up—and thus it will be seen the lives and property of our people would have been in constant jeopardy.

Now, safety to life and property is of far more worth to this community (and this sentiment is being appreciated) than mere dollars and cents, and we earnestly hope a feeling will now be created everywhere that shall put down every miserable old hulk of a steamer that any company, be they who they may, shall attempt to force upon any line of travel.

The travel upon the Sacramento river must necessarily increase rapidly, and that, too, from this time. The Navigation Company are called monopolists, and are said to be coining money; well, suppose it is so—how have they obtained this monopoly, and what have they done?

Have they not spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to obtain this monopoly, and in the same way that any trader obtains the monopoly of any marketable product. Have they not bought up and laid away nearly all the old miserable life-traps that were arrayed against them? thus saving life, and saving property even while obtaining this monopoly?

Where can be found a line of better steamers on any river in the United States, or steamers officered and commanded by more courteous and well qualified men in all departments. We do not say there may not be any cause of complaint; we could name some improvements for comfort and pleasure, but we rather look to the bright side, to the good done, to the security offered to life and property, than to be continually dwelling upon the price of a ticket, as if all we lived for was the mere dollar.

We now in view of the dire calamities which have recently taken place, and those of past years, on this very river, would ask the traveling public to consider which is best, to pay the present price of passage and freight to the present Company, and have only the best steamers, travel safely and securely, both to life and property, considering the large price now paid, as an insurance on life or property—or, to have an opposition start up, and all and any steamers jump in. Crowds of all sorts of persons travel, because it was cheap (cheaper than to stay on shore), and every day some racing, with wheels broken, steamer stove, confusion, frights, actual dangers, and beyond question, frequent calamities; these are the legitimate questions for the traveling public to decide, and we feel much gratified in believing that it was the voice of the public secretly moving among the people, that has thus far prevented this lot of miserable boats from being placed in opposition.

Let the public speak out, clearly, plainly and boldly to the present combination Company, and say to them, as men, as good citizens, we wish to sustain your line, for it is a good line. Your commanders we know, they are experienced officers, gentlemen we know and esteem; and all the mates, stewards, etc., are familiar with their duties. Now, Messrs. Combination Company, give to us, the traveling community, all the conveniences, comforts and luxuries, if you please; you can, and keep us safe, carry as speedily as you can (over the hog's back), and bring down the price voluntarily as soon as you can. Take your example from the omnibus lines, that carry now for one-fourth of former prices, and yet make more money. Do these things for the dear public, and that public will

sustain, and nobly too, that line of steamers that have manfully borne the burden and the heat of the day, called the Steam Navigation Company.

Letters from Grace Greenwood.

We are again happy in being able to lay before our readers another letter from our regular correspondent whose recent illness caused a delay of the same, and the friends of the accomplished authoress will rejoice to catch the inspiration that emanates from her pen.

The critical notices of this lady are so felicitous that none can peruse them without pleasure and profit. Her notice of the distinguished artist Miss Hosmer, is very interesting. The noble and happy manner in which the father of that lady labored to develop the genius of his child, is worthy of all honor. Would to heaven all parents would look more to the physical education of their children, especially their daughters; we should then have a race of men and women whose intellectual natures would bear a high cultivation, without ruin to the physical, for, alas, we so often see bright intellects shining in feeble and decaying bodies, that the heart sickens at the cruel and wicked neglect of parents in their disregard of this most important part of the child's happiness or usefulness in the future.

Those parents who desire to inculcate a love of the useful and beautiful would do well to secure for their children that most interesting work published by Grace Greenwood, at Philadelphia, called "The Little Pilgrim," costing but fifty cents per year. In this little work

A thousand gems are found;
And children see with eager eye
Those pearls thus strewn around.

The just tribute also paid to another accomplished artist, Miss Jane M. Davenport, will be noticed by the friends of that lady with great pleasure. They will be most happy to learn of the laurels she has won and the success which has attended her since her visit to California, and her report of the climate and fertility of our State touches us personally, for she breathes forth the very words which we had inscribed in years gone by, which are now being truthfully exemplified. She calls California "The Garden of the World."

And with another happy bird note to Lablahe, "who was dead, and is alive again," and a tribute to the poet Beranger, our happy correspondent leaves us, with the desire, on our part, that her health may be perfect, and that the time will pass fleetly till the next steamer shall bring us another of her spirit-stirring appeals.

Home-made Pickles.

"I and Peter picked a peck of pickled peppers," "Who loves a Pickle,—a good Pickle!" Don't all answer at once—if you do, we would say go to A. D. Baker's Pickle warehouse, just below Davis street, between Sacramento and Commercial, and you can find California Pickles, or Tomato Catchup, or "pickled Peppers," not only equal to the imported, but superior to any that can be found. We wonder at the fact, and we speak it in sorrow, that we have many California merchants that import and buy these articles of foreign manufacture, when they know they are not as good or as cheap as those of A. D. Baker's.

Let those who are so often prating about business being dull, etc., and yet who never lift a finger to aid in thus sustaining home manufactures, just go down to Baker's manufactory and see the establishment—see the workmen employed, thus feeding our laborers—see the industrious wheels set in motion—first by the cultivation of more than two hundred acres of land upon which grows the cucumbers and the tomatoes, here again giving employment to the laborer. Again, the thousands of kegs, boxes, barrels, hogsheads and casks, and then the bottles—it is such labor, and the money scattered among the working classes, that gives prosperity to our State; and to this fact we call the attention of our merchants, and hope they will not forget this pioneer Pickle manufactory, that richly deserves the liberal patronage of the public.

Mr. Baker showed us his large and handsome assortment in cases, containing gallon and half-gallon jars; and kegs, containing three, five and ten gallons, the prices of each being lower than they can be imported; and at the same time they are handsomer, fresher and better.

OUR THANKS are due to the Noisy Carrier, and to J. H. Still, for papers by steamer.

To the Hon. Commissioner of Patents, for Patent Office Reports for '56. These Reports are new and valuable, with many illustrative cuts, part in colors.

The Illustrated Family Gymnasium, a most valuable work, just issued from the press by Fowler & Wells, New York. This book should be in the hands of every parent.

A Pamphlet on the new Rochelle Blackberry, giving a full description of this remarkable fruit, its character, mode of culture, fruiting, etc. An excellent little work.

The American Water-cure Almanac, Fowler & Wells, publishers. They cure body and mind from all diseases, by their valuable publications, and they give you the month and day, the hour and minute, too. This Almanac is full of valuable instruction and important truths.

A collection of valuable catalogues received from the distinguished house of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., of Paris—nurserymen, seedsmen, and florists—from whom we have the valuable cauliflower seed.

The catalogue of Mons. L. Prevost, of San José, the excellent nurseryman and florist, we have just received. This list of trees, plants, &c., is embraced in a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, and all buyers of such articles should send for one. This nursery is worthy of patronage.

A Noble Book for California.

"Notes on California Life and Products." Alexander S. Taylor, Esq., of Monterey, one of the best writers in California, has now in press, shortly to be published, his notes as above named. We believe the CALIFORNIA FARMER was often honored, from its first volume, with the able writings of this gifted author. Mr. Taylor's sketches have also appeared in the Monterey and Pacific Sentinels, the San Francisco Herald, the Sacramento Daily Union, and recently in the Bulletin.

Added to what has appeared in print will be new and valuable historical sketches of places, persons and events, all important and deeply interesting to Californians particularly. This work, emanating from one who has so long resided here, and so carefully studied the subject, will be reliable and valuable. The announcement of such a work from Mr. Taylor has already drawn from the press everywhere the highest encomiums in advance, and we are confident the book will have a great sale and be eagerly sought for, both here, at the East and in Europe. We trust that the author will direct that editions in various styles shall be issued, some in the richest order of California binding, for "gift-books for the season," so that at home and abroad the world may know California can be true to herself, and send forth her own productions at the coming holidays, that can vie with any other part of the world. We understand the work will make an octavo volume of some 300 pages, and will be divided into subjects, each all belonging to and directly affecting California, of which the following rough abstract will show its design and scope:

1. Influence of California on animal life.
2. The commerce in wine, olives and Mediterranean fruits and products with the United States—worth to California eleven millions of dollars annually, and to the world, two hundred and two millions of pesos duros a year. Also, about the products of sulphur, alum, copperas, gypsum, chrome, porcelain clay, mill-stones, asphaltum, obsidian, rock salt, borax and soda.
3. Fragmentary memorials of Juan de Fuca, discoverer of Oregon, in 1592; obtained from the Ionian Islands of Greece in 1854.
4. A memento and autograph of Alessandro Malaspina, the California Navigator of 1791.
5. Prologo and Cronologo to California from the year one of Moses, to the year 1855 of Christ.
6. Bibliographical sketch of the periodical press of California, Oregon, Utah and Washington, from 1846 to 1857.
7. A Christmas gift to California.
8. A California drop of ink about Byron and Shakespeare.
9. Adieu, welcome and invocation to Time at his 1855 and 1856—also touching the joy, grief and anger thereof.
10. The discovery of California by Cabrillo and Ferrello in 1542-43.
11. The Spanish land claims of California, the good and evil thereof.
12. Concerning the country within the boundary of the counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey.
13. The very pleasant but the very dry, the very foggy, the very windy, also the very salubrious and on the whole amiable climate of California in sundry meteorological fragments from 1853 to 1857. With counsel to the Sacramento people to hold up in their damns on the Southern Railroad and Mail Stage Route, until they witness the heavy snows and rains of 1858 and 1859.
14. Amateur dotings in the natural history of California birds and animals.
15. The whale fishery of California; also that of sprats and sardines, and of herring, mackerel, cod, salmon, &c.
16. Touching the silver, quicksilver and copper deposits of California and the Alta Pimeria or Arizona.
17. A memorial of the life and times of Padre Junipero Serra, founder of California—with notes and autographs of the old Spanish priests and officers, and original portrait of Serra from the City of Mexico.
18. The shortest route for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean, is on a straight line to the great bay of Monterey.
19. Considerations on the populations of Asia with reference to Western America. The California of the Chaldeans, and the California of modern Asia.
20. The population of California from 1763 to 1857.
21. Miscellaneous notes from San Francisco to Jericho.

WOMEN—THEIR SOCIAL CONDITION.—We trust the letter of Edith Montresor, upon this subject, will receive the attention it deserves at the hands of her own sex. Her suggestions are worthy of all consideration, and could her plans be carried out, our social institutions would make a deeper and more lasting influence. Will those who are most interested respond? We look forward with pleasure for a continuance of this subject, from the same pen, surely.

CALIFORNIA EXPORTING POTATOES AND GRAIN.—This is as it should be. There are many places where, not only these articles but many other products, can be sent, that will pay profit and bring the gold back again. A full cargo of potatoes were shipped on the bark J. L. Mora, which cleared on the 4th inst. for Sydney by J. Gibb & Co. The bark Anne is loading at Cunningham's wharf with barley and oats for Melbourne.

OUR PRESENT NUMBER.—We ask a careful perusal of the present number of our journal; in all its various departments, we believe, it will be found worthy of especial notice. We ask of our friends and all our readers, if this paper—advancing, as it ever has done, the true interests of California—is not worthy their encouragement and support.

MORE AUSTRALIAN SHEEP.—Another sale of Australian sheep took place, this morning, and prices ranged low. Rams sold at \$30 singly, and parcels of 8, including 6 ewes and 2 rams, averaged \$18 each. If owners would realize full value, they should advertise, and let the farmers in the country know of these sales. This lot was a loss to shippers.

STATE TREASURY.—It is stated that there were \$106,556 cash in the State Treasury, on Wednesday evening last.

Planting Early Vegetables.

Those persons who desire to have a good family garden, or rather good vegetables from a family garden, can have them by planting after the following plan:

In this country it is of the utmost importance that the soil be cultivated deep. And as in most gardens certain vegetables are wanted, we will give our plan for growing such as we shall name. Celery is one of the luxuries of the table, Parsnips, Carrots, Turnips, Beets and Radishes are always wanted, and these can always be grown in perfection by the following plan:

The soil selected should be a rich, light yet deep sandy loam. After selecting the right spot, prepare trenches two and a half feet wide and two to two and a half deep, marking out the trenches so as to have them three and a half feet apart. In digging these trenches, care should be taken to dig the soil from the trenches and lay it up on the spaces in ridges in fine well pulverized condition, covering it in a smooth finished condition. By this plan the soil from the trenches will be completely transposed, and the virgin subsoil brought to the surface.

When this work is done take every other ridge and use them for vegetables in the following manner: As the trenches are to be reserved for Celery, Peppers, Egg Plants, &c., the soil of every other ridge will be wanted for blanching the Celery and hilling the other plants as they grow, while upon the ridges, other articles are to be grown.

We now recommend that in the center of each ridge a line or two of Carrot, Beet, Parsnip, or Salsify be planted. The balance, eight inches from these lines, can be used for planting Radish, of sorts, Turnips, of sorts, Lettuce, Endive, etc. By this plan, the soil is rich, porous, and so prepared that the roots will penetrate to a great depth, and never suffer from the dry weather; and it will be found that all the tap-rooted plants will grow long and slender, and be sweet and nutritious, and more healthy than grown in any other way. One thing should be borne in mind—Turnips and Radishes should be sown for family use, in small quantities, and as often as every fortnight. By this means fresh vegetables will always be at hand.

Whoever will try this plan will thereby learn the value of subsoiling the land, for this is the very best way. Let it also be remembered, no manure is wanted in this rich virgin soil, for two years, then another class of vegetables can be grown that feeds on manures, and another spot selected and used for them the same way. This subject we shall continue.

Landscape Gardening.

HAVING often urged the value of a well designed garden around the Homestead, not only to beautify home, but as a sure means of increasing the value of that homestead, in addition to the higher value that will be given to it by those who dwell there, we have often been met with the objection that the cost of such labor and the unsettled condition of titles, has thus far prevented such expenditures.

As there have been many changes of late, and the cost of gardening so much reduced, we again urge this subject; and, without arrogating to ourselves too much ability, we shall offer our services to all, who wish their gardens or grounds designed or laid out, and shall be prepared to advise and finish all to the satisfaction of those who wish to "beautify home." Professing to be practical as well as theoretical we can, when it becomes necessary, furnish evidence sufficient of our skill, to satisfy the most fastidious, and refer to some of the finest grounds in the Union, designed and finished under our own eye. Those who desire to consult with us, can do so by addressing letters to "Col. Warren," and receive prompt answers.

P. S. A new invoice of Books on fruit, fruit-gardens, cottage and garden architecture, just received at the CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE.

CALIFORNIA BONDS—Before the arrival of the steamer that carried the news of this State having voted to "pay the debt," State bonds were selling at fifty cents in New York. On October 6, bonds were held at sixty, but fifty-five and a-half is all that was offered. They would have gone up considerably, had it not been for the money panic in the East. An old citizen of Sacramento, now in New York, writing to the Sacramento Union, says: "The vote against repudiating, is doing much good here. I have heard many speak of it, and say California has done wisely."

EXPORTS—The bark Anne and Jane is now loading at Cunningham's wharf, with barley and oats, for Melbourne. The bark J. R. Mora was cleared, this week, for Sydney, with a full load of potatoes, etc.

OUR EASTERN SUBSCRIBERS—Those who keep files of the FARMER, can obtain missing numbers of us, by calling or sending to our Office, in New York or sending to us direct. We mail the numbers 4 and 5 of this Volume, to our Eastern and European subscribers and correspondents. Our Agency in New York—Office at A. O. Moore's (late C. M. Saxton & Co.), Bookellers, Fulton street.

A Cure for Dyspepsia.—Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skillful Physician of New York City, in his remarks on Dyspepsia, says: "The most effective medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the Oreganized Bitters."

I would submit the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular conception of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirit, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They do more harm than good to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is only temporary, and soon to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which

Official Proclamation of Thanksgiving by Governor Johnson.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
State of California, Oct. 31st, 1857.
As humble and thankful heart is the richest human treasure, and it is always the delight of ingenious minds to manifest their feelings of gratitude and love; yet there are occasions when it more peculiarly befits individuals and communities to give expression to the grateful emotions of duty. And, whereas the approach of the yearly period consecrated in our national history by the observance of a day of thanksgiving, prayer and praise, reminds us of the debt of gratitude we owe Almighty God, I, as Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 26th November, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer and praise; and I request the people of the State, on that day, to abstain from all secular employment; to assemble with their religious teachers, in their accustomed places of worship, to render thanks to God, for his fatherly care and bountiful providence; to bless Him for our freedom and prosperous condition; to entreat of Him the continuance of His goodness, and the exercise of His forgiveness; and to give utterance to all those feelings of acknowledgment, devotion and dependence, as becomes the creatures of His bounty, in that high condition of earthly good to which He has been pleased to exalt them. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto fixed my name and the great seal of the State of California, on the day and year aforesaid.
J. NEELY JOHNSON.
Attest: DAVID F. DOUGLASS, Sec. of State.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, employed in forming a Scientific Party for Surveying Lands in the State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico, under the sanction of the Mexican Government, has frequent applications for positions in the party. Notice is hereby given, that no person need apply who has ever, in any manner, been connected with any unlawful expedition against the Mexican Government, or the Government of any State of that Republic, or who will not bind himself to discourage, and if required, to resist any expedition of such unlawful nature which may be undertaken during the operations of the Survey.
CHAS. P. STONE.
SAN FRANCISCO, October 29th, 1857.

We take pleasure in giving publicity to the above, and we wish it would serve as a noble example to all citizens who, occupying positions of honor and influence, make those positions honorable to themselves and honorable to their country, by highly meritorious conduct, as in the instance noticed above. This is, however, just such a line of conduct as the friends of the gentleman named would anticipate from one whose high and honorable bearing while in command of the garrison at Benicia, won for him so many and so strong friends, and wherever duty may call him, will over bear with him the best wishes and highest regards of hosts of friends.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

50,000

FRUIT TREES!

—AT THE—

SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,

FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO.

On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to Mission of San Jose.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, containing all the choicest varieties of Fruits congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

ALSO,

GRAPE VINES

one and two years old.

Three varieties CURRANTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;

A few varieties of the most choice DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES, strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruits, the most of which have been grafted from bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo Post Office, Alameda county, or to B. KING, 154 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.

APPLE TREES, two years' old:
Large size, trained with low heads - 50 cents each.
Extra picked Trees - 75 " "
One year's growth, from two to five foot long - 25 " "

PEAR TREES:

Standard Trees, on pear stocks, two years from graft - \$1.00
Extra size - 1.25
Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock - 1.00
Extra size bearing Trees - 1.50
One year from graft - 75

PLUM TREES:

Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads - 1.00
Extra large size selected - 1.25

PEACH TREES:

One year's growth from the bud - 50
In the dormant bud - 25

APRICOT TREES:

Large size, one year's growth, from bud - 1.00
In the dormant bud - 50

NECTARINE TREES

Will be charged the same as the Peach.

FIG TREES:

Well rooted, large size - 1.00
Small size, one year's growth - 50

All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion. On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards, a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.
v8-17 JOHN LEWELLING.

Union-City Flour,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1857. (121) Davis street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOURL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials at every description, 366 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles.
Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States.
v7-20 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture of Pens, has been a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent.
v7-15 6m

WIG! WIG! WIG!!!—BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—No turning up behind—No shrinking of the Head. Indeed this is the only establishment where these articles are properly understood and made.
v8-13 ly 233 Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!!
Bachlor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World!

GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY TO a beautiful Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifty Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelor since 1830, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dyeing the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 12 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of
WILLIAM A. BACHELOR,
v8-13 ly 233 Broadway, New York.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Points, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, etc.

These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chevalier F. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct. 1852: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and fine outline as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1854, 3d Vol.: "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jars have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits! The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, J. K. Faber, C. W. Faber, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person will please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
v8-2 6m 133 William street, New York.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

JUST received by Express, a large assortment of FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, and will constantly receive by every express for the season, from the best growers in the Atlantic States, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

All orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. Liberal discount made to DEALERS. Catalogues forwarded to parties desiring same.

Union seeds—Red, White, and Yellow. Cabbage, of sorts. Carrot, of sorts. Beans—Large White Silesian. Red Mangelwurzel. Cauliflower, of sorts. Broccoli, of sorts. Melons, of sorts. Cucumbers, of sorts. Etc., etc., etc. Peas—extra Early, of different kinds. Extra Beans of different kinds.

Four seeds, of all kinds. Take seeds, of different sorts—Orange, Orange, Black Locust, Honey Locust.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Ky. Bluegrass, Red-Top, Lawn and Eye-grass, Clover (Red and White), Winter and Spring Vetches.

BIRD SEED—Canary, Millet, and Hemp. Together with a regular assortment of all kinds of seeds.

—ALSO—50,000 Fruit Trees, of the choicest kinds.

All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.
J. P. SWEENEY & CO.
116 California street, San Francisco.

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, Dutch Bulbous Roots, Double Dahlias, &c., for the Fall of 1857, is just published, and will be mailed to dealers and others requiring seeds in quantities, including a stamp for return postage.

The year's Seed, so far as harvested, are of prime quality, generally abundant, and prices correspondingly moderate.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c.,
v8-17 3m 15 John street, New York.

Wanted.

A SITUATION by a GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches.
Address THOMAS McDONALD, Box 1550 Post-Office,
v8-17-31

OR W. C. WALKER, Esq., Golden Gate Nursery.

PREMIUM BRUSH FACTORY.

Brush Manufactory.
NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Shoe, Sledge, Scrubbing, Tanners', Curriers', Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. Also, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.
NEWMAN BROTHERS,
74 Battery street,
one door from Sacramento street
N. B.—Cash paid for Brushes.
v8-11 3m

Pioneer Establishment.

FOR curing of FISH of all kinds. Also for the curing of prime HAMS AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business, for that purpose he will purchase well-dressed Hogs in any quantity.

The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality.
GEO. COOPER,
Front street, opposite Water Works Building.
v8-15 Sacramento.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

Great Collection of Strawberry Plants.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform all Cultivators of the Strawberry throughout the State and Oregon, that they are now prepared to offer them a collection of strong and healthy STRAWBERRY VINES, that have proved to be well adapted to our climate, and also have been fully tested as to their bearing qualities, by the splendid exhibitions of Fruit which they have exhibited throughout the season, in the markets of San Francisco. They now offer them to the public with the assurance that they will not only prove equal to any plants offered, but superior, as their constant bearing qualities have so proved them, they having received the first premiums at all the Exhibitions thus far the present year. The subscribers offer the following kinds the present season:

THE BRITISH QUEEN.

This magnificent perpetual bearer has won laurels from all good judges of fruit, both as to its excellence of flavor, its remarkable size—often measuring five to six inches—and the abundant crop it yields, it has been generally adopted as one of the very best marketable fruits grown.

THE HONEY'S SEEDLING.

Whatever may be said of other varieties, this splendid fruit should be grown in every collection. It is large, beautiful and delicious, and always brings the highest prices in the market. With the Virginia Scarlet as an impregnator a crop can always be secured.

THE LONGWORTH PROLIFIC.

This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches, and none more beautiful can be found.

THE EARLY OR VIRGINIA SCARLET.

This is the earliest variety, a great bearer, and should be in every collection. The subscribers, having a very large stock on hand, can furnish plants in large quantities for making plantations, and for market, and persons wishing orders of from 10,000 to 25,000 plants will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

The undersigned are fully able to supply the market, purchasers will do well to call at the office of one of the partners, on the corner of SACRAMENTO AND DAVIS STREETS, where specimens can be seen, and also at the Gardens at Oakland, where terms and prices can be known, which will always be the most liberal.

WOLF, LUSK & CO.

STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS,

Oakland.

N. B. Samples of the Plants can be seen at the office of the FARMER, where orders can be left.
v8-16-3m

Field and Garden Seeds.

A FULL assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field and Garden Seeds, raised especially for my trade. Special care is taken that all are fresh and genuine to the kind. Garden Seeds put up in any quantity, and particular pains taken in packing for California.

Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Peas, Onions, &c. GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Red Top, Orchard, Ray, Blue, Foal-Meadow, &c. Clover—Red, Dutch White, Lucerne, &c. CHINESE SUGAR CANE—The celebrated Sorghum Saccharatum which has been raised in the Eastern States for two years, and is now successfully made into Sirap and Sugar with large profit.

W. L. ALLEN,
v8-13 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Chile and Australian Seed Wheat.
SIX HUNDRED SACKS Australian Wheat;
FIVE HUNDRED SACKS Red Chile Wheat;
Selected for seed from the PRINCESSIA RANCH of D. W. CONNELLY, Esq.

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1857. Davis Street.
1m

Fresh Garden Seeds.

HAVING widely extended facilities for obtaining Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all the best and newest kinds, we shall have it in our power to offer invoices of the different kinds, and only the best, so that purchasers by wholesale or otherwise, can secure us at first prices, those qualities and varieties not usually imported.

Orders sent us by Express, with remittances, will be promptly attended to.
WARREN & CO.,
v8-15 150 Washington street, San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.

THOSE who desire fresh Alfalfa Seed, can be supplied either at wholesale or retail. Sample bags of the seed can be seen at all times at our office. Orders or letters of inquiry, by mail, relative to the nature and cultivation of it, will be promptly responded to, and the seed shipped as directed. As this species of clover will soon be in great demand, orders should be forwarded early.

Orders for seed should be accompanied with cash, or payment by the Express companies on receipt of the order.
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HORTICULTURAL.

Ravenswood Fruit Garden PLANTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Brinckle's Orange Raspberry, \$40 per thousand, \$10 per hundred.

Col. Wilder Raspberry, do do
Cauling Raspberry, do do
Thunderer Raspberry, do do

Linnæus Rhubarb, \$80 per thousand, \$2 per hundred.

Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or Thornhill, \$15 per hundred.

Strawberries: Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large Early Scarlet, \$5 per thousand, \$1 per hundred.

Currents: Black Naples and Cherry, \$12 and \$15 per hundred.

All the above plants of best quality; we cultivate most of them for market.

THE BRINCKLE'S ORANGE RASPBERRY, for market or garden, is considered the best of all Raspberries; it is unequal in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vinous; and color beautiful bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardy and exceedingly prolific.

The Cauling and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams, preserves, &c.

THE LINNÆUS RHUBARB is a new variety originated by Myrte of England, who also originated the Victoria, on which this is a great improvement in both flavor and production. Its flavor is deliciously aromatic and spiritous, and it is entirely

Ladies' Department.

(For the California Farmer.)
WOMAN, MAN'S GUIDING STAR EVERYWHERE.

I've wandered in deep forest shade,
And on Sierra's snow-capped crest,
Through oases wild, and lonely glades,
Where men of daring hearts had rest.

I've seen at night the camp-fire blaze,
And heard the song of every land
Tall tales of love and earlier days,
How they had strove for woman's hand.

I've sailed the trackless ocean o'er,
Heard deep respond to doom,
The angry wave, the tempest roar
In requiem of their dead, that sleep.

And as the storm has raged around,
The long night-watch to cheer,
Heard tales of love by sailors told—
They prized dear woman here.

In forest dark, mid mountain snow,
On ocean's calm or heaving wave,
For woman's love true hearts will glow,
Nor cease till pulseless in the grave.

I. B. M.

RIGHTS OF SAINTLY.

O ye righteous souls and saintly,
Resting in your garnet joys,
With your dainty hand securely
Clasping down earth's golden toys!

E. P. L.

Letter from Grace Greenwood.

LYNN, Massachusetts, Oct. 5, 1857.

Editors FARMER: Shortly after the date of my last, we left the good old town of Brooklyn (Connecticut), distinguished as having been the scene of those numerous civil exploits of General Putnam, in each of which, from earliest youth up, we find displayed those same traits of honesty, manliness, indomitable energy, and unswerving courage which made him afterwards the example and pride of the army. It was here the old hero spent his last days, in a round of simple, peaceful duties, and here, in the old village burying-ground, repose his ashes.

As the cars whirled us along to Worcester, I was again struck with the exceeding beauty which this region of country possesses in outline, and its stony, unproductive appearance in detail. We passed field after field, containing dozens of heaps of stones piled in pyramidal form, and seeming like monuments to the dead vegetation—yet these hardly availed to "keep" even "its memory green."

We reached Lynn just in time to see a glorious sunset—the transfiguration of a superb day, and, two hours later, the moon, rotund and resplendent, mounted the heavens, absorbing the darkness, and making the fretted sea look like a burnished corselet for the earth.

What with a nucleus of cold which I brought from Brooklyn, the fatigue of travel, the stimulating quality of the air, and the solemn voice of the sea which all night long filled the ear of my imagination, I found myself seriously ill the following morning, and for three weeks I was hardly able to leave my bed—which will account for my dereliction to you.

To the list of warm-hearted Lynn friends who have made my visits here in bygone years pleasant and evergreen memories, has been added, this year, Miss Jane M. Davenport, the actress, who, shortly after her last return from Europe, whither she went immediately after her visit to California, made purchase of a beautiful property here upon the brink of the sea, where she intends to spend the intervals of her engagements. Admirable and charming as she is upon the stage—mistress of her art—Miss Davenport yet seems to me more admirable and more charming in the simple, domestic character of head of a household. The infallible test of this position has contributed to her laurel wreath its greenest leaf, and proven her possession (we who knew her needed no proof of it) of all the earnest, honest, tender, gentle qualities which make a true and noble womanhood. Through these qualities, in the little time she has spent here, she has won the hearts of all with whom she has come in contact. She has just commenced her season's business by a brilliantly successful engagement at Providence, from whence she goes west and south. She cherishes a delightful recollection of her visit to California, and the many friends she made and left there. Her report of your climate, and the general beauty and capacity of your country surpasses in enthusiasm that of any one I have met. She thinks it THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

As a matter of course I have seen little of sea-side life during this visit to the shore; my illness, and an unusual number of wet and east-windy days having kept me too close a prisoner.

Among our few excursions, was one to Watertown, to see my friend Miss Hosmer, the sculptor, now on her first visit to her native land, after an absence of five years. I was with Miss Hosmer some eight months in France and Italy, and grew to love the woman, as well as admire the genius. At the time she went abroad, she had been scarcely heard of as a sculptor out of America—out of Boston indeed. Already she has made for herself an enviable and extended fame in her beautiful art.

Immediately on our arrival in Rome, she was introduced to Mr. Gibson, the distinguished English sculptor, who on being shown a daguerreotype of one of her ideal busts—"Hesper"—was so much impressed by the genius of the fair American, that he at once received her into his studio as a pupil. She has remained with him

ever since, and executed several admirable things under his approving eye. Yet, in the ordinary sense, Miss Hosmer can hardly be called a pupil, even of this modern master in British sculpture, whom she venerates and loves as an artist and friend. Strong, self-reliant, and proudly original, she resolutely "gangs her ain gait" in her artistic as in her social life, and while she does not reject advice, or defy criticism in the details of her work, in the ideal, the spirit and general mode of treatment, she bravely abandons herself to the inspirations of her own genius.

Miss Hosmer's fame is no longer provincial, or national; she is no longer looked upon as a fair amateur, as a pretty woman playing with art; but she is already recognized in Italy and England as an artist of unquestionable genius, of whom much may be expected. All she has yet done, however admirable, can but be looked upon as promises and prophecies for the future. She is yet under thirty, not more than twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age, and is, and always will be, an enthusiastic, yet patient and conscientious student of her art. If life and health be spared to her, what may she not accomplish, with the indomitable energy, perseverance and profound devotion with which she gives herself up to her life-work! I love to think of the little world of beautiful and majestic forms which for her lie enchanted in marble, awaiting the magic wand of her genius, the tap of her chisel, to awake them from the slumber and free them from the imprisonment of ages. The tender-faced Madonna, the ethereal Psyche, the dimpled Loves, the drooping Magdalenes, the bounding Bacchantes, the Fawns, the Graces, the frolicsome Sprites, the Poets, the Gods, and the yet grander figures of Saints and Martyrs! All this white, still world of beauty and poetry is, we hope, yet to be revealed by her hand, as it exists, or its types exist in her affluent artist-soul.

Miss Hosmer seems younger than her years. She is small and rather slight, yet looks vigorous and muscular. She is a bundle of healthy nerves, energy and will. She has a fine, strong head, carried with infinite spirit, and crowned with beautiful hair, short and curling. Her face is delicate, fresh and piquant, but full of force and character. Her style of dress is slightly on the masculine order, but neat and peculiarly in keeping with her profession. In manner and conversation she is the furthest possible removed from a conventional, fine lady, yet neither is she coarse, nor unwomanly.

Miss Hosmer's early education was peculiar, and had much to do not only with the molding of her character and the formation of her tastes, but with fitting her for her present unique and arduous life. Her father, Dr. Hosmer, a man of unusual talent and force of character, having lost his wife and eldest daughters by consumption, resolved to devote himself to the perfect physical education of his last child, his little daughter Harriet, who seemed to have inherited her mother's delicacy of constitution. He took her out into the fields, by the river side, and sea side; he let her run wild among the hills, inured her to sun and storm; taught her to ride, drive, hunt, fish, row, skate and swim. In all out-door sports and exercises she became a proficient, and, as a matter of course, grew up strong and vigorous. She is remarkable for her power of endurance, for steadiness of nerve and courage. She is not only the bravest woman I have ever met, I know no man more utterly fearless than she.

I was glad to find in my friend the same happy, earnest, warm-hearted girl I had left in Rome, one sad misty morning in the spring of '53—to find that she had not hugged her beloved art so closely that the hardness and chill of the marble had entered into her soul. Some pleasant hours we spent with her, in her old sanctum—a wonderful room, filled with all sorts of curious, quaint and beautiful things—preparations, skeletons, stuffed birds, cases of butterflies and beetles, casts, busts, pictures, books, and musical instruments.

How we did talk that day! What a friendly strife of tongues; what a prompt exchange of experiences; what a running fire of questions and Roman reminiscences! But I have probably seen the last of my noble friend for some years, as she sails in the course of the month for Rome, now her real home. My love, my faith, my ardent prayers go with her.

My mal-apropos illness having prevented my writing by the last steamers, I shall be far behind time in correcting a mis-statement in my letter from Brooklyn. I closed that letter with an obituary of Lablache, whose death had just then been announced by European correspondents. It seems that those sapient, ubiquitous gentlemen were for once misinformed. Lablache was not dead, though he had been very ill of asthma. Late accounts report him as quite convalescent and engaged to sing at the Grand Opera at Paris; his bulk undiminished, his voice unbroken, and his notes, even in these times of financial distress, as good as ever. May he sing a thousand years, and his shadow never be less! I am very happy, I am sure, to take back my sorrowful words; and I would that my little tribute to Beranger had also been premature. But that noble old singer, great as a poet, and greater as a man, has indeed departed; and the honorable memory of his true and heroic life, shining backward from the grave, and his songs, the long sweet echoes of his voice, alone remain to us of him. Adieu.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

A COQUETTE is a rose-bush, from which each young beau plucks a leaf, and the thorns are left for the husband.

The happiness of a wife and the cultivation of a vine, depends on the care of a man.

(From our Mountain Correspondent.)

Women, their Social Condition.

While men in all ages have formed associations for binding together more closely, and strengthening the ties of a common brotherhood, and extended the hand of sympathy and fellowship, even to the lowest of their race; women have done comparatively nothing by way of improving their own social condition in any way whatever.

Women, in general, are very fond of talking and are socially inclined, and there is no reason why they may not form associations of a nature which shall turn their loquacity to a better account than the common chit-chat of the day, when often things are said which had better remained unsaid, merely for the want of something upon the useful sciences of physiology, hygiene, and the general laws of nature, would tend greatly to elevate and refine their thoughts and feelings, and enable them to trace out the secret springs of happiness, which will be found to lie, not so much in outward circumstances, as in the keeping of our minds and bodies in perfect health, keeping this harp of a thousand strings in tune, for then the very breezes of heaven would be to us harmonious music.

How seldom it is that women ever think or talk together upon any abstract or scientific subject, and to what few do gentlemen ever venture to address upon these subjects. There seems to be this fault in the education of most young ladies, that it is not practical enough, and they show to best advantage in the drawing-room seated at the piano. Now, this is very well, so far as it goes, but the sterner realities of life should also be made familiar to them, that when they shall meet with trials and afflictions, which are the common lot of us all, whether rich or poor, they may be prepared to look upon every event of life in its true light, and to see its bearings, not only as regards the present, but also upon their future destiny: for thus they will often find their heaviest calamities, but "blessings in disguise;" and woman, more than man, if possible, needs the consolations of religion, which is but another name for philosophy.

Women might thus instruct each other, and find a source of pleasure and happiness in this useful conversation, far beyond that of the now too often frivolous kind, which can never afford them, or any one else, any permanent good.

If any should be unable to attend the regular sittings of the association, let them hand in by writing, their thoughts and suggestions upon any subject, bearing upon the improvement of the moral, social, or practical condition of women.

But, methinks I hear an objector say, let women stay at home and mind the condition of their own homes and families, and that will be quite sufficient for them. Now I would say to such, who have certainly taken but a one-sided view of the subject: all women have not families, and those who have, with the improvements and labor-saving machines of the present day, are not necessarily employed all their time, and in what-ever condition woman may be placed, she should at least have a few hours of each week to devote to social culture; and in order for this time to be profitably spent, they should have other topics to discuss than the latest fashions, the style of the last new bonnet, the last new novel, and remarks upon each other's dresses, and of the private affairs of others, which when repeated, engenders strife and hard feelings, until they become enemies instead of friends.

Some women, of America shall I say, descendants too of the women of the revolution, have become too much like a parasite, leaning almost wholly upon the opposite sex, affecting a weakness not in them by nature, but brought upon themselves by a culpable disregard of nature's laws; and whatever they do, they too often look more to the praise of man, than the praise of God; but if they would rely more upon their own strength, that innate power, which God has given them, they might soon develop a social condition, such as the world has never enjoyed; and pleasure and happiness take the place of envy and discord. EDITH MONTESSOU.

P. S. I hope some more able pen will take up this subject, which has been just touched upon here. E. M.

A DROWSY DAMSEL.—The Rockville (Indiana) Republican tells the most remarkable robbery story that we ever heard. It says that some fellow entered the house of Mr. Jesse Wright, of that (Parke) county, and robbed the room of Mr. Wright's daughter, who was sleeping in her bed. After plundering as much as he could, he proceeded very coolly to steal the ear-rings out of the ears of the drowsy damsel. Then he pulled the rings off her fingers, and thinking still that he hadn't made the robbery complete, he cut all the hair off one side of her head. And he accomplished it all without waking the girl.

PRETTY COMPLIMENT TO WOMEN.—Sheridan said beautifully, "women govern us; let us then render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of women depends the wisdom of men. It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men."

A LOVELESS HOME.—There is no loneliness, there can be none in all the waste or peopled deserts of the world, bearing the slightest comparison with that of an unloved wife! She stands amidst her family like a living statue amongst the marble memorials of the dead—inspired with life, yet paralyzed with death.

Ten thousand dollars a year is the modest salary of Mr. Isidore, for dressing Queen Victoria's hair twice a day.

Children tell in the street what they hear in the house.

If a woman would have the world respect her husband, she must set the example.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Best Assortment in San Francisco.

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APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
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THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the purchase and sale of PIANOS, HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., and, being a practical musician, has given entire satisfaction. He buys directly from the manufacturers, and is thereby relieved from heavy rents and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, is guaranteed not only as to quality, but as being cheaper than it can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable references, will be sent free to all parts of the world, on application to

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Circulars to be had, and orders received at the FARMER Office, San Francisco.

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PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

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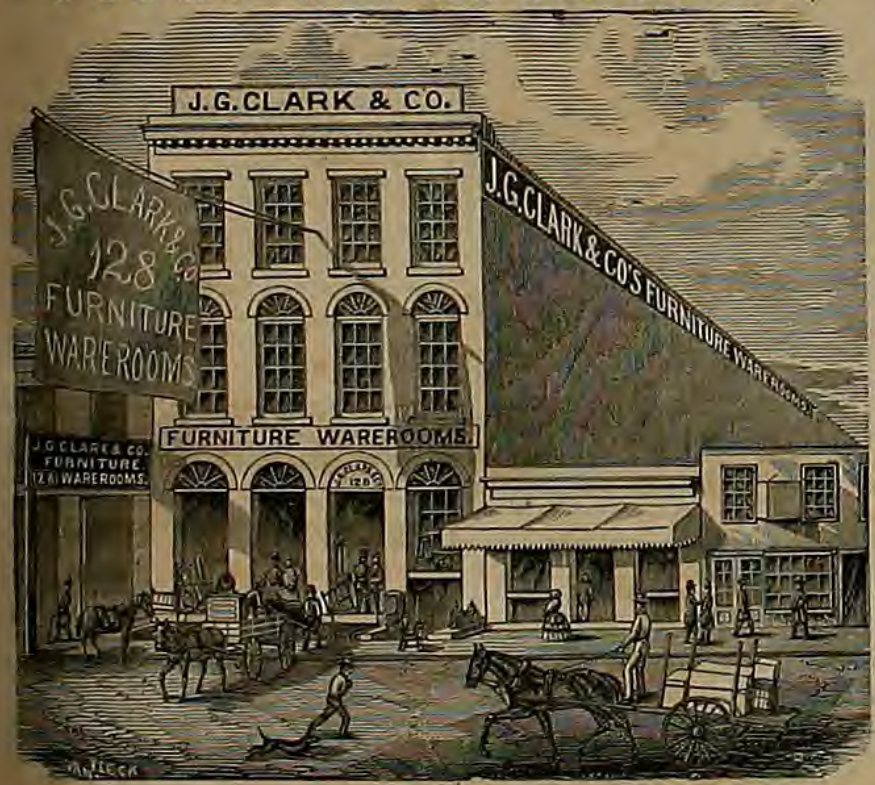
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To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

77-20



IS ACKNOWLEDGED to be by all who have tried it, the BEST TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ever presented to the California public.
In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its sanitary and extraordinary medicinal properties.
Medical Men and Men of Science
All pronounce it to be most healthful and invigorating; and whether it is used by adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial.

It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of
The juices of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots;
The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits;
The bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charm the bee;
The opulent leaves, whose bark the forest tree;
The balmy root, on mountain's slope that's found;
The spreading vine, that grows in marshy ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE
Being so well known to this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and the Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.
And all the Sirups, Cordials and Extracts now in use in this State, by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Market street, opposite R. C. Orphan Asylum,
San Francisco.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY!
THE constantly increasing demand upon us to execute commissions for the purchase of all kinds of articles, both for residents and non-residents of the city, has induced us to establish, in connection with our newspaper enterprise, a
PURCHASING BUREAU,
under the immediate supervision of one of our firm, assisted by the most accomplished experts.

For Supplying any Article in the World!
Particular attention will be paid to the selection, purchase and sale of thoroughbred Cattle and Horse Stock, Carriages, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Carriages, Harness and Saddles, Time Watches, every description of Fire Arms, Sporting Articles, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Music and Musical Instruments, Yachts, Sails and Row Boats, Furniture, Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Cricket and Ball Bats, Pads, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements of the latest and most improved kinds: Seeds, Plants, Fruit, Forest and Shade Trees, and all kinds of Books treating on subjects of importance to the Farmer, Horticulturist and Florist.

State Rooms Engaged in advance, on Steamers and Packets to leave for Europe, California, the West Indies, or any part of the world. This will obviate the necessity to residents in inland towns, and places where no steamer agencies exist, of coming to New York two or three weeks in advance—as they are now frequently required to do—either to obtain passage, or to secure eligible accommodations. In this department, we will be ready to secure Rooms at Hotels at favorable rates, so as to protect the stranger from imposition as well as inconvenience; and, in short, to perform any description of commission that would ordinarily require the presence of the party himself.

Gentlemen who may desire to form Libraries, or who may wish to procure the Choice Literature of the Day, can always rely upon our judgment and selection. Also, Blank Books and Stationery, and Book and News Paper, for Printers.
FOR THE LADIES we will procure the latest Fashion Plates, styles of Bonnets, samples of the newest varieties of goods, Cosmetics, Perfumes and Fancy Articles, and we shall always be pleased to furnish everything connected with their wants.

In short, for any service which may be required, the public may rely upon having their orders filled at cheaper rates than they could purchase for themselves. Apply to
GEO. WILKES & CO.,
No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh.

Porter's Spirit of the Times, 345 Broadway, New York.
N. B.—Subscriptions for "Porter's Spirit of the Times," a Sporting, Literary, Agricultural, Family Weekly Newspaper, may be forwarded to the same direction.
Terms, \$3 a year.



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three, four and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate
Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usualy Charged.
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We will be proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have laid heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Budd's Nerve and Bone Lotion, warranted the best in California.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.
J. L. POLKEMUS.

AGRICULTURAL.
FIRST PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.
TO THE FARMER
AND
Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any house in this State for manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now prepared to receive orders for any extent in this line of business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural State; and at the same time that interest which is foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty years experience in the manufacturing business.

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,
AND
MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW
in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agricultural improvement. I also
MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE
AND
THE FIRST STEEL PLOW
Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the wants of the country (which are different from most others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for the interest of the agriculturists of this country; and in my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patronage from the farmer and all interested in this matter, and in the interest and development of the agricultural improvement of our State.

I desire, and have under way, the manufacturing of
1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;
THE DEEP TILLER;
OR,
"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in this country. Also,
GANG PLOWS,
HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS,
FANN MILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due
500 CINCINNATI



EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,
which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether higher than any others in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

Please favor me with a call, and see for yourself, and be convinced that I am publishing no humbug, but simply facts as they are; and that your young State can, within itself, already provide the farmer with implements inferior to none now in use. All kinds of agricultural implements and machines repaired on short notice, and in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.
THOS. OGG SHAW,
33 Sacramento street, near Davis,
** Shop corner Davis and Sacramento streets,
v8-76m San Francisco.

PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HOME MANUFACTURES.



D. C. MATTESON,
STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the various new implements which he takes pleasure in offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part of the following:

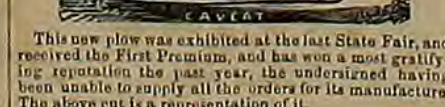
MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements never offered in any other implement, and, when on exhibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.
A new implement for preparing the ground immediately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with the aid of this implement.

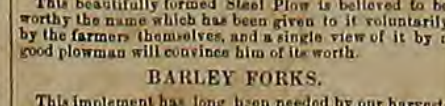
GARDEN CULTIVATOR.
An implement so constructed as to accomplish what should be done by such an implement. When seen it will be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.



This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying reputation the past year, the undersigned having been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture. The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.



This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.
This implement has long been needed by our harvesters, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive their hearty approval.

D. C. MATTESON, in offering the above implements, that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can show them implements that will give them complete satisfaction, his aim being to make only the best.
All kinds of work connected with the manufacture or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, attended to at these works.
Stockton, August 20th 1857. D. C. MATTESON. v8-6

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!



NOW LANDING,
The Celebrated "Boston Steel Clipper,"
AND
"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,"

Get up by the subscribers to meet the wants of California, and which, for adaptability, material, finish and cheapness, surpass any plows ever brought to the notice of the public.
These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in the United States, and duly competition in price, and comparison in material and workmanship.
Being made at tide water, and no expense of transportation from the Western States, we are enabled to offer Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less money than any other in market.

CAST PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than can be found elsewhere.

These Plows are packed in cases, very compactly, and can be sent to any part of the country at very small expense, and can be set up easily.
Extra points and parts to all our Plows constantly on hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements,
And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and replenished.

TREADWELL & CO.,
v8-103m N. E. cor. California and Battery streets.

GOODWIN & CO.
GROCERS,
53 & 55 FRONT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
v8-3

FRANK BAKER,
110 and 112 Clay Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
&c., &c.

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.

IRON WORKS, &c.



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Rollers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.
v8-73m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,
NO. 59 HALLECK STREET
(Near of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER OF
BRASS, ZINC,
And All Articles of
Metal Castings,
Copper and
Steamboat Belts,
FORCE
AND
LIFT PUMPS.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.
v8-103m

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, High and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had sixteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON,

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

NUMBER 18.

The California Farmer AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 120, Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
TERMS—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
Advertisements in this Journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

(For the California Farmer.)
Recreation.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 9, 1857.
MR. EDITOR: Availing myself of the company of a friend, and a few hours leisure from the all-absorbing thoughts which occupy men's souls in this country of gold, we employed them much to our satisfaction, in a drive within the suburbs of Sacramento, and as far as the famed Pomological Gardens of A. P. Smith, Esq. The many beautiful spots which surround numbers of the residences of this fair city, would indeed do credit to any city whose age might be a century, instead of only a few years; for while the enterprising merchant is making himself conspicuous by erecting unsurpassable business depots, and the millionaire highly embellished mansions, the less pretentious, but not less tasteful owner of the neatly constructed cottage may be seen all around, cultivating his fruit trees, or festooning his roses, passifloras and honeysuckles, forming Nature's embellishments, which, of all others, are certainly the most to be admired.

Whilst contemplating the many trials which Sacramento has been through in flood and fire, and the wonderful rapidity with which she has each time re-established herself, we found ourselves in the avenue leading to Smith's Gardens. And though

The leaves were falling; a winter's blast
Had, o'er the trees, its influence cast;
Yet, of the beautiful, was enough to impart
A cheerful summer's glow, within each grateful heart.

Notwithstanding that we had visited these grounds only a short time previous, we were, on this occasion, much struck by the wonders which vegetation had accomplished within a few months. Those aged monarchs of the forest, which overhang the river, the greenhouses, and the beautiful mansion, do not appear to add much to their girth; but the various fruit, ornamental, and shade trees, with which fifty acres abound, would truly surprise our Eastern enthusiasts, were they to behold the wonderful growths. From the exotic appearance of the greenhouses, of which there are several, and some of very tasteful construction, we were rather disappointed in not finding the Victoria Regia, luxuriating in artificial aqueousness. A most splendid collection of Camellia Japonica was here and there developing a chaste blossom; and some flowers of the *Alba Plena* variety we found with a diameter of 4½ inches. All varieties of color we noticed peering among the rich green leaves, from the purest white to rich deep crimson, some of the flowers being striped and spotted. Such a profusion of blossoms on Camellias, we had never seen anything to excel, particularly on plants in *four-inch* pots, having been inarched only last spring, and which are now in a most promising condition of furnishing an abundance of flowers during the winter months. Ivy, Jassamine, Physianthus, Bignonias, and Passion-vines were rambling profusely over pillars, trellises, and summer-houses, displaying a most graceful and shady appearance. In one of the houses, we noticed, in flower, some fragrant Oleocedron, Lotus, and some fragrant Allamanda. Hoyas, Euphorbias, Oleanders, an Orange-tree in fruit; the Sage and Fan Palms were also here, and a beautiful-leaved exotic called *Dracena Terminalis*.

In one of the grass-plots, on entering the flower-garden, was the handsome, symmetrical *Aracaria Excelsa*, its fine green branches resembling a kind of net-work, arresting the attention of all visitors. The air was heavy with the fragrance of monthly roses, whose combined lustre with that of various other inmates of the garden, shone upon us with dazzling brilliancy. The immense quantities of trees which we saw in nursery rows, led us to express a doubt as to the practicability of disposing of so many in one season; but we were informed, that with nearly as large a stock, last winter, the demand was not supplied. We noticed pear, peach, apricot, cherry, plum and apple trees, all of this year's growth, from the graft, under whose branches you might ride in, and take shelter from the storm. After feasting upon a dish of delicious Glout Moreau and Winter Nuts—pears—which varieties were just ripening—we ascended to the Observatory, to take a bird's-eye view of the gardens, orchards, and country all around, upon which thoughts of the heavens, poetry, and the angels, took possession of us, for much to the enhancement of our delight was the sound of the guitar, and the most exquisite vocal music of some fair one, immediately underneath; and after contemplating the superior happiness of the

man, who lives among such delights, instead of being shut up in a crowded city, we departed—much pleased with what we had seen and heard, ourselves, and all mankind, the ladies most undoubtedly included.

Yours truly, A. Subscribes.

How can Farming be Successful?

EDITORS FARMER: Having studied the science of Agriculture, and closely observed the California system of Farming, I will therefore say a word by way of admonition, to the farmers of this State. Primarily we all know farming has been a failure every second or third year; question why? because it has not been conducted well; for instance, one year a certain production brings an exorbitant or paying price, consequently the subsequent year every farmer anticipates, by making the previous paying production his entire crop, the making of his fortune. The result is, invariably, a superfluous crop of said production, therefore at last, unavoidably a failure.

Potatoes last year, we remember, sold nearly the whole season, at three cents a pound; and people said potatoes would always pay hereafter, never could run them in the ground again, as they term it; therefore people went inconsiderately into the planting of hundreds of acres, which results in a total failure. And now, I meet those men of adversity, and hear them say "farming is poor and uncertain business," etc., which I say is a calumny upon the science of Agriculture. However, nearly all grain productions have received a satisfactory price, the last three years. But permitting me to assume the position of prognosticator, I would say, grain will have its reverse the ensuing year, from the fact that all the farmers say, and I believe think, that raising grain never can be overdone again; which erroneous belief will be proved by adverse experience. I have consulted with various commission merchants relative to exportation this coming year, and they say, there will be importing instead of exporting. I do not entertain a doubt but that there will be grain in foreign ports, ready for transportation; but it is conclusive to me that it will not justify importation into this State, from my conviction of a superfluous crop. Some may ask, how can we avoid this calamity, if we would term it such? My response would be, adopting this theory, let our crops be a variety, not be governed by previous exorbitant prices, and using this periodical [the FARMER] for the channel of our correspondence, for every farmer (none exempt) should take this paper; and for five dollars so expended he would receive information equivalent to five hundred, and whatever might be his experience on any subject, let him promulgate it, and also the kind of farming he is pursuing.

Some might, however, have a delicacy in writing; nevertheless it would be to their benefit in the end, and thereby we would command our own prices for our own produce.

OAKLAND, Nov., 1857.

A. J. A.

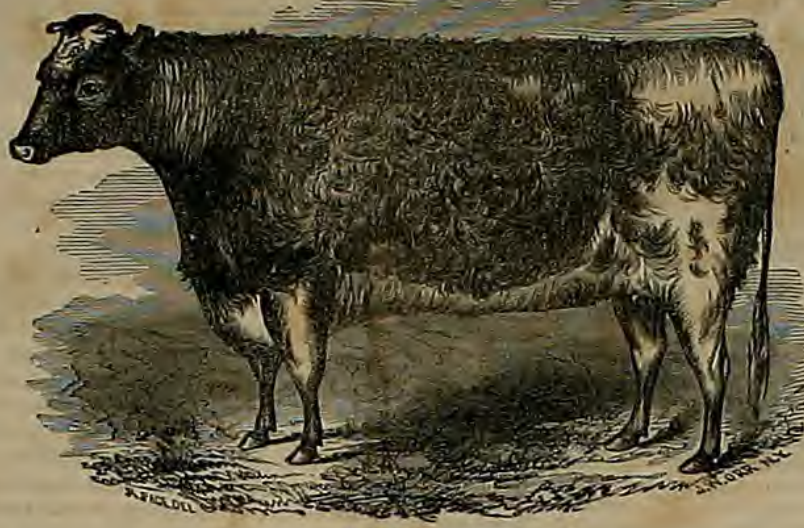
The views expressed by our correspondent we fully indorse, as our readers will remember we have urged the same thing, over and over again. The great cause of the non-success of the farmers of California has heretofore arisen from many causes, one of which has been correctly alluded to, all rushing to the growing of one product. There are other reasons, however, and these are being understood and will soon be corrected; and that full prosperity will come, just as soon as all take the FARMER and practice the plans there suggested—for all plans are here investigated and the best adopted.

The Financial Crisis.

CRISIS in and around Wall street have nearly the same relation to the financial operations of the world, that comets have to the movements of the planetary system. They come and go, and that is about all. The great business affairs of the country, the real interests of human society, are seldom very greatly, and never very injuriously, agitated by the circumstances of a Wall street crisis; and a few perturbations of the atmosphere and their immediate consequences, are all that can be alleged against a comet.

The commercial papers already assure us that the worst is over—*Leus Deo!*—that the damage has not been so great as might have been apprehended; that the prospect for good times again in the matter of "confidence" in speculators, and "exchanges" through the brokers, is encouraging, and that the country is safe again for a little season.

Let us be thankful for these gracious assurances. Meanwhile let us put our faith more in the resources of productive industry, and less in stocks and paper securities. We have had an abundant harvest. Our country, taken all in all, has produced, the past season, more of the elements of human sustenance and national prosperity than ever before. This is the true basis of our power, our greatness, our independence, our progress. Let the country produce the means of life and of wealth, and the ups and downs of Wall street institutions, like the breezes that whistle around our dwellings of a stormy night, may seem very disagreeable, but will never prove very disastrous. Wall street may "regulate our exchanges," but its very existence depends upon the state of the country.



"ANNA."

Winner of the 1st Prize in Class of Cows or Heifers, from other States, at N. Y. State Show in 1854.—The property of B. & C. S. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J.

Roan; calved April, 1852; sire, imported Duke of Exeter (10152). Dam, Gertrude, by Paular, A. H. B. g. d., Snowstorm, by imported Duke of Wellington (3654). gr. g. d., Old Snowstorm, by Alexander (4). gr. g. d., Fashion, by

Otto (2463). gr. gr. g. d., Kicker, by Moscow (9413). gr. gr. g. d., Princess, by Wellington (684). gr. gr. g. d., Old Princess, by Wynyard (703).

Stanislaus County Awake.

EDITORS FARMER: Through the medium of your paper (under your supervision), allow me to state to all who may live under the light of its columns, and all of those who may live neighborly to its real subscribers, that in the vicinity of Lagrange there has been a new life springing up among the chief farmers, that breathes and glows of a prospective fair, for the exhibition of the finest products of the field, the fold, the farm, and the fireside, in all our fruitful valleys or off the hill-side ranges. And who will lend a hand to help it on? Are there any to refuse? I believe it is not common to find men blind to their own interests. The amount of good to be gained by the interchange of ideas on practical farming or stock raising, will doubly repay for all outlay of time and money, not putting any estimate upon the joy that fills the heart, made glad in wholesome sports and pastimes, or a day or two free from toil and care, yet full of interest and instruction. And what says our sister county, with her budding fruits, her growing vines, and wide-spread fields smiling with waving grain? Will she not join us, and help to build up that interest co-equal with both, alike in all that pertains to the farm and the farmer, though sadly disjointed in political representation? Like us with an unwieldy member of the fraternity of counties, whose interests are not our interests, and who only respect us when our strength is needed in the campaign. Then why not let us unite in the quiet yet strong and healthful co-mingling of the great bounties vouchsafed to us by a kind Providence, giving each to the other the knowledge of his power, and making the heart full and free over the good things of the land brought before us? What says Merced? Will she join us to lay the foundation for coming years of this great good to the goodly numbers? If there can be brought out but one fact for the farmer yearly, it would be enough to pay all the trouble. Take for instance the three articles, potatoes, beans and pork, all raised within the two counties (experimentally), yet how many thousands of dollars, big, hard dollars (hard to earn lately), could be saved to ballast our light and airy pockets, by raising these products practically. Then let us get together and talk the matter over. "It can be did," and by the next annual gathering (to be held, as a matter of course, in our junior sister county), we will find ourselves none the less wise, but we may safely say "a pile wealthier." Come then Merced, here is the right hand of our farmer brotherhood. Let us get together and have a talk upon this vital matter, and all things will be fair. The thing "can be did;" then join the proffered hand of STANISLAUS COUNTY.

Nov. 10, 1857.

We acknowledge the recent receipt of a copy of the California Farmer of October 21, ult., published seventeen miles from San Leandro, which came to us through the mails, in the unprecedented period of thirty-three days.—[Alameda Gazette, Nov. 7.]

Our friend should rejoice at this unexpected dispatch in the receipt of his exchanges, when he considers that he has made a small mistake in the distance. He has only estimated the distance from San Francisco to San Leandro. He forgets that the mails, for convenience sake and for speed, now go by stage from this city to San Jose, thence, when convenient, up to San Leandro, making some seventy-five miles. That is a little over two miles per day. We can beat our friend of the Gazette. We received letters last week only seventeen days from Sacramento; so he need not complain at San Leandro.

Sirup from Sugar Millet.

UNDER this heading, the Louisville (Ky.) Journal has some sensible remarks on this new product, and which apply more particularly to that locality than to this. The cold weather of this week, in this State, has probably put an end to experiments, this season; but many who have raised some seed, this season, no doubt, intend to plant more extensively next year; and the following from the article alluded to, in relation to the manufacture of sirup, or sugar, will, no doubt, be of service:

Many farmers planted sugar millet, this season, with a view to testing its value for sirup, or sugar; and the season has now arrived for them to complete their experiment. Those who have had faith enough to plant several acres are now casting about for the best method of crushing and evaporating, and are surprised, after making the inquiry, to learn that they must expend several hundred dollars, and secure the services of an unusual number of hands, to make up their crop into sirup. Some are in despair—for their crop, if ever so successfully manipulated, would not, at fullest prices, pay half the outlay required to make it up. We propose to offer a few words of advice to those thus situated.

There is hardly a neighborhood in the country that have not several patches of sorghum growing, belonging to several proprietors, amounting in the aggregate to a quantity sufficient to justify the outlay for apparatus. Now, this must be worked up before frost, or lost; but if each acts for himself, each will suffer loss; and if nothing be done with it, you will be no wiser as to its value than you were before you grew it. In such a case either the neighborhood should unite and contribute pro rata toward the purchase of apparatus, or sell at a reasonable price to some one who will purchase and on his own account work out the problem of profit.

Sorghum sirup is already known in the market, and has a fixed value; the product per acre is pretty well known; the cost of manufacture is easily calculated; there is nothing in the way to prevent fair bargains being made, and the experiments carried to the present point should be completed. We apprehend that, be the profits of sirup-making even so great as has been stated, the manufacture hereafter will be confined to parties who prepare themselves to make a business of it, for it will be found that it is not profitable for farmers to make it in small quantities, or in connection with other crops.

We have published such directions as we could find in our exchanges which we thought desirable for the information of our readers, and shall add anything further that we may see, and we hope that those who have the sorghum growing will carefully carry out their experiments, and let the results be known. We give below some practical directions published by Messrs. Hedges, Free & Co., who manufacture the mills and evaporating presses required to make sirup. This apparatus may be obtained at the agricultural store of Peter & Buchanan, in Louisville, at manufacturers' prices.

Where the crop is sufficiently large to justify the outlay, this apparatus is probably the best in use for the purpose indicated:

Directions for Sugar Making.—A reply to your inquiries in relation to the requisite instructions for arranging mills, boilers, tanks, filters, coolers, etc., and then, also, the "modus operandi," after all are ready, will be rather difficult to give in a manner satisfactory even to ourselves, with the light before us. We have spared no pains or time in collecting information to enable us as far as possible to give it to others engaged in the pioneering of this new sugar-cane movement. We shall do the best we can, however, and urge those engaged in it to be thorough in experimenting, try all the modes and means known, and be sure to keep some careful record for future use. In the course of two weeks we expect to be in possession of the results of a test in Florida, near Orange Springs, which shall be made public, whatever it is. Mismanagement has deprived us of the cane we had planted in the hot-house for early test. The first that will be worked besides that in Florida will be at Governor Hammond's of South Carolina, about the 10th or 15th of August. Col. Peters tells us that his seventy

acres of sorgho is now about six feet high, and will be ready from the 1st to the 15th of September; he has some earlier planted that he will work about the 20th of August. On this he uses a two-horse mill, just being shipped by us, and a steam power mill for his large crop. He only designs making sirup or molasses, except, perhaps, a small experiment with sugar.

The cane must be allowed to mature fully, not attempting to work it until the seed is fully out of the milk; and, as some of the fillers will be rather later than others, it will no doubt be better to throw them out for fodder than jeopardize the rest. The leaves should be stripped off before cutting, and the top cut off with the seed some two and a half or three feet down, as there is not much saccharine juice in the upper end. Then if your apparatus is ready, cut, and grind as fast as you cut, and boil as fast as you grind, since the less time the stalks of out cane are exposed the better. The juice, if concentrated by the usual process, will pass through two sieves—first No. 8 and then No. 16, set over a large tin funnel immediately under the mill, which will be set about three feet from the ground, upon three posts firmly bedded in the ground about three feet. This funnel is connected to a pipe two inches in diameter and running under ground past the horse's track, and entering a tank, either lined with tin or painted thoroughly, and varnished so as to be impervious to the juice, and easily washed clean when left idle for even an hour. The juice is raised by tin buckets, or a tin or copper pump, from this to a clarifier. This may be of sheet iron No. 8, and about twelve inches deep, and large enough to fill your first kettle, and set higher, with draw-off pipe and stop-cock entering at the bottom. The clarifier is set so that the heat is applied under it after leaving the range of boilers, and may be shut off by a damper into another side-flue while you discharge this pan. The heat being applied slowly, a thick scum arises, and when near boiling you change dampers and draw off until the juice begins to show sediment or scum; then clean the pan and fill again, and so on. Now, in this first kettle you add lime well slacked and sifted, until your juice will not change the color of litmus paper (which can be got at any good drug store quite cheaply). While the juice is acid it will either granulate or keep sweet as molasses.

With our two-horse mill of rollers, seventeen inches long, we use three boilers, holding sixty, forty and twenty gallons, with the latter immediately over the fire and set with flaring walls or jacks, rising above each, about six, eight and ten inches, and completely cemented with water-lime. The last, or twenty-gallon boiler, should be higher than the forty, and that above the sixty, so that the scum will run through the gap into the next kettle behind, successively. The scum should also be thrown back whenever accumulated, into the hindmost kettle. If you have no experience in testing the sirup in the "battery," a thermometer made for that purpose may be obtained in most large cities for a dollar or so. It requires to be graduated up to say 250 degrees, as about 240 degrees Fahrenheit is considered the proper point. Should the heat rise above this you must open your fire doors and throw over the fire an armful of bagasse from the mill, and then discharge the sirup as quickly as possible and re-fill from the next kettle, thus continuing successively.

The coolers into which you discharge may be of good clear white pine, without paint inside, and 12 inches deep, and large enough to hold four charges, and then let to cool and granulate; or if you make molasses only you will use barrels, staves of oak and heads of pine or cypress, thoroughly made.

Yours, &c., HEDGES, FREE & CO.

Sacramento Pomological Gardens.

THOSE extensive Gardens which have attracted so much attention, and from whence so much fine fruit has been sent over the State, appear in our columns this week, offering collections of fruit and ornamental trees, greenhouse plants, roses, vines, etc. It will need no other notice from us other than the very fact of the annual advertisement now offering, to secure for Mr. Smith a host of orders.

Happening to be at Sacramento the present week, we noticed that the work of preparation had commenced, and we saw already that Mr. S. had received large orders for trees, etc., and has already shipped large invoices the present season, to the Sandwich Islands, in answer to orders from there. Purchasers should visit these famous gardens and nurseries; they will learn much that is useful, that will advantage them, and it is a place worthy a visit.

MARYSVILLE PREPARING FOR THE FAIR.—On Wednesday the Common Council of Marysville made an appropriation of \$1800 to grade and finish Cortez Square. This is the place intended for the State Fair next year, and it will be superbly finished and laid out preparatory to that occasion. The citizens of Stockton and Marysville will certainly give due credit to the State Fair as being instrumental in giving them some fine city improvements. Through this means the fine square around the City Hall Stockton has been graded, and now a splendid square in Marysville, so that some permanent good is accomplished wherever the State Fair is held.

BRIDGE ISLAND.—Capt. Hoag informs us that Bridge Island is increasing in size every hour, and at noon to-day the top of it was visible nearly opposite the foot of I street. The water is ten inches above low water mark of last year, and is falling gradually.—[Sacramento Bee of Tuesday.]

The Banking Question.

EDITORS FARMER: There is one subject now occupying the columns of the daily press, in which the farmers of California are particularly interested. I refer to the agitation of banking. Under the system which has thus far obtained in our State, no safe place of deposit has ever been offered to the laboring classes. Parties calling themselves bankers have been allowed to open offices, make a display of depositors' money; and by keeping up a most mysterious silence on all points which might throw light upon their own solvency, have managed to seduce the unsophisticated public into the belief that they were "all right;" and thus they have gone on month after month, safely perhaps, on the principle that any crazy hulk will do for smooth water, but on the first appearance of a storm their seams have opened and they have gone to the bottom, one after another, and generally with all on board. By a table published in the Bulletin on the 5th inst., it appears that one half of all the banks yet opened in San Francisco have failed, and another has been added to the list since it was published.

Now the farmers are a class of men who have, all of them, at times more or less money for which they have no immediate use. To keep it in their houses is to offer a bonus to robbery and murder, to which these hoarded sums are, everywhere, inducements. This class are particularly liable to these exposures, because their houses are generally far apart, and at a distance from help in case of attack, while during many days in the year the owner is absent at market, or on Sundays at church. But allowing actual loss from this source to be small, there is another inconvenience resulting from the hoarding system, whereby the public are the sufferers, viz: the keeping of the coin of the country out of circulation. From this cause results scarcity of money and high rates of interest. From the scarcity of our own funds an opening has been supplied to millions of foreign capital, which has located itself everywhere on the most desirable securities, and drained from them, in interest alone, during the last four years, more than twice as much money as now circulates in the State. From this class of capitalists farmers desire no benefit. They will not loan on a farm at all, no matter how good the title; and as the number of lenders willing to take that kind of security is thus greatly reduced, the interest demanded is consequently augmented. Thus if the mortgagor on Montgomery street can get money at one and a half per cent per month, the farmer has to pay three per cent. And as the sums paid for interest by merchants and speculators have ruined hundreds of them, so three per cent a month has caused the foreclosure of many a fine rancho, whereon the luckless farmer had spent his all, in hopes of providing a permanent home for his family.

As your paper labors incessantly for the encouragement of home industry, I am confident you will at once see the importance of introducing first and foremost a sound, permanent system of home finance. Drained of our gold as fast as we dig it, we have a smaller circulation than many other States who depend upon our mines for theirs. The object of the movement now on foot is to check the exportation of specie by providing safe banks of discount and deposit in our principal towns, and compelling all who claim the custody of the people's money, to show a capital proportioned to their business; to submit to public investigation of their accounts, and give security for the performance of their obligations. The Legislature has the Constitutional right to pass a law of this nature, though not to sanction the issue of paper money. To your readers, especially, is security in banking indispensable; because being at a distance, they are the last to hear the news, the last to levy an attachment, and therefore the surest to lose in case of such disasters as we are constantly liable to. Let them agitate this subject among themselves, and they can and will produce a perceptible effect upon the Legislature.

There is now but one bank worthy of the confidence of the agricultural class in the State, and that is the new Loan and Security Bank of Samuel Brannan—himself one of the largest farmers in the State. Mr. Brannan, foreseeing the crash that has broken down two of our old concerns, has determined to protect his poor depositors by pledging nearly half a million of his property in advance of any compulsion by law for their benefit. That is, he has placed this property in the hands of three trustees, for the payment of all his depositors, and he cannot now realize a dollar from the sale of any portion of it until his last certificate is paid. To parties leaving money in his hands for six months he will pay three per cent per annum for the use of it, instead of charging them three per cent for keeping it safe. The money thus deposited will be loaned out on mortgages only, at a low rate of interest, say ten to fifteen per cent per annum, and to farmers especially will his bank prove a convenience on this very account. It is for their benefit particularly that this institution has been started, and until the time arrives when the law will compel all other bankers to secure their depositors in like manner, Brannan's customers will be the only bank creditors who can sleep soundly when the steamers are due.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1857.

PATRIOT.

FLOWER SEED.—In a late number of the Ohio Cultivator, Mr. E. R. Whitaker, of Clinton county, Ohio, states that he had a field last season in clover, containing ten and a quarter acres, from which he made two tons of clover hay to the acre, estimated to be worth \$246. From the second crop he saved the seed which yielded 424 bushels, which he sold at home, at \$7 per bushel, amounting to \$296.25—which added to the value of the hay, makes the handsome sum of \$545.25.

History of Agriculture.

WE propose to give a history of the Agriculture of the "old world," in a series of numbers, during the coming winter season, so that our farmers may have something to read of a "rainy day." We shall use such authority as is beyond question, and we shall present in this and succeeding numbers a few chapters from that standard work, London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, as embracing some of the important facts in this history:

The history of Agriculture may be considered chronologically, or in connection with that of the different nations who have successively flourished in various parts of the world; politically, as influenced by the different forms of government which have prevailed; geographically, as affected by different climates; and physically, as influenced by the characters of the earth's surface. The first kind of history is useful, by displaying the relative situation of different countries as to Agriculture; instructive, as enabling us to contrast our present situation with that of other nations and former times; and curious, as discovering the route by which Agriculture has passed from primitive ages and countries to our own. The political and geographical histories of the art, derive their value from pointing out causes favorable or unfavorable to particular kinds of cultivation and management.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE AMONG ANCIENT AND MODERN NATIONS.

Traditional history traces man back to the time of the deluge. After that catastrophe, of which the greater part of the earth's surface bears evidence, man seems to have recovered himself (in our hemisphere at least) in the central parts of Asia, and to have first attained to eminence in arts and government on the alluvial plains of the Nile. Egypt colonized Greece, Carthage, and some other places on the Mediterranean sea; and thus the Greeks received their arts from the Egyptians, afterwards the Romans from the Greeks, and finally the rest of Europe from the Romans. Such is the route by which Agriculture is traced to our part of the world: how it may have reached the eastern countries of India and China is less certain; though, from the great antiquity of their inhabitants and governments, it appears highly probable that arts and civilization were either coeval there, or, if not, that they traveled to the east much more rapidly than they did to the west.

The early history of man in America rests on very indistinct traditions: there arts and civilization do not seem of such antiquity as in Asia; in North America they are of very recent introduction; but of the Agriculture of either division of that continent, and of India and China, we shall attempt little more than some sketches of the modern history, and its present state.

The history of Agriculture, among the nations of what may be called classic antiquity, is involved in impenetrable obscurity. Very few facts are recorded on the subject previously to the time of the Romans. That enterprising people considerably improved the art, and extended its practice with their conquests. After the fall of their empire, it declined throughout Europe; and, during the dark ages, was chiefly preserved on the estates of the church. With the general revival of arts and letters, which took place during the sixteenth century, Agriculture also revived; first in Italy, and then in France and Germany; but it flourished most in Switzerland and Holland; and finally, in recent times, has attained its highest degree of perfection in Britain. The modern Agriculture of America is copied from that of Europe; and the same may be said of the Agriculture of European colonies established in different parts of the world. The Agriculture of China, and the native Agriculture of India, seem to have undergone no change for many ages. Such is the outline which we now proceed to fill up by details, and we shall adopt the usual division of time, into the ages of antiquity, the middle ages, and the modern times.

Of the History of Agriculture in the Ages of Antiquity; or from the Deluge to the Establishment of the Roman Empire, in the Century preceding the vulgar Era.

The world, as known to the ancients, consisted of not more than half of Asia, and of a small part of Africa and Europe. During the inundation of the deluge, a remnant of man, and of other animals, is related to have been saved on the top of the high mountain of Ararat, near the Caspian sea, and when the waters subsided, to have descended and multiplied in the plains of Assyria. As they increased in numbers they are related to have separated, and, after an unknown length of time, to have formed several nations and governments. Of these the principal are those of the Assyrian empire, known as Babylonians, Assyrians, Medes and Persians, in Asia; of the Jews and the Egyptians, chiefly in Africa; and of the Grecians, chiefly in Europe. Least is known of the nations which composed the Assyrian empire; of the Jews, more is known of their gardening and domestic economy, than of their field culture; the Egyptians may be considered the parent nation of arts and civilization, and are supposed to have excelled in Agriculture; and something is known of that art among the Greeks.

The authors whose writings relate to the period under consideration are few, and the relations of some of them very contradictory. The earliest is Moses, who flourished B. C. 1600; Herodotus and Diodorus Siculus, who wrote more particularly on the history and geography of Egypt, lived, the former in the fifth, and the latter in the sixth century B. C.; and Hesiod, the ancient Greek writer on Husbandry, in the tenth century preceding our era.

Estimating the value of the writers of antiquity on these principles, they may be considered as reaching back to a period of 1600 years before our era, or nearly 3500 years from the present time; and it is truly remarkable, that, in the Eastern countries, the state of agriculture and other arts, and even of machinery, at that period, does not appear to have been materially different from what it is in the same countries at the present day. Property in land was recognized, the same grains cultivated, and the same domestic animals reared or employed; some led a wandering life and dwelt in tents like the Arabs; and others dwelt in towns or cities, and pursued agriculture and commerce like the fixed nations. It is reasonable indeed, and consistent with received opinions, that this should be the case; for, admitting the human race to have been nearly exterminated at the deluge, those who survived that catastrophe would possess the more useful arts, and general habits of life, of the antediluvian world. Noah, accord-

ingly, is styled a husbandman, and is said to have cultivated the vine and to have made wine. In little more than three centuries afterwards, Abraham is stated to have had extensive flocks and herds, slaves of both sexes, silver and gold, and to have purchased a family sepulcher with a portion of territory around it. Isaac his son, during his residence in Palestine, is said to have sown and reaped a hundred fold. Corn seems to have been grown in abundance in Egypt; for Abraham, and afterwards Jacob, had recourse to that country during times of famine. Irrigation was also extensively practised there, for it is said (Gen., xiii. 10), that the plain of Jordan was watered everywhere, even as the garden of the Lord, like the land of Egypt. Such is the amount of agricultural information contained in the writings of Moses, from which the general conclusion is, that Agriculture, in the East, has been practised in all or most of its branches from time immemorial. The traditions of other countries, however, as recorded by various writers, ascribe its invention to certain fabulous personages; as the Egyptians to Osiris, the Greeks to Ceres and Triptolemus, the Latins to Janus, and the Chinese to Chin-bong, successor to Fo-hi.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Poison and Adulteration.

HAPPILY for us, says the Scientific American, the day has gone by when human life was of so little value that poisoners were to be found in all classes or ranks of society, and their deeds of villainy were done in the open day without the smallest fear of detection. In the old time, if one person wished another out of the way, all he had to do was to signify his wish to some one of the numerous learned villains, who would do it for a consideration. Chairs, clothing, food, beverages, all were capable of being poisoned, and persons knowing of no other means used to wear amulets and charms to protect them from the effects of the poisoner's art. This refined method of murder had become a study, and was practiced as an art, as we know from the notorious examples of Brinvilliers and Borgia. We say, happily these days have passed away, for the light of pure and glorious science has broken in upon us, and now, as sure as the most subtle poison is administered, either by the microscopist's minute vision or the chemist's magic test will that same poison again be brought to light, and made to confront the poisoner face to face. As a natural consequence, direct and intentional poisoning has diminished; but indirect and unintentional poisoning has increased, and all from the want of a little more knowledge generally diffused. Take an example: not long ago in Scotland, a party sat down to dinner and ate some horse-radish, as they thought, and all died in the greatest agony, for they had eaten aconite, a most deadly poison, instead. Now these two plants are much alike, and surely we ought to learn their distinctive features, that we may know for ourselves, and not trust our lives to an ignorant cook.

There are so many substances nearly alike, the one a deadly poison, the other perfectly harmless, or perhaps beneficial, that we hope in time to see some means adopted in every city whereby all these bodies may be placed in such a manner that all their individual peculiarities shall be pointed out. Thus nowadays, from want of knowledge comes unintentional poisoning, but from an evil application of knowledge comes indirect poisoning, and this is carried on through every branch of trade, under the name of adulteration. The London Lancet first directed the attention of the public to this subject, by publishing analyses of various articles of consumption bought promiscuously in small and large quantities. The examiner-in-chief was Dr. Hassall, who has since published a very valuable work on this subject, and from its pages we learn that almost every article that we eat, drink, or inhale, is more or less adulterated. Thus coffee is mixed with chicory; tea with sloe and tea leaves which have been previously used; bread with alum, potatoes, and all sorts of things; and cayenne pepper with red lead. Pickles are made green by sulphate of copper (verdigris); red lead and tumeric are common in preserved meats, tobacco and cigars are made up of cabbage leaves, apple-parings and all kinds of rubbish; but what is worse than all is that many medicines are also mixed with articles perfectly contrary to them in effect, although perhaps having some resemblance in outward appearance. If a physician writes a prescription, and that being made up by a druggist of adulterated drugs, does not act as the medical man expects, but injures the patient, is not the druggist or adulterator to be held responsible? In England this question has excited so much attention that there is an agitation on foot to appoint local inspectors of articles of commerce, who shall have the power of indicting any one who sells an impure for a pure article, and thus sending out not only an acted lie, but also great injury to the public health. We may be asked how does this question affect us? We are not in England. Our storekeepers may be honest, while theirs are not. There is no doubt they may be honest; but we must recollect that it is not mere dishonesty that induces the adulteration, but that principle of trade which prevails equally on both sides of the Atlantic, namely, competition—the desire to obtain custom by underselling, and the folly of the public in patronizing the low-priced stores simply because they are low-priced.

We hope to see the people of this country arousing themselves to this inquiry, and making up their minds not to take poison in any shape or form whatever.

VARIABLE ECCENTRIC.—The variable eccentric does away with the great amount of link work usually connected with eccentrics on steam engines. This invention relates to the fitting of the eccentric to its shaft in such a manner as to be capable of adjustment transversely to the shaft to vary the length of, or reverse the direction of the throw. This is done by giving the eccentric a permanent eccentricity in a direction at right angles to the direction of the adjustment, by which arrangement a constant lead is given to the valve in either direction of the revolution of the engine, and thus a single variable eccentric is made to constitute a complete and perfect substitute for the two eccentrics and link motion employed in the locomotive engine. It is the invention of S. L. Wiegand, of Philadelphia.

SETTING DIAMONDS.—Isaac Lindley, of Providence, R. I., has invented and patented a new method of setting diamonds, natural or artificial, in an open setting, which combines great strength with lightness. He sets them in points, which are stamped on by a die, and have a firm flat plate of metal at the back, so that very little metal is seen, and it improves the appearance of the brilliants.

Carbon.

CARBON is surely a kind of sylph, or sprite, and that, too, of no ordinary sort. The caterpillar changes its coat, and becomes the gorgeous butterfly, and this astonishing transformation is, the theme of the fabulists. Far more wonderful, however, is the change which takes place in a piece of charcoal. From a black, opaque, and almost worthless material, it changes to a brilliant gem—the diamond, which even the stars are likened to. It certainly appears incredible that the diamond, so transcendently beautiful, sparkling with more brilliancy than the dew-drop at sunrise, should be nothing else than a bit of charcoal, but so it is. Not here, however, does the chameleon power of carbon rest, for by another change it becomes invisible. In such a state it exists in the brightest, purest air. By another change it becomes the thick, heavy flakes of smoke which we see roll out of ill-constructed flues—the "blacks" of London and Birmingham. Coal is but impure carbon, hence it is often spoken of as the "black diamond," signifying, however, as much the intrinsic value of coal to man as its chemical relationship to the sparkling gem. How the world fare without carbon it would be difficult to say, for it forms the major part of the vegetable and animal creation. Tallow is white, but it is composed of nearly all charcoal (that is carbon), and the elements of water. So also with starch, sugar, spirit, gas, chalk, shells, bones—all contain carbon; they would, in fact, cease to exist without it. If we make a mixture of sulphuric acid and sugar, a volcanic commotion ensues. When all is over, and the black residue washed, it is found to consist of nearly pure charcoal (or carbon, as the chemists in France call it), or carbon, as the English write it, having a dislike to the *h*. The purest carbon or charcoal with which the chemists are acquainted is the diamond; but even this valuable stone when burned, shows by its ashes that it is of vegetable origin. Looking at carbon, therefore, either in its black or white condition, and knowing that it exists in the atmosphere around us in an invisible state, we need not any knowledge of chemistry or physics to enable us to come to the conclusion that few substances exhibit the infinite power of the Creator more than carbon.—[Septimus Piesse.]

Strychnine

This poison, which has of late become so notorious in its abuse (we cannot say use), is the most uncertain in its action on the human frame; in some producing instant death; the same dose in others only bringing on tetanic convulsions, and in a lucky few no effect at all; and this does not appear to have any relation to the physical strength of the patient. It is a whitish crystalline substance, and is extracted from the nut of a tree called strychnine *nux vomica*. This tree grows in Ceylon, is of moderate size, and has thick shining leaves, with a short, crooked stem. In the fruit season, it is readily recognized by its rich, orange-colored berries, about as large as golden pippins. The rind is smooth and hard, and contains a white pulp, of which many varieties of birds are very fond; within this are flat, round seeds, not an inch in diameter, covered with very beautiful silky hairs, and of an ash-gray color. The nut is the deadly poison which was well known and its medicinal qualities well understood by Oriental doctors long before Europe or America had heard its name. "Dog-killer" and "fish-scale" are two of its Arabic names. The natives of Hindostan often eat it for months, and it becomes a habit, like opium-eating, with the same disastrous results. They commence with taking the eighth of a nut a day, which would be about twenty grains. If they eat directly before or after food, no unpleasant effects are produced; but if they select this precaution spasms result. The chemical tests for it are numerous, but only one or two can be relied upon as thoroughly accurate.—[Scientific Amer.]

The Lawton or New Rochelle Blackberry. Mr. C. P. Bisbee, of Rochester, N. Y., who advertises plants for sale, says:

They are enormously productive, and the fruit ripens after currants and raspberries are gone, and before peaches and grapes commence.

The plants are perfectly hardy in this climate; they grow and bear in the same manner as raspberries, and produce fruit in the same period after setting out.

They require no particular manuring or cultivation, but are benefited by a layer of straw or cut grass, covering all between the plants, and of sufficient thickness to prevent weeds from growing.

If planted in rows, the rows should be six feet apart, and the plants four feet apart in the row. They do very well, however, along the north and west sides of fences; the very spots where you do not want to set out grapes.

Every spring the plants ought to be cut back to about five feet in height, and the ground loosened, and freshly covered with straw or cut grass.

We may add, says Life Illustrated, when this fruit is to be cultivated on a large scale, the plants should be set far enough apart to admit a horse cultivator between the rows. Then the cost for keeping them free from weeds would be trifling.

BRONZE POWDER.—The London Builder says that Herr König has made a series of experiments to ascertain the methods of preparing this substance, hitherto a secret. From the result, it appears that the several varieties of bronze powdered leaf are each composed of nearly the same proportions of copper, zinc, and tin, and that the variation of color is owing to different degrees of oxidation, which have been produced by heating the alloy at different temperatures.

SALT.—An improvement in the manufacture of rock and sea salt has been patented in England, which consists in fusing the raw salt, and keeping it for some time in a state of tranquil fusion, decanting it into hot molds, or letting it cool slowly; in this manner, all the impurities are separated from the mass in fusion, and are eliminated by crystallization by the dry process, which corresponds with crystallization by the wet one.

LATHS AND FENCE PICKETS.—J. H. Bachelder, of Rome, Mich., has invented a machine for sawing laths and fence pickets out of the rough log at one operation. There is no taking the log out, and cutting first one way and then the other, but the whole is done automatically by the machine, thus saving time and labor.

RELIEF FOR THE RESCUED PASSENGERS. The merchants of New York held an adjourned meeting at which upwards of \$16,000 were handed in towards the fund for the relief of the suffering passengers of the Central America.

Loss of Ocean Steamers.

WE copy from the New York Journal of Commerce, the following account of the loss of ocean steamers, their value, the loss of life and treasure, and the estimated value of cargoes, together with the remarks of one of our exchanges. These are startling facts, and should awaken the attention of our people on this side to action that should result in something more than the mere passage of resolutions. We need and must have a line of steamers owned and controlled by our citizens; then we have a pledge for the safety of the life and property of Californians, and all others, and not till then:

Within the last sixteen years we have been called upon to record the fatal voyages of eleven of our ocean steamers, as well as a few of the English steamers. The last one of these, and of course the one of most interest now, is the Central America. We very well know that the last accident is, always, for the time being, the most disastrous one that has occurred. This may in a measure be true in this case, inasmuch as most of the lost passengers were natives of our own land. More generally have they been German or Irish emigrants, for whom our sympathies were not much drawn out. It is generally conceded that with the Central America the greatest number of lives were lost—413, the next highest list of lost is that of the Arctic, which some 350 were lost; while the San Francisco, lost under similar circumstances, had in the list of lost only about 200.

Taking a retrospect, with a view to record the various catastrophes which have befallen ocean steamships, owned in or trading with the United States, we find that the following have been entirely lost:

Name.	Fate.	Passengers.
President.	Never heard of.	200
Columbia.	All hands saved.	30
Humboldt.	All hands saved.	30
City of Glasgow.	Never heard of.	200
City of Philadelphia.	All hands saved.	200
Franklin.	All hands saved.	60
San Francisco.	A few saved.	200
Arctic.	A few saved.	350
Pacific.	Never heard of.	200
Tempest.	Never heard of.	200
Central America.	A few saved.	413

*Exclusive of about \$1,600,000 in specie.

If the cargo was included, these figures would be more than doubled. The President was in the year 1841; no one knows how or where the Columbia, in nautical phrase, "broke her back," on the rocks on the American shore, the Atlantic. The City of Philadelphia went ashore on the rocks near Cape Race. The City of Glasgow sailed from Liverpool, March 1854, and was not afterwards heard of. To Great Britain came near being included in the list, having lain ashore for some months at Dundrum Bay, coast of Ireland, but is now engaged as a transport for India. The Franklin and Humboldt went ashore and broke in pieces the former on Long Island, and the latter near Halifax. The Arctic and Pacific were lost already recorded. The iron steamer Tempest, measuring 1500 tons, sailed from New York Feb. 12, 1857, with a crew of from thirty-five to forty men, and were never heard from. On the Pacific, several fine steamers have been lost, generally of a smaller class. The Independence, for instance, was totally lost, with 180 lives, and the Tennessee, St. Louis and Yankee Blade, Winfield Scott and others, became total wrecks. English steamers, in waters contiguous to the United States, have fared little better. Within short time we have had to record the loss of the fine iron steamship Canadian, on the St. Lawrence; also the steamship Clyde, and several steamers in the West India Islands.

A calculation as to the number of lives lost these steamers, makes a total of about *seventeen hundred*. This loss being irreparable, no consolation can be derived from the fact that a large proportion of it might have been prevented by division of these ships into compartments, water-tight bulk-heads; but there is opportunity to make the adoption of such a means of safety compulsory upon the owners of all sea-going steamers, and thereby doing much to prevent recurrence of catastrophes such as we too often have occasion to deplore.

With regard to the Central America, we do not feel able to decide upon her seaworthiness. By her owners she has been represented as staunch and seaworthy. One thing that has seemed favorable to the statement, is the fact that she had recently changed her name, and that as the George Law she had not the confidence of the public; and, to gain that confidence, was renamed and newly named. Yet it is said that the Central America, at the Insurance offices, ranked as a second-class vessel. According to the Boston Advertiser, the circumstances under which the name of the George Law was changed to that of Central America were as follows: "The George Law made her ninth voyage and arrived at New York Jan. 11. When she reached the Quarantine, an inspection meeting of nearly 700 passengers was held, at which such strong resolutions were passed, complaining of the treatment received on board, including provisions neither of the best quality, nor in the greatest abundance, that, to get rid of the reputation, she went out on her next voyage as the Central America."

TIN PLATES.—Tin plates (that is, thin plates of iron dipped into molten tin, which covers them completely), are manufactured in Wales and Staffordshire, to the extent of about 900,000 boxes annually, equal to 2,000,000 sheets, and valued at over five millions of dollars. In England, almost every article of tinware is formed from these plates. Nearly two-thirds of the total manufacture are exported, principally from Liverpool to the United States.

BURGLAR ALARM AND DEFENSE.—This implement of war is a pistol a few inches long, so that it can be used as an ordinary pistol, carried in the pocket, or so arranged that it can be screwed into your bedroom door, and any attempt to force it open, the pistol is discharged, and sends a ball through the door before he is aware of it. It is a useful implement for travelers and others, and was invented by M. and J. E. Mix, of Ithaca, N. Y.

AN ACTOR-FARMER.—The veteran Kitter still living in Ohio, cultivating his lands; the veteran Booth was wont to drive his regular wagon into Baltimore, and vend its contents to-day we hear that Mr. W. H. Smith at the Boston Museum, whose farm is in Groton, this week the recipient of a prize for his year old heifer, of the Devon breed.—[Boston Gazette, Oct. 5.]

HOW TO CONVERSE.—The thread of conversation is sustained amongst several persons, each knowing when to take a stitch in time.

Miscellany.

THE SOUL OF MAN.

Two soul of man what is it?
Where dwells the power of thought?
Let scalp pierce where'er it list:
It finds no traces of the life it sought.

In all our worlde's deeds it shines;
Sheds o'er dark hours a luster bright,
As diamonds in the deepest mines
Emit their purest rays of light.

When sins and sorrows thickly lower,
When passion's storm assails—
If once the soul asserts its power,
The boldest calm prevails.

It tells of life beyond the grave;
Death opens wide the portal,
And points to "Him who died to save,"
And made the soul immortal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25, 1857. J. D. M.

SONG OF THE STREET.

Rushing round the corners,
Chasing every friend,
Plunging into banks—
Nothing there to lend—
Piteously begging
Of every man you meet,
Bless me! this is pleasant,
"Shining" on the street.

Merchants very short
Running neck and neck,
Praying for a check;
Dabblers in stocks,
Blue as blue can be,
Evidently wishing
They were "fancy free."

All our splendid railroads
Got such dreadful knocks,
Twenty thousand Bulls
Couldn't raise their stocks;
Many of the Bears,
In the trouble sharing,
Now begin to feel
They're been over-bearing.

Risky speculators
Tumbling with the shock,
Never mind stopping
More than any clock;
Still they give big dinners,
Smoke and drink and sup,
Going all the better
For a winding up.

Banking institutions,
Companies of "trust,"
With other people's money
Go off on a bust;
Houses of long standing
Crumbling in a night—
With so many "emasches,"
No wonder money's tight.

Gentlemen of means—
Having lots to spend—
Save a little sympathy,
Nothing have to lend;
Gentlemen in want—
Willing to pay double—
Find they can borrow
Nothing now but trouble.

Half our men of business
Wanting an extension,
While nearly all the others
Contemplate suspension;
Many of them, though,
Don't appear to dread it;
Every cent they owe
Is so much to their credit.

Brokers all are breaking,
Credit all is cracked,
Women all expanding
As the Banks contract.
Panic still increasing—
Where will the trouble end,
While all hands want to borrow,
And nobody can lend!

Running round the corners,
Trying every source;
Aking at the Banks—
Nothing there, of course.
Money getting tighter,
Miserly complete—
Bless me! this is pleasant
"Shining" on the street.

IN Y. Evening Post. WALL STREET.

ENCOURAGE EACH OTHER.—That was a noble and a truly American trait of character, which was exhibited by the men who were carried into the ocean, as the last sea swept over the Central America, and she went down into the dark, unfathomable caves of the ocean. "As we rose to the surface," said several of the survivors, "and floated about on fragments of the wreck, we cheered each other with words of encouragement until the rescue came." There is a lesson in this, peculiarly fitted for the present time. There was, in that dead hour of night, in an open and stormy sea, every motive for alarm and despair, every cause for panic and dismay. Less heroic men would have been mute with fear or gurgulous with lamentation. But those struggling sufferers were both heroic and wise. They cheered and encouraged each other, and thus nerved and helped, each by the other, they sank not, but combated the billows until succor and safety came. Might not the mercantile community just now read a lesson in this fact.—[N. Y. Com. Ad.]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—What a marvelous thing it is, what a comment upon the past prosperity and present credit of our national finances, that in the midst of all this unexampled pecuniary pressure, with the interest on the best paper at fabulous prices, and with opportunities for investment such as were never offered before—the Secretary of the Treasury is proposing to purchase in the six per cent stocks of the United States at 110, and to bring the holders to his terms, gives notice that after the first of November he will pay only 114. And much of this stock is held abroad, where the securities of other governments having an indefinite time to run, are plenty in the market at moderate prices. There is no better evidence of the opinion that judicious men have of the stability of a government than the price that its securities sell for.—[Ex.]

THE SUPPLY OF SUGAR IN FRANCE.—Mr. Walsh, in a recent Paris letter, says: "Sugar is falling; the beet-root factories will supply this year two hundred and forty million pounds. The Isle of Bourbon (Bourbon) will produce one hundred and twenty million; the French West Indies will probably send a hundred million; altogether, the supply will exceed the demand in France."

Disease and Deformity in our City Schools.

In Miss Beecher's "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness," it is claimed that the health of the American people is perishing at a fearful ratio, and that while other nations, both in school and at home, train their children to be strong and healthy, we are training ours to be puny, sickly, and deformed. In proof of this, facts are exhibited showing that of the American women born in this country and country, probably not two in ten have the vigor and health of their maternal ancestors, while probably more than one-half of them are either invalids or very delicate.

The object of this article is to direct public attention to the prospects of the coming generation, as indicated by the health of the children of our city schools.

From recent investigation there is reason to believe that more than one-half of the children of our public schools who were born in this country, and who are twelve years old and upward, are either diseased or deformed! Will the public look at this?

Bad air from stores, rooms without ventilation, close sleeping-rooms, crowded school-rooms, improper food, poisonous medicines, want of proper exercise, and over-excitement of the brain by study, have all combined to produce a debility of the whole body, especially of the muscles. The result is often shown in a pale and sallow complexion, though this sometimes attends tolerable health. But the following are more sure indices of the debility and disease thus induced.

The first is a sinking of all the intestines, from want of this support of the muscles of the abdomen, which have become weak and flabby. It is the tight packing of the intestines by these and other muscles that sustain the spine and keep all the interior organs in place. These muscles becoming weak, the whole organism sinks downward, sometimes displacing the most important and delicate organs. One symptom of this condition is a flat chest; another is a flatness or caving-in near the pit of the stomach, with a consequent projecting at the lower part of the abdomen instead of the curve outward from the breast-bone to the lowest point of the body, which is seen in a perfectly formed young child. Still another symptom is such a weakness of the back and stomach as makes the child sit crooked. This is because the natural aid of tight packing and the strength of the supporting muscles are gone.

Another index of disease and decay in schools is curvature of the spine. When the spine is curved forward, it is shown by a projecting neck or by a crooked back, that no effort can straighten. If the curve is sideways (lateral) it is shown by one shoulder or one hip being higher than the other, or by one shoulder-blade being more prominent than the other. These deformities indicate the decay and debility which sooner or later bring on diseases of various kinds.

Teachers in our city schools say these marks of weakness and deformity are constantly increasing, and that the longer the pupils go to school the more these indications increase; that is to say, they are found more in the upper departments than in the primary.

Parents and guardians of our city schools, will you not look into this matter? Two remedies for these evils are at command. The first is a knowledge of the evils themselves, and of the causes that produce them. A small school-book, free from needless technicalities, containing a short outline of physiology in its practical bearings on physical education, put into our common schools, would do more than anything else as a preventive. Next, as both preventive and cure, the introduction into all our schools of a system of physical training, such as is now introduced into most European schools by order of government. The people instead of kings must do it here, and for that purpose must be enlightened.

Lastly, there is a method of curing disease and deformity by a scientific use of exercise, devised by Ling (a Swedish professor), which is celebrated all over Europe and patronized by governments. It is based upon the correct principle of curing disease by a scientific use of exercise. This method was introduced into this country by Dr. Donavan, and is now practiced by Chas. F. Taylor, who went to Europe to acquire the system. The remarkable success which attends this method, particularly in remedying debility and deformity, demands the public attention, especially that of medical men and of all who have the care of the young. Whoever knows any puny, delicate child, or one that has any kind of deformity, would do well to examine into this system.—[Investigator, in N. Y. Tribune.]

Those of our readers who can not attend the hydropathic and other establishments, will find a full exposition of Ling's system in a work just published by Fowler and Wells, entitled, "The Complete Family Gymnasium." It is from the pen of R. T. Trall, M.D., of this city, and contains directions for applying Gymnastic, Calisthenic, Kinesiotherapeutic, Vocal, etc., exercises, not only for the cure of diseases and deformities, but also for the development and invigoration of the whole body. It is profusely illustrated by engravings.—[Life Illustrated.]

BARLEY.—It is stated that the first barley sown in this country was upon the island of Martha's Vineyard, in 1602, by a man named Gosnold, who introduced this and other varieties of grain from England into Massachusetts. In 1811, barley was sown as a crop in Virginia, and continued to be cultivated there until the settlers found tobacco much more remunerative. In 1626, barley was one of the crops grown upon the farms of Manhattan Island—probably where Trinity Church now stands. In 1849, the barley crop of the United States was 5,167,000 bushels; and according to the increase of the preceding decade, the crop of 1856 would be over seven millions of bushels. It probably even exceeded this. This grain is nearly all consumed in the States where it is grown, principally, we presume, for malting, as the price is too high for feeding to stock.

HEAVY LOSS FOR A NEWSPAPER EDITOR. The New York News, in noticing the failure of Perse & Brooks, paper manufacturers, says: "This house owes James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, \$70,000, they being his bankers, and have been for some time past. Bennett bought recently a country seat for \$100,000, but instead of paying for it money, as he might, placed a second mortgage on it, preferring to allow Perse & Brooks to use his funds. This is hard on our neighbor."

Bennett has earned his money by unremitting labor, which, if not at all times such as we would commend, he at least displayed a zeal and tact in his endeavors to secure success which all could commend.

"Doctor," said a loquacious lady, "why have I lost my teeth?" "You have worn them out with your tongue, ma'am," replied the dentist. The lady changed her medical man.

Rules for Restoring the Drowned.

Whereas life is so often lost by drowning as it is in this country, we believe the following directions by Marshall Hall, M. D., F. R. S., from the London Lancet, will be found invaluable. They should be written off and posted up in some conspicuous place in every household:

The following rules are the result of half a year's investigation of apnea and asphyxia—a subject which I propose to prosecute still further, knowing that truth only comes of long continued labor and research. I wish especially to put to the test of careful experiment the correctness of the dogma that if the heart has once ceased to beat, its action can never be restored—a dogma calculated to paralyze our efforts in many cases in which hope may not be totally extinct:

First—Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, except in severe weather, freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the breeze.

Second—Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

Third—Place the patient gently on the face, and with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluids may flow from the throat and mouth; and, without loss of time:

1.—To Excite Respiration.
Fourth—Turn the patient on his side, and (1st) apply snuff or other irritant to the nostrils; (2d) dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed briskly until it is warm. If there be no success, again lose no time, but:

5.—To Initiate Respiration.
Fifth—Replace the patient on his face; (when the tongue will fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free) then:

Sixth—Turn the body gently, but completely, on the side, and a little beyond (when inspiration will occur), and then on the face, making gentle pressure on the back (when expiration will take place), alternately; these measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute, only: meanwhile:

7.—To Induce Circulation and Warmth.
Seventh—Rub the limbs upwards, with firm pressure and with energy, using handkerchief, &c., for towels.

Eighth—Replace the patient's wet clothing by such covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c.

These rules are founded on physiology; and while they comprise all that can be immediately done for the patient, exclude all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these; and all loss of time in removal, &c., as fatal.

NOTHING TO SMOKE.—The whole number of cigars exported from Havana up to the 15th of August, the present year, was 94,982,000, of which 29,681,000 was cleared for the United States, 16,300,000 to Great Britain, 17,733,000 to Hamburg and Bremen, 9,628,000 to France, and 8,130,000 to Spain. The exports of tobacco amounted to 1,180,345 pounds, of which 528,636 pounds were cleared for the United States.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

SPIKES.—Orin Newton, of Pittsburg, Pa., has invented a new form of spike, which consists in giving the four faces a concave form, thus economizing the metal by giving greater strength with the amount of material than any other form, and renders it easier to drive, and has a firmer hold when in.

LOST IN HIS OWN CORN-FIELD.—D. S. Morrison, Esq., of Hot Spring county, Arkansas, has a very extensive field of corn, and going into it, some time since, it is said, he got bewildered and lost, and wandered through the field for three days, subsisting on green corn. He was found by his negroes on the fourth day.

ADVANTAGES OF GUANO.—James L. White, one of the best farmers in Caroline, Va., has raised, it is stated, one hundred and two bushels of wheat on two acres of ground. The soil was regarded as poor, so Mr. White applied four hundred pounds of guano to the acre.

THE OSTRICH.—After numerous unsuccessful trials, the natural incubation of ostrich eggs has, it is said, lately been accomplished at the Government establishment at Algiers, and no doubt now exists that these birds may be reared in a domestic state.

SPRING WHEAT AND OATS, sown together as a crop, are highly recommended. The wheat is less likely to fall than the oats, and therefore the crop stands up better, and the product is more valuable for feeding purposes. For seed, mix one part wheat to two parts oats, and sow early.—[Exchange.]

A joker at our elbow, thinks that many of our insurance companies, in making their annual statement, show extraordinary readiness to exhibit their liabilities.

An ugly bachelor says that everything should be in character. For instance: search-warrants should be printed on "tracing-paper," and wedding notices on foolscap.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, &c. These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chas. F. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outline as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Report of the Great London Exhibition, 1851: On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits!
The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, A. W. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. W. Faber, &c., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person who wishes to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—A. W. Faber's—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a facsimile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 113 William Street, New York."

E. FABER, Sole Agent,
113 William Street, New York.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

JUST received by Express, a large assortment of FRESH FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, and will constantly receive by very express for the season, from the best growers in the Atlantic States, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

All orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. Liberal discount made to DEALERS. Catalogues forwarded to parties desiring same.

Onion seeds—Red, White, and Yellow.
Cabbage, of sorts.
Beet—Large White Silesian. Red Mangelwurzel.
Cauliflower, of sorts.
Broccoli, of sorts.
Melons, of sorts.
Cucumbers, of sorts.
Etc., etc., etc.

Peas—extra Early, of different kinds.
Extra Beans of different kinds.
Fruit seeds, of all kinds.
Tart seeds, of different sorts—Orange, Black Locust, Honey Locust.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Ky. Bluegrass, Red-Top, Lawn and Ryegrass, Clover (Red and White), Winter and Spring Vetches.

Bird seed—Canary, Millet, and Hemp. Together with a regular assortment of all kinds of seeds.

50,000 Fruit Trees, of the choicest kinds.

All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & CO., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.
116 California Street,
San Francisco.

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.
THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, Dutch Bulbous Roots, Double Dahlias, &c., for the Fall of 1857, is just published, and will be mailed to dealers and others requiring seeds in quantity, including a stamp for return postage.

This year's Seeds, so far as seeds are concerned, are of prime quality, generally abundant, and prices correspondingly moderate.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO., Seedmen, &c.,
v8-17 3m
15 John Street, New York.

Field and Garden Seeds.
A FULL assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field and Garden Seeds, raised especially for our trade. Especial care is taken that all are fresh and genuine to the kind. Garden Seeds put up in any quantity, and particular pains taken in packing for California.

Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Peas, Onions, &c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Red Top, Orchard, Ray, Blue, Fowl Meadow, &c.
CLOVER—Red, Dutch White, Lucerne, &c.
CHINESE SUGAR CANE—The celebrated Sorghum Saccharatum which has been raised in the Eastern States for two years, and is now successfully made into Sugar and Sugar with large profit.

R. L. ALLEN,
v8-13 3m
189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

Chile and Australian Seed Wheat.
SIX HUNDRED SACKS Australian Wheat;
SIX HUNDRED SACKS Red Chile Wheat;
Selected for seed from the PERUSSIA RANCH of D. W. CORNELIUS, Esq.

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Davis Street,
San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1857.

Fresh Garden Seeds.
HAVING widely extended facilities for obtaining Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all the best and newest kinds, we shall have it in our power to offer invoices of the different kinds, and only the best, so that purchasers by wholesale or otherwise, can secure us at first prices, those qualities and varieties not usually imported.

Orders sent us by Express, with remittances, will be promptly attended to.

WARREN & CO.,
v8-15
130 Washington Street, San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.
THOSE who desire fresh Alfalfa Seed, can be supplied either at wholesale or retail. Sample bags of the seed can be seen at all times at our office. Orders or letters of inquiry, by mail, relative to the nature and cultivation of it, will be promptly responded to, and the seed shipped as directed. As this species of clover will soon be in great demand, orders should be forwarded early.

Orders for seed should be accompanied with cash, or payment by the Express companies on receipt of the order.

WARREN & CO.

Great Collection of Strawberry Plants.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform all Cultivators of the Strawberry throughout the State and Oregon, that they are now prepared to offer them a collection of STRONG AND HEALTHY STRAWBERRY VINES, that have proved to be well adapted to our climate, and also have been fully tested as to their bearing qualities, by the splendid exhibitions of Fruit which they have exhibited throughout the season, in the markets of San Francisco. They now offer them to the public, with the assurance that they will not only prove equal to any plants offered, but superior, as their constant bearing qualities have so proved them, they having received the first premiums at all the Exhibitions thus far the present year. The subscribers offer the following kinds the present season:

THE BRITISH QUEEN.
This magnificent perpetual bearer has won laurels from all good judges of fruit, both as to its excellence of flavor, its remarkable size—often measuring five to six inches—and the abundant crop it yields, it has been generally adopted as one of the very best marketable fruits grown.

THE HOVEY'S SEEDLING.
Whatever may be said of other varieties, this splendid fruit should be known to every cultivator. It is large, beautiful and delicious in every collection. It is large, beautiful and delicious in every collection. It is large, beautiful and delicious in every collection.

THE LONGWORTH PROLIFIC.
This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches, and none more beautiful can be found.

THE EARLY OR VIRGINIA SCARLET.
This is the earliest variety, a great bearer, and should be in every collection.

The subscribers, having a very large stock on hand, can furnish plants in large quantities for making plantations, and for market, and persons wishing orders of from 100 to 25,000 plants will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

As the undersigned are fully able to supply the market, purchasers will do well to call at the office of one of the partners, on the corner of SACRAMENTO AND DAVIS STREETS, where specimens can be seen, and also at the Gardens at Oakland, where terms and prices can be known, which will always be the most liberal.

WOLF, LUSK & CO.,
STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS,
Oakland.

N. B. Samples of the Plants can be seen at the office of the FARMER, where orders can be left.

v8-16 3m

BEET SEEDS!
IMPORTED BY EXPRESS.
FOR SALE BY
EUG. DELESSERT,
172 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BEET SEEDS!
Sugar Beet and Chinese Sugar-Cane.
FINE Invoice of Seed of the above, just received and for sale at our office.

WARREN & CO.

Sliced Apples.
50 HALF BBLs. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to fresh
v8-1
Cec. California and Sansone streets.

HORTICULTURAL.

Ravenswood Fruit Garden

PLANTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Brinckle's Orange Raspberry,
Col. Wilder Raspberry,
Cushing Raspberry,
Thunders Raspberry,
Linneus Rhubarb,
Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or
Thornes, \$15 per hundred.
Strawberries: Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large Early
Scarlet, \$8 per hundred, \$1 per hundred.
Currants: Black Naples and Cherry, \$12 and \$15 per hundred.

ALL the above plants of best quality; we cultivate most of them for market fruits.

THE BRINCKLE'S ORANGE RASPBERRY, for market or garden, is considered the best of all Raspberries: it is unequalled in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vinous; and color beautiful bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardy and exceedingly prolific.

The Cushing and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams, preserves, etc., &c.

THE LINNEUS RHUBARB is a new variety originated by Myatt of England, who also originated the Victoria, on which this is a great improvement in both flavor and productiveness.

It is a deliciously aromatic and spirited, and it is entirely free from the toughness and stringiness which characterize the Victoria, but when cooked becomes a fine uniform pulp, like the most tender apple. The plant is a very strong grower, more productive than the Victoria, and very hardy.

We cultivate most of the above Fruits for market, and selected them from our Fruit Gardens, as the choicest varieties known. Brinckle's Orange Raspberry and Linneus Rhubarb especially are of exceeding excellence.

Orders will be promptly attended to in the order in which they are received, and Plants packed in careful manner.

Terms cash. Bills payable on delivery of Plants to the agents, or order of the purchaser.

Our plants will be ready to ship any time between the first of November and first of April. Circulars with full description of varieties and testimonials, can be had at the office of the California Farmer, San Francisco.

FREEBORN & KENDALL,
RAVENSWOOD, L. I. near New York,
54 William Street, New York City.

"We have visited Messrs. Freeborn & Kendall's Fruit Gardens, from which they are now offering to sell Plants; and we can say that their Plants are of very superior varieties and well grown, the Orange Raspberry and Linneus Rhubarb particularly; we take pleasure in recommending them to the public."

CHARLES DOWNING, Newburg,
163m
C. W. GRANT, Iowa Island, bet. Peckskill and Newburg.

PARSONS & CO.,
FLUSHING, near NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE an assortment of Trees and Plants which they have grown for the use of amateurs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and other modes, for success in moving.

They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among them will be found:

Standard Apples of fine quality.
Standard Pears, Plums, and Cherries.
Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, on Plum stocks, and their own roots.

Dwarf Pears, of fine form, and ready for bearing.
Gooseberries and Currants, strong plants of the best varieties.

Raspberries, Fastolf, Red Antwerp, Filbasket, and other known sorts.
Strawberries, of all the best varieties.

Native Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy varieties.

Foreign Grapes: all the well-known sorts, with some new varieties of great excellence. These plants are propagated from vines that have borne abundantly for some years, and are known to be correct.

Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be sent out.

The Ornamental Department
Contains trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including Elm, Silver, Norway, and Sycamore Maples, Catalpas, Lindens, Tulip Trees, Cypress, Larch, Willows, Ash, Apple, Oriental Plane, and all the best varieties of deciduous trees.

It also includes Evergreens of fine size for single planting, and of small sizes at low prices, from one foot upwards, for massing; among them are Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Austrian Pine, Hemlock, White Pine, Scotch Fir, and other varieties.

The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices, for massing, of which the RHODODENDRON CATAWBAENSE can be particularly recommended for its fine evergreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness.

The ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on their own roots, of all the most rare varieties, and to those who purchase in quantity, will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

The Exotic Department
Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIAS, grown as bushy, rather than tall, slender plants; and also contains all the well-known varieties of Camellia plants and many rare sorts, introduced from Europe, annually. These are all carefully grown for those who desire plants of symmetry and beauty.

CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and trees will be delivered in New York, and thence shipped as directed.

v8-16 4p

LAWTON OR NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY PLANTS!!
PRICES REDUCED!

THE subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES OF GENUINE LAWTON (or New-Rochelle) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore prepared to fill large orders the coming FALL and the next SPRING, at the following reduced prices:

One Thousand Plants.....\$125 00
One Hundred Plants.....15 00
Fifty Plants.....8 00
Twenty Five Plants.....4 50
One Half Dozen Plants.....2 50
One Dozen Plants.....1 50

Good Plants for setting, of a second size, will be sold for \$100 per 1000 Plants, or \$12 per 100 Plants.

N. B.—All Plants ordered of us will be taken up and packed with the greatest care, and under our own personal supervision.

Of the many thousands sent out by us last year, we have heard very few instances of failure or injury, and that they have been forwarded to every part of the country, and to California, with perfect success, and the setting out has often been carried to successful hands.

Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with every package.

GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,
v8-13 3m
South Norwalk, Conn.

Established 1825.....Rohit and Enlarged

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, that we may be in receipt of their favors at earliest date.

The Banking System.

The result of California Banking thus far, has been so disastrous to our State, the people have been such great sufferers, that they have lost all confidence in every Bank, public or private, whether Banks of deposit and loan, safety Banks, Savings Banks, or anything bearing the name.

Having no legalized Banking system, the matter is all in private hands, and although it may bear a great name, or many great names, and may make a great show of capital, or may publish its weekly statement, yet this is only for those directly interested in sustaining the Bank in question; a thousand statements may go forth, but the only authority by which it is issued is one of interested parties, who are responsible to none but themselves; and Bankers, of course, like Merchants, will do all they can to sustain their own business and institutions.

"Patriot," in our present issue, offers some valuable remarks upon the importance of a good Banking system, and urges the attention of our Legislature, at the next session, to this matter. We are pleased to notice that he repudiates paper money. We believe that it would be a curse to California, and should its introduction ever be brought about by politicians or schemers, our whole people would lament the evils it would entail upon us.

The laboring classes want a place of deposit, that shall be really safe, and where they can have their money at short notice. For years we have had no such place, as experience has proved.

The figure used by "Patriot," of the smooth water and the storm, has been truly illustrated in California, for the storm of '55 will long be remembered. As it is, the working classes who have money now do really *hoard it, bury it*, for the very reason that they know not how or where to invest it safely. While they do this the public suffer for the want of this amount out of use. The farmers, as a class, if wise, should not let their money lie idle; they should improve their farms, make their homesteads more comfortable, and by all means keep their orchards, gardens, and fields well fenced, and above all else keep the homestead free of all incumbrances.

We are opposed to all Banks that issue paper currency. We do not need them in California. We have gold enough. We need places of safe deposit—Banks, or places of deposit where those of the laboring classes having small sums or large can place their funds, and draw a moderate interest, and where loans can be obtained by the worthy classes of working men, at a moderate interest.

We are pleased at the kindly notice, where "Patriot" says, our "journal labors incessantly for the encouragement of home industry," and we do see the importance of introducing a safe and permanent system of "home finance."

We are opposed to the present system of Banking, for there can be no safety in it; the chances for safety are all contingent. There can be no safety in our present system of Banking so long as our present miserable attachment laws remain upon the statute book, for a single breath from an assassin of the credit of any Bank, or a calamity beyond the control of any mortal, and the Sheriff seals the fate of an institution, of many institutions, that under any other circumstances, or a wise attachment law, would pass the ordeal unscathed. The late case of the Bank of Sather & Church is a case in point, for had it not been for our *grab law*, no loaves would have been made, no ruin would have taken place, for before Bank hours in the morning such a statement could have been made as would have satisfied the public—the Bank would have passed the trial, and thousands of dollars for useless law and sheriff's expenses would have been saved. Under our perils, odious attachment law, Banks and business men are not only at the mercy of grasping creditors, but they become the prey of the evasions, of their own competitors in business, and of all the Shylocks that seek opportunity to prey upon their fellow men; and we have noticed how ready a certain class of brokers always are to scatter wide the news of Bank failures, or State, or County depreciation, or any facts whereby money could be made. Their business seems to create a morbid desire for that kind of news, and while our present unjust attachment law remains, there can be no Bank safe as a place of deposit, provided they do any other business besides receiving deposits. The sooner this attachment law is blotted from the statute book the better, for, in addition to the evil it inflicts upon the innocent and unwary, it compels morally honest men to do those acts which are legally dishonest, for business men have and will continue to protect themselves from the power of a law that is unjust in its conception and unjust in its operation, and we repeat that so long as this law remains on our statute book, no Bank in our State can be safe.

Our correspondent alludes to the new Bank of Samuel Brannan, Esq., and cites it as the *only safe Bank* in the State for the working classes. Now we have no reason to doubt that the proprietor of that Bank intended that it should be all that "Patriot" has credited it for, but to make it so there must be several alterations and several clear explanations before it can either become a safe or a satisfactory Bank for receiving the deposits of the working classes, and were it not that "Patriot" has so strongly pointed to our journal as the friend of the working classes, we should

not now so fully express our opinions; but occupying this position we shall briefly speak again of the Brannan Bank.

It will be recollected that in a recent issue we made one suggestion to the proprietor, and we trust he will see the great importance of that suggestion. We shall now point out a few more important omissions in the plan of Mr. Brannan's, and suggest some features which we think will have to be incorporated into his project, before he can make his Bank either profitable to himself, or satisfactory and acceptable to the public, and we earnestly hope that "Patriot" will review our remarks, and criticize them as freely as he pleases, for he may be assured we have no private ends to serve, but do most earnestly desire, equally so with him, to see the best and safest plan that can possibly be adopted to secure for our worthy laborers a place of safe, really safe deposit, for their hard earnings, and a place, too, where worthy mechanics can obtain small loans of money at low rates, when they really need it; for all know that it is generally the case that money is scarce at Banks at the very time that business men, builders and others want money. Now, one would suppose that this was the very time when Banks should be prepared to loan; but as this is not the case, there must be some error in the system, and it can only be remedied by introducing a better one.

We will now refer to the Brannan Bank. The pamphlet sets forth that Real Estate to the value of \$450,000 has been put into the hands of Trustees, for the special purpose of protecting those who shall deposit money in said Bank; but in all the descriptions of the various lots of property, therein put in trust, no mention is made of the value of each lot, nor is there a single word said whether they are mortgaged for a part or to their full value.

Another important omission—if that property is placed in trust, then the income of that property goes with it. Yet not a word is said of that income which all who are conversant with real estate in San Francisco well know must be large, for if the income of the property goes not with the property, then the said Brannan has the same increase free and clear, as he had before said property was put in trust, save the right of sale. Again, the appointment of Trustees: originally they were by said Brannan, and are to be always in his own exclusive power, if he pleases; and he could, if so disposed, remove or displace the present Trustees, and appoint others in order to carry out any plan that would best suit the wishes of said Brannan.

Again, no statement is promised or required to be made of the business of the Bank, the amount of deposits, &c., nor is there any limit to them; nor is there any immediate remedy by which depositors could secure the payment of their deposits, short of a long and vexatious lawsuit, save the voluntary payment of the Banker, for the Banker reserves the right to say what parcels of land shall first be sold to meet any urgent demand, and depositors must wait the six months' time before their deposits become due, before they can make claim. So it would require as much more time before judgment could be had, and then the Banker could select land in Colusa, or some out of the way place, or unsaleable property, and thus defeat the ends for which the trust was reposed.

Now we do not make these criticisms in the spirit of fault-finding, but only to show that in our humble opinion if "Patriot" who certainly ought to be far more skilled in such matters than ourselves, cannot find a Bank in California so safe as the Brannan Bank, for the working classes then we must say we hold fast to our first expressed opinion—*there are none safe.*

We doubt not that Samuel Brannan could establish a Bank perfectly safe for receiving deposits, safe to himself, for the estates he places in trust beyond his control, and safe also for the depositors, but to do this he must

1st. Place the whole property with its income in trust.

2d. There must be a certified statement of its assessed value made by the assessors from the Records of the Counties where situated.

3d. There must be certificates from the Register of Deeds, where the property is, that this property is free of all incumbrances.

4th. The Trustees should be appointed by the Court, hold their power from the Court, and in case of death, or by resignation, the vacancies to be filled by the Court.

5th. Statements should be made monthly, under oath, of the amounts received on deposit, and the amount of loans made, and restrictions should be made as to the amount that should be received on deposit; said amount not being more than four-fifths of the appraised value of the property. It will be perceived at once that the low rate of interest paid to depositors would enable the Banker with the stipulated amount received to accumulate ample returns for the capital invested, and this without risk to depositors. Unless such restrictions are made, one or two millions could be received by an individual Banker against a security of one-half or one-quarter that amount. A published statement of deposits received would give depositors a knowledge when their deposits were at risk, and no great advantage could be taken.

6th. A limited time should be made known when the Bank commences, of the period of its continuance, so that depositors can be prepared for its close.

Having already extended our remarks to a greater length than we intended, we leave them, reiterating what we said in the opening, that we have no private purposes to serve, but only the good of the working interests. The ruin to these interests has been so frequent, through the instrumentality of Banks without money, that we

feel called upon to do what we can for their protection. We shall be glad for any and all who feel interested in this subject to speak through our columns. "Patriot" will always be welcome.

The Proposed Railroad to Marysville.

Interesting Railroad Statistics.
We copy from the Sacramento Bee of Tuesday last, the following valuable data upon the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and the prospect of the proposed extension of the same. These will serve to show the steady onward prosperity of our State, in spite of panics, or anything else:

J. P. Robinson, Esq., Superintendent of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, submitted to the Directors this morning, his annual report of the transactions for the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30th. It is gotten up in very thorough style, and exhibits at a glance the complete business of the road, which is in a remarkably flourishing condition, and gives assurance that it has been very economically conducted. The following is a condensed statement of the affairs of the corporation:

Total number of passengers transported for the year over the Sacramento Valley Railroad between Sacramento and Folsom..... 82,452
Miles traveled by this number..... 1,600,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS.
From Passenger earnings..... \$126,416 48
" Freight "..... 51,425 63

Total..... \$177,842 11

TOTAL EXPENDITURES.
For current expenses of operation and maintenance for one year..... \$86,503 48
Earnings over expenses..... 91,338 63
Additional construction..... 21,586 90
Net return..... 69,751 73

Current expenses for the year ending Sept. 30:
Office expenses..... \$ 738 10
Depot..... 1,655 01
Bridge repairs..... 550 61
Engine..... 6,059 50
Building and fixtures..... 1,361 60
Car and furniture..... 4,867 03
Track..... 11,013 45
Salaries..... 13,926 62
Passenger Trains..... 11,019 95
Freight "..... 17,751 94
Fuel consumption..... 7,408 33
Oil..... 505 00
Cost of maintenance and running..... \$76,857 14

Showing the net earnings over the cost of maintenance and running, to be..... \$100,984 97

Tax expenses..... \$ 6,275 25
Reclamation expenses..... 422 84
Legal..... 1,950 00
Road and street repairs..... 988 00
Total current expenses..... \$ 86,503 48

Net earnings over total of current expenses..... \$ 91,338 63

Total salaries paid officers and men, 55,000 00

Number of officers and men 38

Length of main track..... 22 25-100 miles

Length of side track..... 1 67-100 "

Exhibit of Machinery and Rolling Stock:

Passenger Engines, 2; Freight do, 2; Cars, (60 passenger), 6; (freight platform), 25; (freight box), 25; (baggage), 2; (hand), 5; (truck), 2—09 cars; with duplicate machinery, sufficient for about three years' use.

Total cost per ton transported, and per mile run, of engines, passengers and freight:

Cost per ton \$2 83 9-10 | Cost per mile \$1 58 3-10

Total of the earnings of each train up and down:

Morning train up..... \$ 42,846 98

" down..... 15,363 90

Sunday 10 o'clock train up..... 1,815 63

Noon train down..... 30,743 35

Afternoon train up..... 20,991 21

" down..... 13,603 41

Excursion trains..... 1,052 00

Total..... \$126,416 48

It will be remembered that the morning trains down and afternoon trains up, are entirely local, as between Sacramento and Folsom, and show that the actual amount received from passengers between those points, is \$36,355 11.

The number of through or stage passengers transported during the year was 29,500, while the number of local passengers, or those who did not go beyond Folsom, was 47,200—which is an exceedingly interesting fact as showing the immense amount of travel between one section of this county and the other, the greater portion of which has been created by the railroad.

Number of days labor, and total amount paid for same, on repairs:

Days..... 5,478 | Amount..... \$17,419 77

Statement of accidents for the year ending September 30th, 1857:

From passenger trains 5 animals; freight do, 7.

No lives were lost during the year, nor did any accident occur to the trains. Four platform cars were burned—loss \$1,000.

Summary of miles run of all engines and consumption of wood, oil, water and waste, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1857:

Number of miles run..... 54,500

Cords of wood consumed..... 1,750

Gallons of oil..... 350

Gallons of water..... 1,150,000

Pounds of waste..... 450

Tons of merchandise transported up..... 12,229

" freight transported down..... 12,217

Total..... 24,446

Tons of Granite transported down..... 1,813

" Cobble "..... 2,866

" Merchandise "..... 836

Cords of wood "..... 4,469

The total number of passengers transported free, including stage agents, teamsters, employees, etc., was 6,000, of which number 1000 traveled by courtesy—as charity cases, complimentary, etc.

The above is a very full and we think highly satisfactory showing of the condition of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, and will doubtless be read with great interest by our readers.

J. P. Robinson, Chief Engineer of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, submitted a report to the Board of Directors to-day, of his recent survey of the proposed extension road from Folsom to Marysville. The direct survey is made to Bear river, Bar, and the other to Marysville—from which the actual terminus is yet to be decided upon; but if liberally, there is no question but that that city will be, as it should, the terminus. J. M. Moss took a copy of the report with him to the Atlantic States and Europe, and but little doubt is entertained that he will be able to obtain sufficient capital to push the work forward to early completion, together with the amount that will be subscribed in this county, San Francisco and Yuba. The distance from Folsom to Marysville is 41-6-10 miles. The cost of the first five miles will be \$80,000 per mile, or a total of \$400,000, including the cost of bridging the American river, which will be about \$100,000. The cost of the remaining 37 miles will be \$30,000 per mile, a total of \$1,050,000, making a grand total of the entire cost of the road, \$1,450,000, or an average of \$34,500 per mile. The following is an estimate of the business that will result from the extension:

50,000 tons of freight per annum..... \$310,000
53,000 passengers, at the present travel..... 253,000

Total..... \$562,000

Add for business that will be created by the extension, 10,000 tons of freight and 10,000 passengers, \$60,000. Total amount of present and estimated business, \$622,000. Add present actual business of road to Folsom, \$178,000, which gives a total receipt of the present road and the proposed one of \$800,000; total cost of operating, \$108,000, giving a net profit of \$692,000.

It may be thought that the estimate of operating the road is low, but it should be remembered that the difference of cost of operating a road that is twenty-two or sixty-four miles long, is but trifling, as but few if any extra officers, engines, cars, or hands, are required; hence the estimate is very liberal, while the amount of new business that a road to Marysville would create, would, in our opinion, be nearly doubled the first two years. The estimate, also, does not embrace mail contracts or express matter, and divides the present freight business with the river, which is very liberal, as the Feather river is fast filling up near the mouth of the Yuba, and it is safe to say that, within two years, Marysville will be at least two miles from steamboat navigation.

Taking altogether, the report gives a flattering account of the proposed road, and we hope to see it commenced before long.

Purchasing Fruit Trees.

How few understand when selecting fruit or ornamental trees, that there are very material points to observe, to secure trees that will thrive, and do well. Every person that wishes to improve his grounds, should learn the value of his soil and all its leading features; wet or dry, deep or shallow, heavy or light, how the exposure, whether east, west, north or south—rocky, sandy or rich loam, and hilly or level; these are very important considerations, and without these being well understood, the highest degree of success cannot be attained. Each variety almost requiring different soil, different exposure, and different treatment. Where the Peach would thrive, the Pear or Cherry might not grow at all, and vice versa, and so with ornamental trees; and another material point, the exposure to high winds, and to a constant burning sun.

One important consideration in regard to the beauty of a garden is the appropriateness of the trees planted. Too often we see a great want of judgment or taste in the selection of trees—large growing trees and plants in a small space, and small trees in large grounds; this is evidence of a want of knowledge upon the subject, and can always be remedied by inquiry, so as to have trees conform to the size, exposure, soil, and situation of the place where planted. In selecting trees, care must be had to select those that have clear, free-growing wood, well furnished with full fibrous roots, good shaped heads and well furnished branches. Too much thought is given to the cost of the tree, rather than to the condition of the tree itself; better pay \$5 for a good tree from a reliable nurseryman himself than 25 cents to a huckster, peddler, or at auction. Buy fresh from the nurseryman, pay full prices, get his best, and you will not regret it.

Plant early, as early as you can in the autumn, as the roots are growing all the time. If you choose, and are not skilled in the matter of selecting, better leave it to the nurseryman, or procure a reliable gardener, and he select them. We shall pursue this subject, now the season has come for preparation.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FRUIT TREES.

We have as a general rule repudiated the auction sales of fruits, and for the reason that these sales have been generally made up of trees, shrubs &c., gathered in Oregon and elsewhere, and collected together by some itinerant nurseryman who could not sell his trees at home, by reason of his incorrectness, and such sales always resulted badly for the purchaser.

Sales of regular and reliable nurserymen, who may be closing out business, or an executor's or administrator's sale we always encourage, for they are legitimate business transactions and reliable. The garden and nursery of Mons. A. Delmas of San Jose are well known as of the best in our State, and it will be seen by our advertising columns that Mons. D. will offer the principal portion of his stock at auction, at San Jose, on the 7th December next.

This opportunity is a rare one, and what is purchased will be of a kind most reliable, as Mons. D. is a skillful nurseryman.

BOY ONLY THE BEST TREES.—In accordance with what we published last week, we repeat that all our friends who wish good choice fruit trees, if they will send their orders to us, we know by personal examination where all the choicest trees can be found, and for a commission we propose to go and select trees, and see that they are carefully packed and forwarded. Our experience in growing trees will always enable us to select that kind of tree that must necessarily do well. We believe we can save our friends twenty-five per cent on all their purchases.

GLORIOUS PLOW.—Passing the workshop of Mr. T. Ogg Shaw, on Davis street, the last week, our attention was attracted to a very large sized Plow. We entered and viewed it with great pleasure, not only on account of its superior finish, but for its size and the power it would wield in the hands of a good plowman, and for the great depth and width of the furrow. This Plow, as we have remarked, was beyond the ordinary size, by far, and the whole style of the work was in good keeping with the size. When in use it is intended to cut a furrow 17 inches wide and 14 inches deep, and do the work well. This we like to see—and such labor will surely tell. All who want good Plows made, go to Shaw's.

Stage Breakdown—Stage Drivers should go prepared.

TAKING the stage at Sacramento for Marysville on Tuesday last, the Old Company Line, we were so unfortunate as to be within an overloaded stage, with twenty-five passengers, and to have a breakdown about eighteen miles out of Sacramento. It was not a serious accident, however, the thoroughbrace only breaking (the iron work at the connection), but most unfortunate for the passengers, as the driver had no straps, cords, ropes, or anything to repair damages, and it was lucky that the passengers had some cord to hold us, so that by walking the horses some few miles we reached the next tavern, where chains were found to repair the damages. It was a severe night, the wind blowing a gale, and twenty-five passengers shivering for an hour. We did not reach Marysville till midnight. We had always supposed a line like the California Stage Company would go prepared for any emergency, and have cords, straps, chains, extra harness, &c. If it has not been the case, it should be hereafter, for the safety and health of travelers, for twenty times the cost of a ride would not tempt us to be exposed thus again.

EFFECTS OF THE RAINS.—The Mariposa Democrat of Thursday says:

Accounts reach us from all the rivers in the State, where mining is being done, of the disastrous effects of the late rains.

The Merced river commenced rising on Wednesday night last, and in a short time had risen five feet, carrying, with the flood of water, the wrecks of floods, wheels and other mining apparatus. The damage done to the miners on the river is very great, though the amount cannot be correctly estimated. Many of them were only just commencing to reap the benefit of several months' labor, after great expense in constructing flumes and dams, and from the prospects record their claims must have proven very profitable. The late rains held off a few weeks longer. But their claims are rendered valueless for the present, as they have been abandoned until next season. Among those who have saved something from the general wreck, are the three companies at Bonville, who have a flume eight hundred yards in length, which was saved by the breaking in several places by the force of the first rush of water. Their pumping apparatus, which etc., were carried off, however, by which their loss is considerable. This claims of these companies have been very remunerative during the short period they were worked. The company who were working the Squaw claim at Jones' flat, saved part of their flume. We notice that quite a number of the river miners are stopping in town, and should the winter prove a wet one, it is believed, they may be able to make up their losses from the rich placer diggings in the vicinity.

The Stanislaus river raised about seven feet Thursday night, and was described as being full of wheels, flumes, sluices, and miners' cabins.

The Tuolumne river rose six feet, making clean sweep—sluices, flumes, and in fact, all machinery, used for working the river's bed, was swept away. The Union Democrat thinks that is a "corresponding advantage" in having a large supply of water for placer mining. The San paper adds that quartz operations have been somewhat delayed.

The Mokelumne river rose to within two inches of high water mark. The same "wreck of machinery and crash of"—mining apparatus is spoken of in other localities, scarcely anything being saved.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter received from Ad Valorem is on our table, but without signature, whereby to know the writer, without which it cannot appear. We must say of it, however, that a portion of it in criticizing some of our correspondents, it becomes so personal that it would have to be clipped of its rough features before it could appear, as we never publish ought that would cause pain in others or a blush for ourselves, and a personally based letter would, and such is a portion of Ad Valorem, otherwise it would have appeared this week.

LIMANTOUR'S CASE.—Mr. Fleming is continuing his testimony before Mr. Monroe, U.S. Commissioner, and has pointed out a large number of minute discrepancies between Limantour's papers and the genuine Mexican documents. The evidence is of the greatest importance, as it establishes the fact that Limantour's expeditions are all irregular. To the question was there any original grant filed before the U. S. Land Commission in case No. 715, Jose Y. Limantour to 80 leagues of land near Cape Mendocino? the witness replied there was none; in that case the irregular expenditure was not introduced; there was a traced copy of it; no original papers were filed in the case; that claim was rejected; in case No. 780, there was no original title paper filed, and no proof introduced, and the claim was rejected; also in case 781, claim of Laguna de Zache, eleven leagues, there were papers filed, consisting of an original grant to Antonio Charros, and a copy of conveyance to Limantour from Charros.

FINE TREES.—The nursery card of J. Leachling, Esq., which appears in our columns last week, is worthy particular notice. Mr. Leachling has given the best proof needed of the character of his trees; and he now shows that he is ready to supply orders at very liberal rates. We are happy to give a wide circulation to his excellent list of trees.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

HAVING often been solicited to make purchases of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc., for those who wish to plant Orchards, Gardens, etc., we have concluded to make it a part of our business to perform this duty. Having been for a long series engaged personally in the Raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Greenhouse Plants, and understanding the business thoroughly as a practical worker, we feel confident we can make it much for the interest of those who desire to plant Orchards or Gardens, to make their purchases through us, as we have made arrangements with the Nurseries, that we can select such articles as purchasers require; and as it is important to select Trees, Plants, etc., with reference to the soil, situation and size of the place where they are to be planted, if purchasers wish to act for them, and will send a description of their soil, the size of the orchard or garden, its position, and tell of their wants, we know we can make a saving of money to them and can also secure to them a certainty that what we select shall be of the very best character—for our pride will be to have them succeed. We shall at all times be prepared with Catalogues of the best Nurseries, so that we can take the cream of the article. All letters will be promptly responded to.

NAPA COUNTY FAIR.—The Napa County Fair, owing to the storm of Wednesday last, was deferred a day longer, but the storm continuing the fair was not as good as it would have been, nor the attendance as large. We regret not being able to attend. The President, J. W. Osborn, delivered a very excellent address, and the exhibition on the whole was creditable for the first fair. Another year it will be earlier and better.

THE NEXT STATE FAIR.—The citizens of Marysville generally feel a great interest in behalf of the State Fair the coming year, and will take hold of the work in earnest, and prosecute it to completion upon a liberal scale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Physicians Use the Wild Cherry.
 KENTON, Me., Sept. 30.
 This certifies that I have recommended the use of *Winter's Balsam of Wild Cherry* for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.
 E. BOYDEN,
 Physician at Kenton Corner.

Dr. FREELAND, of Saugerties, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

ABRAHAM SELLMAN, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption. In every stage, that he has ever known.

From genuine unless signed L. BUTTS on the wrapper.
 Seth W. Fowle & Co., 135 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
 Agents: R. MORRIS, cor. Third and K sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 18-1m

GOULD & CO., Publishers and Importers of EXTRACTS, Manufacturers and Dealers in ARTISTS' MATERIALS of every description, 365 Broadway, New York, have recently on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-20 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to keep the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each pen contains a warrant, bearing a facsimile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.
 Manufacturer's Warehouse,
 91 John street, New York.
 HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 6m

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!!!—BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOWPEES' surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a chignon—No turning up behind—No shrinking off the head. Indeed this is the only establishment where these articles are properly understood and made.

v7-13 1y
 221 Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!!
Bachelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World!
 GRAY, RED, OR RUSSY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY TO A beautiful Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelor since 1830, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dyeing the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 12 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 221 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraved on four sides of each bottle, of
 WILLIAM A. BACHELOR,
 221 Broadway, New York.

GREAT PUBLIC SALE.

35,000 GRAPE VINES, FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

ON THE 7th OF DECEMBER NEXT, AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, 12,000 GRAPE VINES (Foreign), embracing more than 100 varieties; the best sorts for table, and of first quality for wine.

—ALSO—
 10,000 CALIFORNIA GRAPE VINES.
 12,000 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, embracing—

2,000 Pear Trees, (3 varieties), 1 and 2 years old;
 2,000 Apple do 52 do do do
 1,000 Plum do 22 do do do
 1,000 Peach do 15 do do do
 100 Apricot do 3 do do do
 1,500 Cherry do 25 do do do
 300 Elm do 12 do do do
 1,000 Currants, white and red, do do
 1,000 Mulberries, 3 varieties, do do
 100 Limbarded and Silver-leaved Poplars;
 2,000 Orange Orange;
 1,000 Rose bushes, best varieties;
 50 Elms, 2 varieties;
 300 Asclepias, or Locusts;
 10,000 Cuttings of Basket Willows, 3 varieties;
 Cuttings of Grape vines of all varieties will also be sold.

We would call special attention of merchants and dealers to the splendid collection of Grape Vines and Pear Trees in our Nursery whose fruits have been exhibited at the late State Fair held at Stockton, and received the first premium.

We will also make private sales up to the time of auction. Terms cash. The purchasers may leave their trees where they stand in the nursery till the end of January next, if they wish. The undersigned engage themselves to pack and send the trees as they may be directed.

The expenses of packing and freight will be charged to the purchasers, who can rely on us.

Our Nursery is situated on the Santa Clara road, immediately west of the bridge on the Guadalupe river, and is known as the FASCHER GARDENS.

A. DELMAS & CO.,
 Proprietors.

Premium Marble Works!

P. J. DEVINE & BROTHER,
 K street, corner Sixth,
 SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Marble Tablets and Grates, Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Table and Counter Tops, Marble and Freestone Tiles, Granite and Freestone Sills and Lintels, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, on reasonable terms.

All kinds of Ornamental Work done with dispatch. Also, Calceps Plaster for sale.

Pioneer Establishment.
 For curing of FISH of all kinds, AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article of smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Sub-Editor is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business, for that purpose he will purchase well-fattened Hogs in any quantity.

The Sacking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT, 20,000 lbs. Quanta, Caribbee Island and China Salt, of superior quality.
 GEO. COOPER,
 Front street, opposite Water Works Building, Sacramento.

A. P. SMITH'S

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN AND NURSERY,

On the American River, 2 1/2 miles from the Steamboat Landing, SACRAMENTO.

THE Proprietor has the pleasure of offering to the Patrons of the above establishment the present season, the finest collection of TREES that will be offered to the public, both as to fine size and superior beauty of the trees themselves, and also the most extensive as to number of the varieties—embracing as they do

All kinds FRUIT TREES, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, SHRUBS, ROSES.

And also an unusually fine crop of

GENUINE GARDEN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

All of which we offer upon as reasonably low terms as they can be had at any reliable establishment.

Our Peach, Apple, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum Trees,

Are very large-sized, many of them of very superior size, making it an object to persons who desire to make plantations of large-sized trees, to give us an early call, and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. For the convenience of purchasers we have divided our trees according to the following scale of size, and persons in making their orders will please to mention the size they wish, as follows:

From 3 feet to 5 feet high;
 From 5 feet to 7 feet high;
 From 7 feet to 10 feet high.

We call particular attention to our splendid stock of

CHERRY TREES.

THE FINEST AND LARGEST IN THE STATE, embracing all the finest varieties, and of which we can furnish trees in large quantities, and of the very finest and largest size.

All the varieties of fruits that we sell, we are cultivating in our Orchards, and we propagate only from these. Every year some new varieties are fruiting, and we thus soon acquire the means of knowing whether we are cultivating a superior or a worthless variety.

Our Catalogue of Fruits being now very extensive, and always adding to our collection, we can supply parties who desire to increase theirs, much more to their satisfaction, than they can import themselves. Our varieties are from one of the most reliable sources in the East, and having been propagated here by us, we can sell them BETTER TREES than they can import.

The immense quantity of fruit sent every year from this establishment to Sacramento and San Francisco Markets, has as yet been unsurpassed for size, quality and flavor, and we believe our facilities for being

CORRECT AS TO NAMES AND VARIETIES, are as PERFECT AS IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE THEM.

In the department of

Shade and Ornamental Trees,

We have a very fine stock of all the leading varieties, some very fine extra large trees of the

ELMS, LABURNUMS AND LOCUST, particularly the latter, we have a large lot of from 10 to 15 feet high.

Shrubs and Roses.
 A very extensive collection of all that is rare and desirable.

The Greenhouse Department is quite full, and our really superb stock of

CAMELLIAS is unequalled by anything of that sort in the State.

Garden Vegetable Seeds,

Of this year's crop, fine and of first quality, put up in packages, all sizes, suitable to the trade, WARRANTED PURE and sure to grow.

For fuller particulars, see our new Catalogue, which we will furnish gratis to all applicants.

All orders, sent either by mail or express, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, and Trees carefully packed, to carry safely to any part of the State.

v7-15 6m
 A. P. SMITH.

PACIFIC OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS.

100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE. For sale at Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

10,000 GALLONS CAMPHENE. For sale at the old rates. Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

40,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

10,000 GALLONS LARD OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

3,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

1,000 GALLONS TANKER'S OIL. For sale at Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

Notice to Family Grocers. WE would call particular attention to our stock of

Pure and Unadulterated. Some 60,000 gallons of Coast Oil have arrived here within two months, and is now being sold by parties for Polar Oil. We warrant all our goods to be what we represent them to be. We have Coast Oil, and can sell it at corresponding low rates.

Wanted. A SITUATION by a GARDENER, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches.

Address: THOMAS McDONALD, Box 1559 Post-Office, or W. C. WALKER, Esq., Golden Gate Nursery.

To Poultry Raisers. A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price 25¢.

For sale by WARREN & CO., 120 Washington street, San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

50,000 FRUIT TREES!

—AT THE—
SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,

FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO, On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to Mission of San Jose.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, containing all the choicest varieties of Fruits congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

ALSO, GRAPE VINES

one and two years old.

Three varieties CURRANTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;

A few varieties of the most choice DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES, strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruits, the most of which have been grafted on bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo Post Office, Alameda county, or to R. KING, 154 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.

APPLE TREES, two years' old:
 Large size, trained with low heads - 50 cents each.
 Extra picked Trees - 75 " "
 One year's growth, from two to five feet long - 25 " "

PEAR TREES:
 Standard Trees, on pear stocks, two years from graft \$1.00
 Extra size - 1.25
 Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock - 1.00
 Extra size bearing Trees - 1.50
 One year from graft - 75

PLUM TREES:
 Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads - 1.00
 Extra large size selected - 1.25

PEACH TREES:
 One year's growth from the bud - 50
 In the dormant bud - 25

APRICOT TREES:
 Large size, one year's growth, from bud - 1.50
 In the dormant bud - 50

NECTARINE TREES
 Will be charged the same as the Peach.

FIG TREES:
 Well rooted, large size - 1.00
 Small size, one year's growth - 50

All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion. On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards, a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.

v7-17 JOHN LEWELLING.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nich. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell.
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
 Produce and General Commission Merchants,
 Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets),
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in **GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.**
 First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made.

R. H. BENNETT & CO.,
 Produce Commission Merchants,
 STORE SHIP,
 Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
 Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.

* Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship.

C. C. HUNTER,
 Flour Merchant,
 Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
 San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
 Produce Commission Merchant,
 No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
 San Francisco.

* Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses.

E. J. Loomis. J. D. Stewart. H. E. Harper.
LOOMIS, STEWART & HARPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 And Wholesale Dealers in **PRODUCE.**

No. 3 Washington street, San Francisco;
 No. 145 J Street, Sacramento City.
 Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Gentry, Rice and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

* Farmers in the Country are solicited to call on us, as we are now enabled to offer them great inducements, having a constant communication between both cities, and a house in each of them.

New Winged Triangular Harrow.

THE undersigned would invite the Farmers and Grain Growers of California to call and examine his newly invented **WINGED TRIANGULAR HARROW.**

By the action of this Implement a space of 12 feet of ground is finely pulverized and harrowed, and the work most satisfactorily done. No farmer can look upon the Implement and not be satisfied of its value.

H. G. PRATT, Manufacturer, 46 Washington st., between Davis and Drum streets.

PREMIUM BROOM FACTORY.

JOHN A. WOLF, Manufacturer,
 And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in **CALIFORNIA BROOMS.**
 Corner of Drum and Sacramento streets.

Brooms of all qualities made to order and constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates.

v7-13m JOHN A. WOLF.

Broom-Corn Wanted.

A LARGE LOT OF BROOM-CORN will be purchased by the undersigned. Samples of the same can be forwarded by Express, to JOHN A. WOLF, Corner of Drum and Sacramento streets.

PULU.
EX FANNY MAJOR.
 DRY PULU, for sale in quantities to suit, by J. A. COOLIDGE, 301 FORTY-SEVENTH, Rochester Building and Furniture store, No. 179 Jackson street, Opposite the International Hotel.

FARM STOCK, ETC.

MAMMOTH RANCH FOR SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Investment!

THE extensive Rancho generally known as HUTCHINSON & GREENE'S RANCHO, situated on the Dutch River, southwesterly from Sacramento and about sixteen miles distant, is offered for sale.

It consists of 3,600 ACRES OF INCLOSED LAND, unsurpassed in the State of California for richness of soil, grain-producing qualities, easy and desirable tillage, pasture and stock raising.

The Buildings and Improvements are ample for the accommodation of the workmen required for the working of this large farm, raising annually, as it has for several years past, from 1,000 to 1,500 acres of Wheat and Barley, and 1,000 of Corn, with full complements of tools, &c., are upon the premises, and are competent for, and do supply all the mechanical wants of the Rancho.

Corn and other conveniences corresponding with the extent and capabilities of the Rancho, are also properly located upon the premises, and nearly the entire ground can be irrigated from force.

There is upon the premises, and will be sold to the purchaser of the Rancho, if desired by him, an ample stock of Horses, Mules and Oxen, together with Implements of husbandry sufficient to annually sow, harvest and thrash 1,600 acres of grain, besides cutting from 600 to 1,000 tons of hay, and delivering the whole in Sacramento prior to the 1st of November of each year.

The average yield of grain upon this Rancho for several years past has been 40 to 60 bushels per acre. The hay is a very choice quality of oat hay, and has commanded in the Sacramento market, for several seasons past, from \$25 to \$40 per ton. Also, a Barn in Sacramento, capable of storing 400 tons of hay, will be sold with the Rancho, if desired.

To give some idea of the perfect equipment of this extensive Rancho for farming purposes, it may be mentioned that the implements consist in part as follows, to wit: 50 steel plows, including 7 gangs of 3 each; 25 harrows; 8 reapers and mowers; 2 horse-power threshing machines; 1 horse-power threshing machine, Plow manufacture; 4 hay presses; 17 wagons; 40 sets of harness; and of other necessary tools as full a supply as of those enumerated. The implements are all of the latest improvements, and of the best kind. The 7 gang-plows will, with a six-animal team to each, and one man, plow easily in the best manner, 35 acres per day. The wagons are mostly Buffalo made, with wrought-iron axles, and were ordered expressly for the Rancho. So with the reapers and mowers.

The extensive Dairy, and herd of improved American stock of Horses and Cattle, will be sold to the purchaser of the Rancho at his option, at fair market prices.

The purchaser can have early possession of the premises, or arrange with the present proprietors for the sowing of 1,000 or 1,500 acres of grain, or more, at his pleasure, at a reasonable cost. He can purchase the Rancho alone, or add the farming utensils and work stock, or the whole personally, at his option.

There is no healthier locality in the State. The water is good and abundant. Fruit Trees and Vines for ranch purposes are thriving and ample. Fences of the first class. The Rancho has nearly two miles of river front, besides living water more than a mile back from the river, which is very valuable for stock purposes.

County roads run along the entire two sides of the Rancho, without having its beauty and convenience marred by the running of a road anywhere through it.

There are excellent natural and improved roads leading in all directions, and the Rancho teams uniformly haul from 2,000 to 3,500 pounds per load of grain to Sacramento.

A rare opportunity is afforded for several relatives or friends desirous of locating in the same neighborhood, and adjoining each other, who in the aggregate do not want more land than is contained in this tract—for it can be divided so as to give four farms of 900 acres each, or three of 1,200 acres each, or it can be divided into still smaller tracts, and each enjoying nearly the same kind and quality of land, as well as facilities of water and otherwise.

The use of the implements and shop conveniences can also be mutually determined to either.

A liberal credit will be given to the purchaser on a portion of the amount of purchase, if desired, in order to enable it to be realized from the coming crop.

A warranted deed will be given.

For particulars in regard to price, and further information respecting the property offered for sale, parties wishing to purchase will apply to the undersigned.

R. C. OLARK,
 C. I. HUTCHINSON, Sacramento.
 J. E. GREENE, at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

THOROUGH-BRED DEVON STOCK.

—FOR SALE—
 "MONARCH"—by "Albert" (Imported), 6 months old, out of Best of "Fair," 1500

"QUINDORA"—by "Comet" (Imported), 6 months old, out of Nelly, 1500

"ILLINOIS"—by "Comet" (Imported), 5 months old, out of Nelly, 1500

"ORPHEUS"—by "Comet," out of "Fair," (Dam and Sire Imported), 7 months old, 1500

"CHANCE"—Heller, 1 year old, by "Comet," out of "Fair," 2d, 1500

16-3m
LINSLEY BROS.,
 West Meriden, Conn.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!

Imported and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL, West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep, Imported and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL, West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep. Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL, West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for California, will be promptly attended to, and Sheep carefully boxed and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

REFERENCES: Chamberlain & Robertson, 103 Front street, New York. Smith & Hawley, Boston, Mass.; or EDITORS OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

French Merino Sheep. HAVING been engaged in importing and breeding French Merino Sheep, for several years past, I can now furnish either Rams or Ewes equal to any that can be found in this country or Europe.

Circulars, giving a full description of my flock, sent by mail to all applicants. Information can also be obtained of Hon. R. P. Johnson, Sacramento, California.

Ladies' Department.

Farmers' Wives.

Their True Social Position—Women of the Revolution—English Country Ladies compared with American—Routinism of American Housewifery—Her Home Inseparables.

[The following most excellent article was copied from the Village Record, published in Westchester, Pa., a very excellent family paper, and we hope the farmers of California will always be prouder of their wives than any other beautiful plant that grows and thrives on the farm; and we hope every farmer will have a premium wife too, so that he can always have the Fair near his own home.]

In this country, the wife of the farmer stands at the head of society. She may not know it, but it is as true as gospel. Dating back with the beginning of our social system, we find that she is at the bottom of all the bold and brave enterprises that have made us great, and has sustained the burden and heat of the whole day in our national undertaking. Because she has had the making of the men, training them from the very gristle of Boyhood. She has carried the whole fabric of her own heart, since upon her have the heroes relied, and to her approbation looked for their chief reward. The wives of the farmers were the women of the Revolution, of whom we cannot say enough in praise. Although it may not be said of them that they first projected or gave shape to our revolutionary plans, yet without their efficient aid we have to acknowledge that little or nothing could have been done.

The wife, in the country is the one and only being who makes the homestead beautiful. She invests it with an atmosphere of love. She is the single magnet by which husband and children are attracted there. She can make all things lovely and bright, or she can create cloudiness and gloom, put everybody in the sulks, and make the whole household wish they lived anywhere else but there. A woman can do as much as that anywhere, I know; but in a country house, she possesses a peculiar power that elsewhere she has not. In the retirement of rural life it is not so easy to get away from a home that is notoriously unpleasant and uncomfortable; but in the crowd and variety of a city, it is a very different matter.

Farmers' wives, in our rural districts, are hardly aware of their influence. They underrate themselves practically, to begin with; they run to one extreme, and think themselves of no consequence in the world; and then they run to another, and declare they are just as good as any body. That is hardly in character. A little brush—the least particle in the world of city influence, and they are all in a flutter. In an instant they are willing to forget all the beauty and the charming associations of their home life and grow crazy with envy of their city cousins' flounces and furbelows. The calm, contemplative, really religious existence they enjoy in the heart of nature, they entirely undervalue, and would gladly trade it off for a sight of stony streets, the sound of rattling carts, and the certainty of never again seeing the sun rise and set.

The great trouble with the country woman is, she is made altogether too much of a drudge. It may seem very pretty and very romantic to you, dear madam, to talk of the Arcadian life such a woman must lead away from towns and their influences, but it is by no means such a sort of life as you begin to imagine to yourself. We say that the wife of the farmer is made too much of a drudge. It is expected of her that she shall milk the cows, suckle the calves, and sometimes feed the pigs; always feed the hens and ducks, besides do various other little "chores" that are not quite so consistent with her female nature. Then the same hard tasks follow another in the same hard routine from morning till night, and she cannot help offering up an inward thanksgiving when God draws the curtain for mankind to lay their heads on their pillows and go to sleep.

English country ladies have a fresh, robust, and hearty look. Ours, however, wear a different appearance. The country ladies in America have a careworn, anxious, responsible air, as if all the interests of the farm, its occupants, and the town devolved solely on themselves. Half the time they are a good deal smarter than the men, and take the business out of their hands. They can reckon you up the cost and value of a hog or a "critter," without even having access to the slate; whereas their husbands would have to hunt up and study all the chalk-marks around the homestead, in order to get at what they wanted. If the majority of our farmers are suddenly asked what they will take for their new beef, they will turn and answer that they would not like to sell without first consulting "mother"—meaning their wife.

But we are getting too much upon the ground of the essayist. It is our province rather to describe the life of the farmer's wife and companion, than to speculate or philosophize upon the character and result of such a wife.

Well, then, most farmers' wives are last up at night, and the earliest up in the morning. And although no decent man, fit to call himself an American farmer, would permit his wife to rise first and make the fire on a winter's morning, yet she is thrifty and ambitious enough to be in the kitchen very soon after he is, bustling about the sink, the pots and kettles, and the table, fixing things generally for breakfast preparations, and arranging for the progress of the day's work. You never catch her idle. She moves twice as quick as her husband, and gets through just about twice as much business in the same time.

Breakfast over, the day's operations begin. And it is not possible to tell what they will be from one day to another, either. Sometimes it is one thing, and then it is clear another. The milk is to be scalded; the butter is to be churned; the dishes are to be washed; in the season the young chickens are to be looked after; the children must have their faces washed and be sent to school; the luncheon must be thought of for the workmen in the field; dinner must be got into the pot; the table is to be set again; then it must be cleared off; then the sewing must be done; or company rides up to the doors; and the little chicks come in again for a share of attention; and the children hurry home as hungry as they can be from school; and the table must be set for tea; the cows must be milked as soon as they are got home; and the work of the day must be freely talked over with husband, together with the plans for to-morrow; and the little ones are to be got off to bed, and then night comes down for good upon the household.

This is the very quintessence of routine itself. I know that women in the city can well make complaint on the same score, but this isolated life in the country is routine in the highest concentrated form. There is nothing in the world to break it. Unless the reward resources are ample, the life falls away in spite of yourself into old,

formal, dry, unmeaning practices, and not a gush of new feeling or fresh experience ever enters in. Then in winter it seems harder still, for then the days are—oh! so long, short as they are at the coming of the winter solstice! There would then appear to be nothing to break the tiresome monotony. It is like the extensive fields of snow themselves, stretching away and away and away as far as the eye can reach, and obliterating every trace of line, mark, boundary, or neighborhood. Well, might wives of farmers keep long sticks hanging in their chimney corners, on which to notch these weary days, with pale sunshine as they slowly pass. It would be a congenial occupation.

The wintry mornings dawn late, with frosty, nipping airs, and too often leaden clouds lying in long, low bars along the horizon. The windows are covered with all sort of devices in frost-work, and steaming breaths blow out from every open mouth. If a fresh snow has fallen during the night, the whole world seems so still, so entirely hushed, and so buried up, that hardly does the slow snapping of the kindlings on the logs break the solemn silence of the time. Then, whether fingers ache with the cold or not, breakfast is to be prepared for the household, and very often with only a single pair of hands. The girls may help a little, if they happen to be up; but it is not always they are up. They have thoroughly warmed their huge feather beds, and they do hate awfully to get out of them in the morning on the freezing cold floor. And now and then the boys take a hand at chopping the mince-meat, perhaps, or help peel the smoking potatoes, with great checked aprons tied high up under their chins.

It is nine o'clock, and ten o'clock, and even noon, before work gets fairly in motion; and then when steams ascended float all around the blackened ceiling of the kitchen, and the savors of steamed pumpkins rise from the ill-covered mouth of the great kettle, perhaps there are sausages to fill, or pork to pack away, or cheeses to make, or butter to churn, or some other such labor to be attended to, any one kind of which is enough to require all the energies of any heroic and courageous woman. How the women in our farm-houses manage to get through even a tithe of it all is an impenetrable mystery. It certainly requires quite as much generalship as would suffice for the taking of a city, or the administration of government on a grander scale.

The "men-folks" may be off at work in the woods, dragging logs and "chopping," it is true; but they know nothing of these multifarious and ever multiplying cares and perplexities that are sown, thick as thistle-seeds, around the steps of the farmer's wife every day. Indeed, it is a great deal truer than anybody ever yet stopped to think that, as if a farmer, naturally capable and thrifty himself, gets a slovenly, behind-hand, incompetent wife, nothing under heaven will possibly save his farm from slowly, slowly creaking away under the application of mortgages. It is the wife that is the farmer's true support, after all. She makes or unmake. It is nothing to the question that he manages to drive good bargains with his cattle, his horses, his muttons, or his field products, unless she who sits at home, and weaves the web of his fortunes about his house, seconds him earnestly in every one of his plans and purposes; he does but empty the water he draws into sieves instead of buckets. Thus the farmer's wife stands first in importance in our agricultural affairs; and agriculture, as every one knows who pretends to know anything, is the basis and bottom of society.

Then her influence over the family, the children, and the whole, is almost as autocratic, though in a very different way, as that of the Czar of Russia over all his subjects. She forms, molds, colors, and directs everything. The young character is in her hands altogether. She is the head and front of the family, whether by an assured or a conceded authority. She is the heart of the household always, even if she does not happen to be the head as well. She not only bakes and brews, but she trains boys and girls in those simple, and temperate and almost Spartan habits, that afterward project themselves with the force of new individual powers upon the destinies of the outside world!

This is the province of the wife of the farmer; no more, and no less. It is not her lot to do nothing but make butter and cheese, or knit stockings and spin wool, away in the country solitudes; but all around her she is every day scattering the seed of a choice grain whose fruits are not for a day, but are immortal. If she would but so see it for herself what a difference would it not work in her tasks and in her lot! How fresh would be her resolution, how invigorated would her purposes become! Instead of bewailing her fortune—such dismal and monotonous retirements—she would seem to herself to sit like a queen at the heart of the earth, fashioning the forces that are by-and-by certain to control the whole system.

Drudgery—drudgery! all the country wives constantly exclaim; and we hardly wonder at it, either. Yet there is something besides drudgery in it, to one who sets to work to exalt her occupation and ennoble herself. Life, we know, is made up of a good many little things; but even these may be lifted up by the soul of love and made glorious. But the husband is as much in fault as any one. He exerts; he insists; he lays on the burdens heavily; he tyrannizes; he is the dead weight upon the frail shoulders of the woman. It is not to be denied or set aside—he shifts off too much of the labor upon her, making her the pack-horse of the family establishment, the real beast of burden in all her domestic plans. Hence follow, naturally enough, low spirits, an overworked constitution, carelessness about the high ends and aims of life, and a gradual and almost total loss of the true spiritual faculty.

These things should no longer be. They should be mended forthwith. The woman ought to stand everywhere for whatever is pure, noble and holy, not less in the country than in the city; nay, more so in those blessed rural retreats, and amid those sweet and refreshing influences that God sends, like delicious fragrance, to purify the atmosphere in which the soul is obliged for a time to dwell. Especially it is idle to talk disparagingly of the farmer's wife. Her city sister can show her silks and her long list of friends; but what are they all in the light of that sincere simplicity, that serene beauty of life, in which the country wife is privileged to dwell and rejoice all her days?

Love at First Sight.—One of the most remarkable instances of love at first sight on record occurred in this city a day or two since. A young lady from the country had business to transact at a lawyer's office, in which a young and somewhat diffident attorney had his desk. In the course of the business the eyes of the parties met; the attorney was "smitten;" he declared his passion, and was accepted. The couple were married in the afternoon. (Buffalo Courier.)

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The Flower Garden; or Breck's Book of Flowers. In which are described all the various herbaceous perennials, annuals, shrubby plants, and evergreen trees, desirable for ornamental purposes, with directions for their cultivation. By Joseph Breck.

Lindley's Horticulture. The Theory of Horticulture; or an attempt to explain the principal operations of gardening, upon physiological principles. By John Lindley, F.R.S., F.R.S.E. Second American edition; with notes by A. J. Downing.

The Fruit Garden. A Treatise intended to explain and illustrate the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the theory and practice of all the operations connected with the propagation, transplanting, pruning and training of orchard and garden trees, as standards, dwarfs, pyramids, espaliers, &c., the laying out and arrangement of different kinds of orchards and gardens, the selection of suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving fruit, treatment of diseases, destruction of insects, description and uses of implements, &c. Illustrated with upwards of 150 figures, representing different parts of trees, all practical operations, forms of trees, devices of plantations, implements, &c. By P. Barry, Mount Hope Nurseries, N. Y.

The Agriculturist's Calculator. A series of tables for the use of all engaged in Agriculture, or the management of landed property.

Landscape Gardening; or Parks and Pleasure Grounds. With practical notes of country residences, villas, public parks and gardens. By Chas. H. J. Smith. With notes and additions by Lewis F. Allen.

Gardening for the South; or the Kitchen and Fruit Garden. With the best methods for their cultivation, together with hints upon landscape and flower gardening. By Wm. N. White.

The Progressive Farmer. A Scientific Treatise on Agricultural Chemistry, the Geology of Agriculture; on the plants, animals, manures and soils. Applied to practical agriculture. By J. A. Neale.

Norton's Scientific Agriculture. Elements of Scientific Agriculture; or the connection between science and practical farming. First prize Essay of the New York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A.

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Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; or the Culture, Propagation and Management in the Garden and Orchard of Fruit Trees generally; with descriptions of all the most varieties of fruit, native and foreign, cultivated in this country. By A. J. Downing.

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The Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse. With anatomical and geological illustrations. Containing also, a series of examinations on equine anatomy and physiology, with instructions in reference to dissection, and the mode of making anatomical preparations to which is added, a glossary of veterinary technical terms, technological chart, and dictionary of veterinary science. By G. H. Dadd, M.D., V. S.

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Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. By James F. Johnston, M. A., F.R.S., L. and E. With an Introduction by John F. Norton, M. A.

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Bourne's Rural Economy. Its relations with chemistry, physics and meteorology; or, chemistry applied to agriculture.

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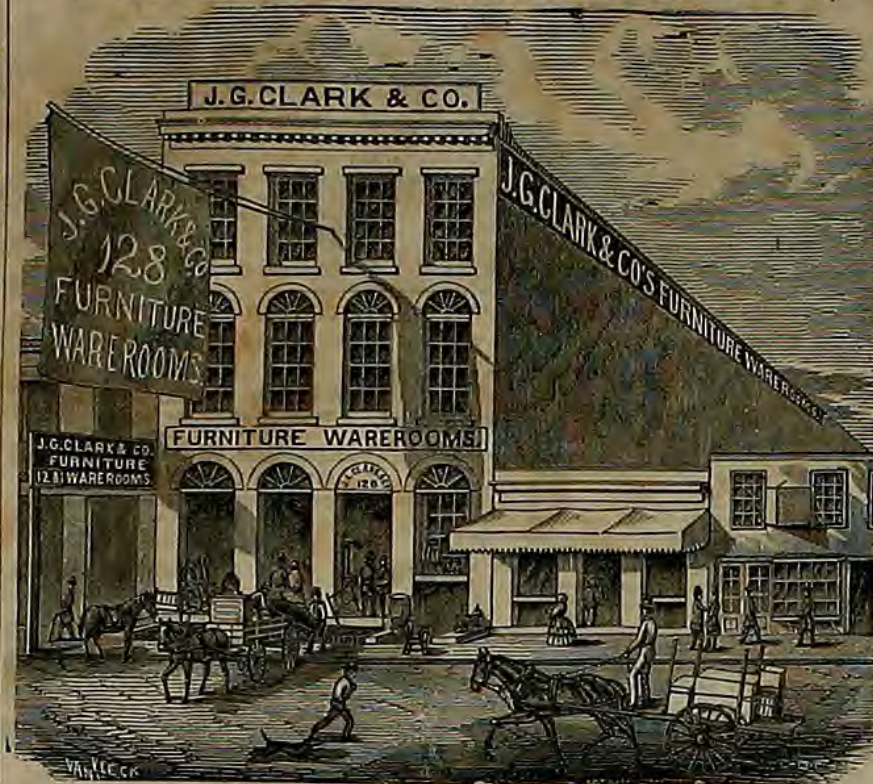
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PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES'
GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY!

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In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its sanitary and extraordinary medicinal properties.

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It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of

The juice of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots; The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits; The bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charms the bee; The opening leaves, the bark of the forest tree; The bulbous root, on mountain's slope that's found; The spreading vine, that grows in marshy ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE

Being so well known in this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and its Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

And all the Syrups, Cordials and Extracts now in use in this State, by

TURNER BROTHERS,

Market street, opposite R. C. Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.

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J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUG-GIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks for your unflinching patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY. I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUG-GIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY. Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY. I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We reserve the right and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY. We Keep Open All Night

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time

FIFTHLY. We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY. Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY. We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Thicture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Hudson's Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Hudson's California Grown Mustard.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY. We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

v8-12

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FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

W. M. H. MOORE,
San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

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MANUFACTURERS OF
BRASS, ZINC,
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Babbitt
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Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,
Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v8-103m

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BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,

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AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

NUMBER 19.

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By WARREN & CO.

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NAPA COUNTY FAIR.

Award of Premiums.

The Napa Reporter gives the result of their County Fair, which from the time devoted to it and the promptness with which it was responded to by their citizens, reflects great credit upon all concerned. We notice the Ladies, as usual, were the great promoters of the enterprise; and the "Bread" and other utilitarian projects, were nobly responded to by them:

Samples of Wheat.—Norton & Reed, first premium; Tharber & Fortellott, 2d premium.

Oats.—George Grigsby, first premium; Tharber & Fortellott, 2d premium.

Flour.—G. C. Yount, first premium.

Corn Meal.—G. C. Yount, first premium.

Farms.—The Committee on Farms of less than 100 acres, report Reed & Norton as entitled to the first premium, and Mr. Patchett to the second.

Nurseries.—Best one entered, to Mr. Quant, first premium.

Nursery Trees.—First premium, Thompson; 2d premium, Pryal.

Rose Bushes.—Mr. Baxter, first premium.

Strawberry Vines.—Thompson, of Suscol, first premium.

Vegetables.—The Committee on this department award the following premiums: To Simpson Thompson for best and 2d best Potatoes; also for best each, of Onions, Tomatoes, Watermelons, and Beets (some of huge size), and Squash (one weighing 95 pounds), premiums. To N. Bastien, for Peanuts, and one Cabbage, first premium each.

Agricultural Tools.—Premiums were awarded to the following competitors: Best Subsoil Plow, to J. W. Osborn of Napa, being the only one on exhibition; best Gopher Plow, or Cultivator, for working among trees, to same; best Harrow, to same; best Weed-Cutter, or Deep-tilling Cultivator, to same. Second best Harrow, to H. M. Copeland. Small one-horse Cultivator, or Weed-Cutter, to C. Van Pelt, recommended for working in light soils.

Fruits.—In this department premiums were awarded for best display of native-grown fruits, to W. S. Jacks; best Apples, to same—consisting in part of green and Yellow Newtown Pippins, Red Romanite, Jemmett and Michael Henry Pippins; 2d best Apples, to G. C. Yount; best Peas, to W. S. Jacks; best Grapes (black Morocco), to Thompson, of Suscol Nurseries; best California Grapes, to Simeon Loveland; best Watermelons, to Thompson; 2d best, to Lewis F. Baker; best Figs, to G. C. Yount; best Quinces, to L. F. Baker; best Strawberries, to Thompson; best display of Fruit (principally of foreign growth), to L. F. Baker.

Horses and Mules.—Premiums were awarded to the following parties: To Wm. Egerton, the best imported Mare; H. C. Henry, the 2d best imported Mule; N. Coombs, the best and 2d best imported Stallions; Mr. Fisher, the best Napa-bred Stallion; A. C. Henry, the 2d; J. M. Coombs, the best three-year old Colt; Wm. Egerton, 2d; Mr. Norton, best two-year-old Colt; Mr. Hale, 2d; Horace Ingram, the best Yearling; N. Coombs, the best Suckling Colt; J. J. May, 2d; Col. Chiles, the best Jack; L. Tully, the best Mule Colt; Col. Chiles, 2d.

There was a very fair exhibition of the above class of property. Those that were judged worthy of premiums by the Judges were extra fine, particularly the imported Stallions belonging to N. Coombs. The Napa-bred Stallions were also very good horses. The two-year-old Colt, entered by A. C. Henry, was the largest Colt of his age on the Fair ground.

Running Horses and Mules.—The committee on this class of animals report: Best pair Carriage Horses, S. Brown; best broken Buggy Horse, D. B. Parks; 2d do., S. Brown; best Trotting Horse, D. B. Parks; best Spanish Trotter, A. McDonald; best Farm and Road Team, J. W. Osborn; best Running three-year-old Colt, Mr. Crabtree; best Spanish Running Horses, Mr. Helens; 2d do., O. Scott; 3d do., H. Scott; best Trotting Mules, Mr. Huston; best American Race Horse, G. W. Goulter; 2d do., Mr. Wing; Gentlemen Riding, A. J. Cox, first; Master Stevenson, second; Boys Riding, Master Stevenson, first; Master Squibb, second; Trotting (two-year-old Spanish Colts), Master Grigsby, first; William Boggs, second.

Field Sports.—The Committee on Field Sports report: That in the Donkey and Mule Race, M. Snow is awarded the premium. Also, on Lassoing, G. H. Woodman is awarded the premium.

Ladies' Riding.—The Committee on Ladies' Riding and Driving, award to Miss Mary E. Hill, of Napa, the first premium, and to Miss S. Hornbeck, of Napa, the second premium.

Cattle.—The following were the awards: To Joseph Chiles, for best imported Bull; for best and 2d best imported Cows; for best Napa-bred Heifer; for 2d best Napa-bred Yearling; for best and 2d best Napa-bred (heifer) Calves; for best half-bred Cow. To William Clark, for 2d best imported Bull; for best and 2d best Napa-bred Bull Calves. Mr. Tully, for best Napa-bred two-year-old Bull. J. W. Osborn, for best and 2d best yearling Bulls. Mr. Glassford, for best and 2d best two-year-old Heifers. H. C. Penwell, for best Cow broken by boy. G. N. Cornwell, for best new Milch Cow and Calf. N. L. Squibb, for best Napa-bred Cow.

Needlework.—The Committee award premiums to the following exhibitors: Miss Ann Baxter, three-piece Quilts, first premium. Mrs. E. E.

Harvey, two pieces of Embroidery. Miss Ellen G. Estabrook, Embroidered Skirt. Miss Emma Johnson, two pieces raised Embroidery. Mrs. D. H. Rule, two Embroidered Sacks. Mrs. T. B. Clarke, one Embroidered Skirt and Morning Dress. Mrs. George Cornwell, two Embroidered Skirts. Miss Emma Patchett, one piece Quilt. Miss Amelia Jacks, two Crocheted Tidy. Mrs. P. Lawrence, one Tidy and piece Quilt. Mrs. Chas. Van Pelt, one piece Quilt. Mrs. Eggleston, one Bed Quilt. Miss L. Thompson, one Embroidered Cloak. Mrs. Pryal, two Cloth Cloaks. Pin Cushion, very ingeniously made by a sailor.

Millinery.—Premium to Mrs. A. D. Pryal, of Napa, who exhibited several beautiful specimens of Millinery.

Drawings and Paintings.—Amongst the Water Color Sketches: 1st. Flowers, Roses and Tulips, by P. Andrews, accurately drawn and delicately painted; 2d. Basket of Fruit, by Andrews, in which the colors are finely shaded. Paintings on Velvet, by Miss Johnson, with tastefulness of design and neatness of execution. Rice-paper Flowers, by Miss Jacks, deservedly claimed attention. Pretty Paintings by Mrs. Squibb, of an Antique Castle, and two Doves. Two Crayon Sketches, by Miss Frances Biddewell, well done, the face of the Girl the best. A Drawing of New York, by a young lady, excellently executed. The sample of Painting to be taught in Seven Seasons, by Mr. Elveena, deserved great credit, especially the architectural portion of the picture. Some very pleasing Sketches by Mr. Warner—also some of Napa City. Ambrotypes by Mr. Brayton, fine likenesses and good specimens of the art. Drawings by John T. Andrews, and E. P. Andrews.

Flowers.—The Committee on Flowers report the annexed premiums: for best display of Flowers, J. M. Thompson; 2d do., T. G. Baxter; 3d do., Miss Haller. Best Bouquet, T. G. Baxter. Best Wreath, A. D. Pryal. Best display of Pressed Flowers, Miss Lewan Boggs.

Bread, Etc.—The Committee make awards as follows: For Bread shown by unmarried ladies, first premium to Miss Lavina Thompson; second, to Miss Nelly Easterby; third, to Miss J. R. Chapman. For Bread shown by married ladies, first premium to Mrs. M. Norton. For specimens of Cake, first premium to Miss Lewan Boggs, and an equal premium is recommended for a sample shown by Miss Mary Sewall. The second premium is awarded to Miss J. R. Chapman, and the third to Miss Mount. For Crullers, Nutcakes, &c., the first premium to Miss Squibb; the second to Miss Haller.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.—The Committee make awards to the following named parties, for products in this department: Napa Wines, to S. Loveland, first; and to G. C. Yount, the second premium. Napa Brandy, to G. C. Yount. Grape Jelly, to J. M. Hamilton. Citron Jelly, to Mrs. C. Van Pelt. Grape Preserve, to the same. Peach Preserve, to Mrs. S. Thompson. Quince Preserve, to Mrs. D. K. Rule. Tomato Jelly, to J. M. Hamilton.

Manufactures, Etc.—The Committee on Carpentry, Painting, and Manufacturing generally, report awards to the following parties: Carpenters' Work—the best Butter Box, by Jonathan Bell, maker, Napa City. Carriages—Best Buggy, Burrill, maker, Napa City. Painting—Best Ornamental Sign, by Bean, Napa City.

Dairy Produce.—The following were the successful competitors: Samples of Cheese, Giles & Goodman, first premium; L. J. Boyd, second premium. Samples of Butter, J. M. Hamilton, first premium; Glassford & Peel, second premium.

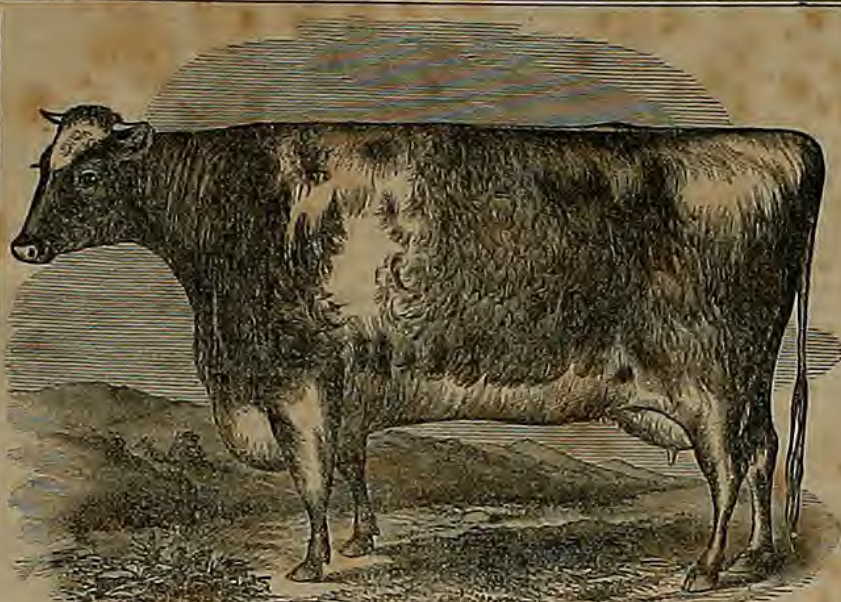
Miscellaneous.—The report of the Miscellaneous Committee is: Joseph Pellissier, Tobacco, first premium. Edward Lersey, best specimens of Sulphur from the Geysers. G. Fairchild, best Architectural Drawing. Nicholas Bastien, best bag of Peas. John Lawley, best Chinese Sugar-Cane. T. G. Baxter, best Hive of Bees.

The Great Pear.

A PEAR was exhibited at the stall of H. Gushee, Washington Market, which was raised on the farm of George Walling on the Willamette river, a few miles above Portland, Oregon—it weighed four pounds; was eighteen inches round, twenty-one inches in long circumference, and surpassed the great "Beard Pear" by a quarter-pound. The account of this pear represents it as having grown upon a graft of the Pound Pear, or, correctly named, the Black Pear of Worcester. The graft was inserted into the White Hawthorne, some three years since, and the tree plentifully watered. We should be glad to receive from the grower of this, and all such specimens, particulars of the manner of cultivation. Oregon has done wonders in the way of fruit-growing, and a few years will surprise the world with monster specimens.

R. H. Vance, the celebrated artist, has taken a fine Photograph of this Pear, full size, which can be seen at our office.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—When at Sacramento last week, we called again at G. Cooper's packing establishment, to see how he progressed in pork packing, and was pleased to see his men (quite a number) fully employed. He had just finished cutting up and packing the lot of 200 hogs that we spoke of a few weeks ago. He showed us his smoke room, and finer hams and bacon-sides than we found there we never saw; and we tasted some of a former lot and no better can be had from any source. We tasted a dish of his bacon on the steamer Antelope on our way down which was excellent. We are glad to see and know he is reaping a cheering reward for his labor. Mr. O. had just purchased another lot of 300 fine hogs, for packing. Thus California progresses.



NYMPH 2nd.

Winner of the 1st Prize in the Class of Heifers at the American Institute, and Queens Co. (N. Y.) Fairs in 1852. Also, winner of the 1st Prize in the Class of Short Horn Cows, at the Fair of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society in Newark, 1850. The property of B. & O. S. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J. Roan; calved July 16th, 1850; bred by Colonel Sherwood; sire, imported 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941). Dam, Nymph, by Bertram 2d (3144). g. d., Nannette, by Patriot (2412). gr. g. d., Nonpareil, by Young Denton

(963). gr. gr. g. d., Arabella, by North Star (460). gr. gr. g. d., Aurora, by Comet (155). gr. gr. g. d., —, by Henry (301). gr. gr. g. d., —, by Danby (190).

NOTE.—3d Duke of Cambridge was bred by Thomas Bates, Kirkleavington, England; sire, Duke of Northumberland (1940). Dam, Waterloo 3d, by Belvidere (1700). g. d., Waterloo 1st, by Waterloo (2816). gr. g. d., Lady Antrim, by Waterloo (2816). &c., &c., &c.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Farmer's Ideas.

One of the first requisites of a good farmer is his ability to live from year to year and owe no man a dollar. The credit system may answer in mercantile and manufacturing business, but never with the agriculturist. He has no time to spare to attend to a suit against him for a grocery bill, or for wages due his workmen; nor has he time to throw away in running about the country trying to borrow money of "Peter to pay Paul," he cannot afford to be always "shinning" it like a Wall street broker. No, "A little farm well tilled; a little barn well filled," and out of debt, is far better than hundreds of acres well fenced and well planted, upon the credit system.

Another excellent requisite is his ability to keep the eleventh commandment—"mind your own business, and if you cannot do your neighbor any good, do him no harm; and if you cannot speak well of him, do not speak ill." The cultivation of friendly feelings and amicable relations between farmers is as highly requisite as the cultivation of good crops. Their interests are more closely allied than any other branch of business, because they stand at the head of the producing class; the head of all the sons of toil. They produce, in this State at least, one moiety of the great staples upon which the speculators and the mercantile community, though exchangers of those products, are enabled to amass gigantic fortunes. In no way can the farmers subvert their own interests and guard themselves against the avarice of the one and the extortion of the other, than by fostering those kindly sentiments and exchanging those courtesies which a community of interests demand. The Maker of the first tiller of the soil has laid it down as an axiom that "a house divided against itself cannot stand." Will not the dissensions, the various causes of annoyances, that create ill feeling, often account for the want of success and profitable results of which the farmer too frequently complains.

I know of no way to bring about a better state of things among the farmers, than the organization of county agricultural societies. Their establishment would cause a more free interchange of views and sentiments, a wider exchange of thought, and create a laudable rivalry in the pursuit of their avocation. A more intimate acquaintance and association would serve to rub off the rough edges and jagged points one had imagined or "heard said" belonged to the character of the other; and thus society would be improved, interests subserved, and information, correct and substantial, diffused. So mote it be.

AN VALOREM.

COPPER.—One of the masses of copper from the Minnesota Mine weighs 8,749 pounds, and is the largest ever yet produced in the Lake Superior country. The Minnesota Mine has shipped one mass this season, weighing nearly 8,000 pounds, and the Cliff Mine has shipped a lump weighing 8,500 pounds; but this last one from the Minnesota Mine, beats them all.

THE HERMITAGE.—Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, reports the purchase, for the State of the Hermitage, and its tender to the Federal Government. In care the tender is not accepted, the Governor recommends that the property be retained as a residence for the future Governors of the State.

Production of New Varieties of Wheat by Cross-Fecundation.

The following excellent article on the production of new varieties of wheat, we take from the Patent Office Report of 1856, by D. J. Browne, Esq.

The improvement of agricultural plants by cross-fecundation is a subject of the highest importance. It is quite as feasible as the hybridizing, or cross-breeding in animals. It often involves, however, very extensive inquiry, and when applied to the production of new varieties of wheat, the interests of the farmer, the miller, the baker, and of the consumer are all to be duly considered.

In addition to what was given on this subject in the Agricultural Report of the Patent Office, in 1855, it may be stated that, in performing the operation, it is not only necessary to guard against the fertilization of the ovary from its own anthers, but that it is requisite that all the other anthers of the same ear, above the ovaries artificially fertilized, should be extracted; otherwise, they will pour out the contents of their pearly globules to the relief of the feathery stigmas, and disappoint the experimenter's hopes. For, more than ordinary care is taken by Nature that the grass tribe, which includes wheat, shall be fertilized by its own pollen. An opinion has long prevailed that wet weather injures the grain while it is in blossom. This opinion is erroneous, inasmuch as, in wet and very hot weather, fertilization is carried on within the chaff. "Often in moist weather" says Mr. Maund, the experimenter referred to, in the Report as above, "have I felt much interested, when, wanting pollen, I have held the straw and bottom of the ear in my warm hand for two or three minutes, watching for a crop of anthers. Quickly, the ripest of them, stimulated by the warmth, would peep out from their seclusion, and, gently rising, give me a chance of capturing them ere they scattered their contents over the expectants beneath them. Sometimes, on leaving these excited ears, and returning to them after ten or fifteen minutes, I have found several anther-cases as empty as balloons, dancing to the breeze, as if joyous that in my absence they had scattered every pearl they possessed."

D. J. B.

IS THE SEED CORN SELECTED.—Now is the time to attend to it. Look out the most forward, thrifty stalks, where there are two or three good ears on each. Let these ripen thoroughly—if practicable, more than the general crop, which should be cut before the stalks are dry, in order to make the most of them for fodder. Select only such ears as are entirely filled out at the tips and butts with plump kernels. Let these be kept in a dry place over winter. The old plan of braiding them in tresses, and hanging them up, is by no means a bad one, though some may think it troublesome where fifty or a hundred bushels of seed corn is wanted. It pays just as well, proportionally, to expend time and care for a large amount of seed, as where only a few ears are wanted. Proper care in the selection of the best ears will not only improve the quality, but also the quantity of the next crop. And further, a little extra care in ripening and keeping seed dry, may save an extra planting next spring—perhaps the loss of a crop. [Am. Agriculturist.]

DEATH OF MR. CUSTIS.—It becomes our painful duty, says the National Intelligencer, to announce the decease of the venerable George Washington Parke Custis, the last of the members of the family of Washington. Mr. Custis died at Arlington, near this city, after a brief illness, on the morning of the 10th ult., in the 77th year of his age. For several years he had stood alone in his relations to the Father of his Country, ever anxious, with filial reverence and affection, to illustrate his character, and from the rich stores of his never-failing memory to bring forward an annual tribute to his immortal worth.

Late Fruits.

The Shasta Courier received from L. H. Tower, Esq., handsome apples of the second crop. They were grown in the Tower Orchard. Such orchards are "a Tower" of strength to our State.

The Placerville American, too, boasts of second crops of apples, and they are eating the apples. We suppose they think that the apple placers have a pleasanter taste than the gold placers, although they may not look so well.

Now we can say a word or two. When at Smith's Gardens, last Monday, we cut from a Bartlett Pear tree that had already produced a splendid crop, a cluster of four good sized pears of the second crop, and there was a cluster of blossoms for a third crop; and when at Hock Farm, on Sunday last, we were presented with figs of the third crop, taken off the tree by the Noble Pioneer himself, whom we were most happy to see so hale and hearty, under "his own vine and fig tree."

Now our contemporaries may boast of their apples as much as they please. Apples are good, but give us figs, delicious figs, and pears, ripe, melting pears.

The constant occurrence of the facts noted above, of fruits of the second and third crop, should awaken cultivators to the value of our climate and soil, and the certainty of success in fruit culture, and where these manifestations appear, this prolific appearance of certain varieties of fruit, there will that variety be most successful; the proper soil, the suitable climate, the right temperature, will be found there. Cultivate then, those varieties that thus speak for themselves. Cultivate them wisely and well, and these gardens shall be like the gardens of old, planted by the rivers of water, with trees bearing perpetual fruit.

However strange it may be to some to note these productions in our country, coming years will reveal to them greater wonders still.

Great Flaming Operation.

The following plan of a great undertaking at Oroville, Butte county, we copy from the North Californian:

The extraordinary richness of the lower portion of the Cape claim, has given impulse to the formation of a company for the purpose of fluming five thousand feet of the river, commencing at the foot dam of the Cape claim, taking in the mouth of Rich Gulch and a piece of river, which, from the richness of its banks, the character of the bed rock—the appearance of the currents—the even and regular deposit of gravel—as ascertained by sounding, and every favorable indication known to the most experienced miners, is regarded as the most promising ever flumed in the Main Feather. Two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars were taken out of 2,000 feet of the lower end of the Claim. The deposit was not deep, but regular and even, and every foot of it prolific of ore. The bed of the new claim continues throughout on the same level, without any elevations or depressions of about the same with—has the same depth of water—the same decomposed bed-rock on the banks, and undoubtedly has a continuation of the same rich deposits derived from an identical source, Morris Ravine and Rich Gulch. It is this exact coincidence, between this 5,000 feet of river and the richest portion of the Cape, that has induced most of the fortunate stockholders of the latter claim, and many shrewd miners and capitalists to rush greedily into this new mammoth enterprise. The company has been organized by electing some of the richest men of Marysville, and some of the most experienced miners and river operators of the vicinity as trustees. The contract has been given to A. S. Hart. The stock is divided into 200 shares, at \$1,000 each—\$800 to be paid in assessments, and the balance when it comes out of the claim.

Some conception may be formed of the magnitude of this, when we say it is to be 1200 feet longer than the Cape, and more than three times as large as any other work of the kind ever attempted in California. It will take seventy-five men six months to do the grading, consuming at least twelve tons of powder. It will require more than half a million feet of sawed lumber, and 250,000 lineal feet of heavy hewed timber, the cutting and hewing of which would take about twenty-men six months. And after this immense amount of timber is transported some fifteen miles from the place of its manufacture, it will take some two hundred men three or four months to put it into the flume, to say nothing of the construction of the wheels, pumps and other machinery.

SWINDLING BARNUM RICH AGAIN.—The Stamford (Conn.) Advocate says that P. T. Barnum is again on "his legs." After taking a course which depreciated claims against him to about 15 cents on the dollar, he bought them up, and has now possession of the vast property assigned by him. He is now refurbishing and refitting "Iranistan" in good style for his future and permanent residence.

PRESENT FROM MR. BUCHANAN.—A very valuable gold pocket chronometer and chain have been forwarded to Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector for Norfolk, by President Buchanan, to be presented to Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian bark Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America

The Overland Mail will go into operation Sept. 15th, '58. Butterfield & Co., contractors.

Our Agriculture.

The following most excellent editorial we copy from the *Plow, Loom, and Anvil*, one of the best agricultural magazines in our country.

Although applied to our whole country, it would seem more applicable to the old States, and as having reference only to them; but we ask a careful perusal of it by the agriculturists of California, for as the agriculturists of America should work for home industry for the Union's sake, so should we unite with them, always keeping in mind that we should in particular regard our own position, and have reference to California, on the same principle, in relation to other States in the the Union—our own State productions first—as our whole country should be to other countries.

Is it prosperous? If we look at the condition of the farmers, the gardeners, the orchardists, all who are drawing from mother earth for the support of her children, we shall say it is. A larger proportion of these, than at any former period in our history, are enjoying an enviable fame, as the result of their head and hand labors in the soil. More, perhaps, than ever before, are becoming decidedly rich. Many are in a condition in which they have reason to be contented and happy. The workers in the soil, and all who are putting their intelligence and energy at work for the supply of necessary food and innocent luxuries, are better paid.

But are agricultural and horticultural products increasing, as a whole, relatively with the population? The contrary is true. From 1840 to 1850, the falling off in the production of wheat was one-seventh, in potatoes one third, and in hatched cattle one-tenth. That there may have been an increase in other products, is possible. It is true also that the aggregate products of the soil have steadily increased for these many years; but there can be no doubt that relatively with the population there was, from 1840 to 1850, considerable decrease. This appears from a comparison of the U. S. census at these two points; and we might allow largely for inaccuracy, and still find a decrease, as compared with the population.

Meantime our exportation of agricultural produce doubled in these ten years, and has nearly doubled again since 1850. Multitudes have rushed from the farm to the building of railroads, from cultivating the soil to speculating in land, from homes in the East, where, on a harder soil, they were producing a little more than they consumed, to homes in the more fertile West, where, of course, they produce for a year or two at first less than they consume. Other nations, the while, are willing to take more of our produce; and so we present at this moment, the spectacle of a nation producing relatively with the number of inhabitants less and less, and exporting more and more.

Such a state of things ought to produce good times for the cultivators; especially when we consider that increasing wealth enables many among us to enjoy the luxuries of the garden, orchard and vineyard to an extent hitherto unknown, and at prices which our fathers never dreamed of. It has produced good times, and hence the truth of the assertion with which we started that the wise, foreseeing head and hand cultivators are doing better than ever before. But it may not be unwise to pause a little and inquire whether we are tending. If the mechanic, by the reward of the shop, cannot buy meats and vegetables at present prices, may he not turn to the soil for a living, and so the farmer have him for a competitor instead of a customer? If the manufacturer, by reason of the high price of the raw material, cannot keep his mills going, what will become of that five, six, eight, ten hundred of the farmer's customers that were gathered round him? Will they be driven to cultivate the earth, and so the farmer lose them as customers, and the country lose the benefit of their superior skill as manufacturers, and take instead their unskillfulness in the soil?

As a nation, we are drifting somewhere. May it not be well to look out for breakers? For our own part, though in a country of such immeasurable resources, and with the energy we possess to develop them, we would not be prophets of evil, yet for our lives we cannot see all fair weather and high prices ahead for the farmer, unless the shop and the factory, as well as the plow and the reaper, are kept going. Right glad are we if foreign nations will continue to take our wheat and corn. All we shall export will be a little help to American agriculture—better than nothing. But really, so far as we can see, and we do not pretend that it is very far, we would rather, for the sake of our own farmers, import a hundred mouths than export a million bushels of wheat; and would sooner employ ten sets of muscles in our own shops, to be fed by American farmers, and to make what Americans need or will have, than to pay for the work of a thousand sets of muscles abroad, to be sustained mainly, after all our exports, by the foreign farmer.

We would rather use our own iron ore, since God has given us more than all the world needs, than pay for other people's; rather use our own coal to smelt it with, since God has given us more than enough; rather work the iron, the cotton, the wool, and everything else into the forms we need, and be truly independent, than pay anybody else for doing these things; and that not less for the sake of American farmers than of all other Americans, whether by birth or by choice.

CUTTING TIMBER.—It is said by those who have paid much attention to the subject, that timber cut in the dark of the moon in September will season in lumber in half the time required if cut at any other season, and will not check or crack so much. This is a subject worthy of careful trial by those engaged in the business. The importance of good timber is annually increasing, as well as the difficulty of procuring it. Much care is used in selecting timber for the numerous machines and implements manufactured for the use of farmers. The time for cutting undoubtedly exercises a great influence in its quality. Every thing effecting it should be carefully studied.

GUINEA FOWLS VS. RATS.—A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, who was much annoyed by rats, tried shooting, poisoning, and everything he could think of, but they defied category. He then heard that they would not remain where guinea fowls were kept, and procured several, and now says that for years he has never seen nor heard a rat about his premises.

Per Contra: We remember, says an editor of another paper, when we were a boy that our father used to keep guinea fowls, and we also remember that there was a large detachment of rats in the old barn, which would not be frightened away, especially about harvest time, by the screeching of those fowls.

History of Agriculture.

(CONTINUED.)

Of the Agriculture of Egypt.

The origin of Agriculture has been sought by modern philosophers in natural circumstances. Man in his rude state, they consider, would first live on fruits or roots, afterwards by hunting or fishing, next by the pasturage of animals, and lastly, to all of these he would add the raising of corn. Tillage, or the culture of the soil for this purpose, is supposed to have been first practised in imitation of the effects produced by the sand and mud left by the inundations of rivers. These take place more or less in every country, and their effects on the herbage which spontaneously springs up among the deposited sand and mud must at a very early period have excited the attention of the countryman. This hypothesis seems supported by the traditions and natural circumstances of Egypt, a country overflowed by a river, civilized from time immemorial, and so abundant in corn as to be called the granary of the adjoining states. Sir Isaac Newton and Stillingfleet, accordingly, considered that corn was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile. Sir Isaac fixes on Lower Egypt; but, as Herodotus and other ancient Greek writers assert that that country was once a marsh, and as Major Rennel in his work on the geography of Herodotus is of the same opinion, Stillingfleet considers it more probable that the cultivation of land was invented in Upper Egypt, and proceeded downwards according to the course of the Nile.

The situation and natural phenomena of Upper Egypt, Stillingfleet considers, rendered it fitter for the invention of cultivation than the low country; "for, while Lower Egypt was a marsh, formed by the depositions of the Nile, the principal part of Upper Egypt was a valley a few leagues broad, bounded by mountains, and on both sides declining to the river. Hence it was overflowed only for a certain time and season; the waters rapidly declined, and the ground, enriched by the mud, was soon dry, and in a state fit to receive seed. The process of cultivation in this country was also most obvious and natural; for the ground being every year covered with mud brought by the Nile, and plants springing up spontaneously after its recess, must have given the hint, that nothing more was necessary than to scatter the seeds, and they would vegetate. Secondly, the ground was prepared by nature for receiving the seed, and required only stirring sufficient to cover it. From this phenomenon the surrounding nations learned two things: first, that the ground before sowing should be prepared, and cleared from plants; and secondly, that the mixture of rich mold and sand would produce fertility. What is here stated may appear without foundation as to Upper Egypt; because at present, in the vicinity of Thebes, water is raised by art. But this objection is obviated by the testimony of Dr. Pococke, who is of opinion that formerly Upper Egypt was overflowed, in the same manner as Lower Egypt was afterwards, and is to this day."

The invention of agricultural implements must have been coeval with the invention of aration; and, accordingly, they are supposed to have originated in Egypt. Antiquarians are agreed, that the primordial implement used in cultivating the soil, must have been of the pick kind. A medal of the greatest antiquity, dug up at Syracuse, contained an impression of such an instrument; and its progress till it became a plow has been recognized in a cameo, published by Menestrier, on which a pick-like plow is drawn by two serpents; it may be also seen on a medal from the village of Enna, in Sicily, published by Combe; in a figure given by Spon, as found on an antique tomb; in an Etruscan plow, copied from a fragment in the Roman college at Rome, by Lasterie; and as we still see in the instrument depicted by Niebuhr, as used for plowing in Egypt and Arabia at the present day. What seems to confirm these conjectures is, that the image of Osiris is sculptured with a similar plow in each hand, and with a barrow suspended by a cord of over the left shoulder. This plow there can be little doubt was used in war as well as in agriculture, and seems to have been of that kind with which the Israelites fought against their enemies the Philistines: it is thought, by some, to be the archetype of the letter alpha (the hieroglyph of Kircher); and, by others, the sounds necessary to conduct the process of culture are thought to have founded the origin of language. Thus it is that agriculture is considered by some antiquarians, as not only the parent of all other arts, but also of language and literature.

Whether the culture of corn were invented in Egypt or not, all testimonies concur that cultivation was carried to a higher degree of perfection there than in any other country of antiquity. The canals and banks which still remain in Lower Egypt, and especially in the Delta, are evidences of the extent to which embanking, irrigation, and drainage have been carried. These works are said to have been greatly increased by Sesostris in the 17th or 18th century B. C. Many of the canals and drains have been long obliterated; but there are still reckoned eighty canals, like rivers, all excavated by manual labor, several of which are twenty, thirty, and forty leagues in length. These receive the inundations of the Nile, and circulate the waters through the country, which before was wholly overflowed by them. The large lakes of Morris, Behire, and Marcotis, formed reservoirs for containing the superfluous waters, from which they were conducted by the canals over the adjacent plains. Upon the elevated ridges, and even on the sides of the hills which form the boundary to the flat alluvial grounds, the water was raised by wheels turned by oxen; and by a succession of wheels, and gradations of aqueducts, it is said, some hills, and even mountains, were watered to their summits. All the towns at some distance from the Nile were surrounded with reservoirs for the supply of the inhabitants, and for watering the gardens. For this last purpose the water was raised in a very simple manner, by a man walking on a plank with raised edges, or on a bamboo or other tube, which, it is observed in Calmet's Bible, is the machine alluded to by Moses, when he speaks of sowing the seed and watering it "with the foot." They also raised water by swinging it up in baskets; a mode which, like the others, remains in use at the present day. The water is lifted in a basket lined with leather. Two men, holding the basket between them, by a cord in each end fastened to the edge of it, lower it into the Nile, and then swing it between them, till it acquires a velocity sufficient to enable them to throw the water over a bank into a canal. They work stark naked, or, if in summer, only with a slight blue cotton shirt or belt.

Of these immense embankments, some of which served to keep in the river, and others to oppose the torrents of sand which occasionally were blown from the Great Desert, and which threatened to cover the country as effectually as the waters of the Nile, the ruins still remain. But, in spite of these remains, the sand is accumulating, and the limits of cultivated Egypt

have been annually decreasing for the last 1200 years; the barbarous nations, to which the banks of the Nile have been subject during this period, or to the having paid no attention to cultivation, or to the preservation of these noble works of antiquity.

Landed property, in ancient Egypt, it would appear was the absolute right of the owners, till by the procurement of Joseph, in the eighteenth century B. C., the paramount or allodial property of the whole was transferred to the government. The king, however, made no other use of that right than to place the former occupiers in the situation of tenants *in capite*; bound to pay a rent or land-tax of one-fifth of the produce. This Moses says continued to be the law of Egypt down to his time; and the same thing is confirmed by the testimony of Herodotus and Strabo.

The soil of Egypt is compared by Pliny to that of the Leontines, formerly regarded as the most fertile in Sicily. There, he says, corn yields a hundred for one; but Cicero, as Gougeon observes, has proved this to be an exaggeration, and that the ordinary increase in that part of Sicily is eight for one. Granger, who paid much attention to this subject, says that the lands nearest to the Nile, which during the inundation were covered with water forty days, did not in the most favorable seasons, yield more than ten for one; and that those lands which the waters covered only five days, seldom gave more than four for one. This, however, is probably owing to their present neglected state.

Of the animal or vegetable products of Egyptian agriculture very little is known. The ox seems to have been the chief animal of labor from the earliest period; and rice at all times the principal grain in cultivation. By a painting discovered in the ancient Elethia, it would appear that the operation of reaping was performed much in the same way as at present, the ears being cropped by a hook, and the principal part of the straw left as stubble. Herodotus mentions that, in his time, wheat was not cultivated, and that the bread made from it was despised, and reckoned not fit to be eaten; beans were also held in abhorrence by the ancient inhabitant; but it is highly probable, that in latter times, when they began to have commerce with other nations, they laid aside these and other prejudices, and cultivated what they found best suited to the foreign market.

Agriculture was, no doubt, the chief occupation of the Egyptians; and though they are said to have held the profession of shepherd in abhorrence, yet it appears that Pharaoh not only had considerable flocks and herds in his own possession, but was desirous of introducing any improvement which might be made in their management; for when Jacob, in answer to his questions, told him that he and his family had been brought up to the care of live stock from their youth, he expressed a wish to Joseph to have a Jewish bailiff for the superintendence of his grazing farm: "If thou knowest any men of activity among them, then make them rulers over my cattle."

How Drought Benefits the Soil.

THAT a season of extreme drought—so often occurring and so injurious to our summer crops—should still prove beneficial to the soil, seems strange, but chemical science shows that droughts are one of the material causes to restore the constituents of crops and renovate cultivated soil.

Mineral matter is taken from the soil by the crops grown upon it, and also carried away by the surface water flowing into streams, and thence carried to the sea. These two causes, always in operation, unless counteracted by other influences, would in time render the earth a barren waste. The diminution which arises from the first cause is in part restored by manures, but not in all cases, and Providence has provided a way of its own to supply lost mineral constituents needed in the growth of plants. At intervals droughts occur to bring up from the deep parts of the earth food for the use of plants when the rains shall again fall.

The manner in which droughts exercise their beneficial influence is as follows: during dry weather a continual evaporation of water takes place from the surface of the earth, which is not supplied by any from the clouds. The evaporation from the surface creates a vacuum (as far as the water is concerned) which is at once filled by water rising up from the subsoil; the water from the subsoil is replaced from the next below, and in this manner the circulation of water in the earth is the reverse of that which takes place in wet weather. This progress to the surface of the water in the earth manifests itself strikingly in the drying up of springs and wells, and streams which are supported by springs.

It is not, however, only the water which is brought to the surface of the earth, but also all the water holds in solution. These substances are salts of lime and magnesia, of potash and soda, and indeed whatever the soil or top strata of the earth may contain. The water on reaching the surface, is evaporated, and leaves behind in the soil its mineral salts, the chief of which are lime, magnesia, phosphate of lime, sulphate of lime, carbonate and silicate of potash and soda, and also common salt—all indispensable to the growth of the vegetable products of the farm. Pure rain water, as it falls, will dissolve but a very small portion of some of these substances, but when it sinks into the earth it then becomes strongly imbued with carbonic acid from the decomposition of vegetable matter in the soil, and thus acquires the property of readily dissolving minerals, on which it before could have very little influence.

Several experiments tried by Professor Higgins go to show this action of drought in bringing matters to the surface of the soil. In one case he placed a solution of chloride of barium in the bottom of a glass cylinder, and then filled it with dry soil. After long exposure to the rays of the sun, the surface of the soil was tested with sulphuric acid, and gave a copious precipitate of sulphate of baryta. Chloride of lime, sulphate of soda and carbonate of potash were experimented upon in like manner; and upon the application of proper tests, the surface of the soil showed their presence in large quantities, drawn up the rising of water from underneath, as in the case of drought.

The parched earth, every green thing dwarfed in growth or withered by long continued heat, seems suffering under an afflictive dispensation of Providence, yet we should not murmur; it is a blessing in disguise. The early and the latter rain may produce at once abundant crops, but dry weather is needed to bring to the surface food for future harvests from the depths of the earth, where else it would lie forever unemployed. It is a needed means of keeping up the fertility of the cultivated soil.

SEEDTIME AND HARVEST.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

As o'er his furrowed fields which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow;
Thus, Freedom, on the bitter blast
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain,
To swell the germ, and fill the grain.

Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?
Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness?

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In union with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoever is willed is done!

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense:
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the almsday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dream and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that which revives and springs again;
And, early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest-day!

Artificial Whalebone.

It would almost seem that science, in its rapid march, would finally procure for the great whales of the deep a respite from the tormenting and deadly assaults of the harpoon. Artificially made oils and fluids are steadily displacing animal products for purposes of illumination, and now by a somewhat recent discovery the bone of the whale is no longer needed to supply our umbrella and skirt-makers with skeleton frames. In 1855, Joseph Kleemann, of Meissen, Germany, obtained a patent for a mode of preparing a substitute for whalebone. The process has been put into practice in this city by Vellman, Solomon & Co., who are turning out about twenty thousand umbrella frames every week! It consists in taking sticks of the common ratan and soaking them in a liquid extract for about four days, after which they are immersed in a solution of any of the iron salts, which gives the ratan a deep black dye. Subsequently the sticks are exposed in a close vessel, for the space of about one hour, to the action of steam of about three or four atmospheres' pressure, and then thoroughly dried in a furnace or drying room at a temperature of about 180° Fahr., when they become ready for the impregnating process.

The sticks are then placed into an iron cylinder (capable of standing the pressure of at least ten atmospheres), connected by a pipe with an open vessel, containing a varnish made by dissolving 120 parts of shellac and 200 parts of burgundy pitch in 90 parts of absolute alcohol. The air having been exhausted from the cylinder, the cork connecting it with the vessel containing the varnish is opened, when the atmospheric pressure will force the varnish into the cylinder and into the pores of the ratan.

The impregnation of the ratan is rendered more perfect by the use of a pump for forcing the solution into the cylinder. The ratan has now changed its character and become hardly distinguishable from the best quality of whalebone, except that it is somewhat more elastic and less liable to splinter and break. It has gained one hundred per cent in weight by impregnation. After being removed from the cylinders, or impregnators, but little remains to be done in the way of drying, polishing, and fitting the ends, &c., to prepare it for use for umbrellas, parasols, canes, &c., and various other purposes.—[Scientific American.]

WOOD GAS.—Dr. Pettenkofer, of Munich, Bavaria, has been quite successful in his experiments for obtaining gas from wood, being the discoverer of a method of manufacturing this gas, by which a flame of great clearness and strong illuminating power is produced. After the charring of the wood in the retort, the evolved gas is exposed to an extended surface of heated iron, and thence passed through the tar-receiver, the condenser, and the lime for purification, into the gasometer, the whole process requiring only about one hour. The gas is not injured by remaining any length of time in the gasometer. According to Briesach, 43 cubic feet of gas gives per hour the light equal to 154 wax candles—five to a pound; the same amount of coal gas gives the light of 11 to 13 wax candles. Experiments have also proved that one cwt. of dry fir wood is equal to 759 cubic feet of pure gas, 20 pounds of charcoal, and 5 to 7 pounds of tar; the time required for distillation is 65 minutes.

NEVER GO THE WHOLE HOG.—"A fat hog is the very quintessence of scrofula and carbonic acid gas, and he who eats it must not expect thereby to build up a sound physical organism. While it contributes heat, not the twentieth part of it is nitrogen—the base of muscle."

The Scientific American cordially indorses the above paragraph as being sound practical truth, and says: Fat pork was never designed for human food. It is material for breath, and nothing more—see Liebig, and other organic chemists and physiologists; it makes no red meat or muscle. The prize-fighter is not allowed to eat it; all that is not consumed by the lungs, remains to clog the body with fat.

ARTIFICIAL FIRE CLAY.—Common clay is very fusible; this is owing to the presence of lime, iron and magnesia in it. By removing these substances, it can be employed for making very refractory vessels, such as crucibles, to withstand a very high degree of heat. The way to do this, is to steep the clay for some hours—(from six to twenty-four, in dilute muriatic acid, according to the quantity of these substances in it)—then washing it with water, and drying it afterwards. The muriatic acid takes up and dissolves the substances named, which are removed with the washing.

TELEGRAPHIC IMPROVEMENTS.—Edward Highton, C. E., of England, has just obtained a patent for, firstly, sending telegraphic messages *both ways* through one and the same wire, at the same instant, without interfering in any way with each other; secondly, for preventing the destruction of a wire in the sea or underground; and, thirdly, for mending a telegraphic wire in the ocean without raising it out of the mud.

A THOUGHT.

BY MARTIN ANDREAS BARRE.

The glorious sky, however bright,
However blue, it may appear,
Wears oftentimes the garb of night,
Anon is gray, or chill and drear.

The moonlight gleam, the sunbright stream,
While seeming bathed in one gay hue,
Too often, like a happy dream,
Conceals the darkness, hid from view.

The dancing wave, with snowy crest,
And plume of sunbeamed jewels bright,
Hides underneath, its bitter test
Of Death, to those who trust its light.

It is thus with sunshine of this life,
How soon its brightness fades away!
When toil, and care, and fruitless strife,
Dispel illusions of each day.

CONTRASTS.

BY CHARLES MACRAY.

How beautiful is sunshine
That follows after rain!
How pleasant are the dreams of ease
When purchased by a pain!

How sweet when true love quarrels
To make it up again!

How merry is the streamlet
That has a rock to leap;
How blessed is the daily toil
That brings refreshing sleep;
Then prythee, Love, a quarrel,
But neither long nor deep.

How dull would be the morning,
Had night not gone before!
How tame would be the summer days
Were't not for winter hoar!
And were our life all pleasure,
Delight would be no more!

After the dark, the dawning—
After the cool, the heat—
After the rain, the buds of spring—
After the sour, the sweet—
And after all thy chiding,
Behold me at thy feet!

(For the California Farmer.)

Leaves from My Journal.

BY ANDREAS.

APRIL 8th.—While there are *eras* in a life, that are remembered forever, and that *eras* amid the sterility of a broker's life, like the stars of Heaven, there are days which leave an impression upon the mind whose influence will exist through Eternity. Such has been to-day. It has called my mind from wearisome toil after money, to contemplation of the wonderful beauty of Nature, and, as a consequence, to the sublimity and glory of the omnipotent Architect of the Universe.

Mr. G. and I started at about 9 A. M. for a simple ride to the Mission Dolores, but the balminess of the air, the exhilarating movement of our spirited animals, and the attractive features of a spring day in California, tempted us onward, and we galloped past the church and its quiet graveyard, both solemn although silent hints to us, on through green fields, variegated by myriads of wild flowers of exquisite form, delicate color and delicious perfume, up to the foot of the mountains, above which tower the two peaks looking the whole country—the highest of which, Mount Devisedero, we determined to ascend. It was a difficult undertaking, but Mr. G., being a masterly equestrian, led the way, and my horse, to keep company with his mate, followed. I would have urged him on, however, for the clear mountain air invigorated me, and infused into my veins a new life that excited me almost beyond control; and while we scrambled up the steep ascent I sang, and laughed and shouted with childish glee, and was delighted to mark that I had forgotten his "3 per cent," and was as bounteous as myself. We did not rest our horses until we halted on the highest peak, only large enough to allow both of them comfortable standing room, but we were repaid for our perseverance by a scene of such magnificent extent and such transcendent beauty, that we could only look at each other, at first, in silent admiration of something so accessible, yet unexpected to us. The clearness of the atmosphere, and the cerulean tint, dotting almost every feature of the landscape, except where the fog rested, in the far distance, was so deliciously beautiful that I, who am generally noisy in my delight, could only sigh with pleasure.

To the east, at our feet, lay the flowery meadows and the Mission Dolores; further on the Pacific metropolis—the wonder of the nineteenth century; beyond, the blue waters of the Bay of San Francisco, asleep under the splendor of a warm morning's sun, laying the foot of the hills of Contra Costa, above whom towered majestically the hoary head of their king, old Diablo. To the south, our gaze wandered over the spring decked rancho of Buri Buri, over Las Pulgas to San Mateo, and lost itself on the horizon, amid the blue hills of the Coast Range, back of the pleasant valleys of Santa Clara and San José to the ocean on the right, upon which the fog rested, like a snowy mantle. To the west, our glance rested a moment on the Mountain Lake, reflecting back the dark shades of the hillsides, to the white surf, breaking picturesquely upon the sandy beach, and then flew out upon the vast expanse of ocean, where the imagination could lose itself in its aerial flight, and return satisfied with the gorgeousness of the scene before it in the present. While gazing upon the blue waves we could dream away hours, recall pictures of days gone by, and appreciate the wild excitement which must have filled the breasts of those daring adventurers of cavalier days, of Cortes, Balboa and their contemporaries, as they looked for the first time upon the mighty Pacific, and listened, like us, to the solemn roar of its eternally beating breakers.

To the north, we were charmed by the Golden Gate, the bold outline of the coast extending

far as the eye could reach, and by the distant waters of the Bay of San Pablo, that looked as soft and calm as the Mediterranean in summer.

It was a panorama, altogether, whose loveliness I have never surpassed, and whose features are daggered indelibly upon my mind. After spending half-an-hour in looking about us, we turned our horses' heads towards the Ocean House, where we rested.

We then rode to the Beach, and to Seal Rock, which was covered by sea lions, whose curious cries arose above the roar of the breakers. It was a glorious ride, and I felt a perfect delight in galloping just where the waves could dash over my horse's feet. The interest which I felt in watching the waves, as they came bounding in, was intense, and carried me back to the simple pleasures of childhood. While looking upon the ocean, I thought of the time when I longed to "go West," when Michigan and Iowa seemed almost to the uttermost parts of the earth. Little did I dream then that in such a short time the pioneer States would so soon cease to be in the "far West," and that I should stand musing upon the very limit of our Western Empire, alongside of the ocean, which checks the restless spirit of our people, on the spot where to travel further "west" would be impossible.

From Seal Rock we rode to the outer telegraph station, and thence on to Fort Point, stopping to take lunch at the quarters of a mutual friend.

On top of the Fort we stood for some time, feasting upon the broad panorama before us. The clearness of the air, the invigorating breeze, the delightful color, were all indescribable.

It is astonishing to observe the peculiar formation of the Golden Gate, and always leads to a long train of reflections; but we banished them for the time being, and abandoned ourselves to a merry, careless mood, which both of us enjoyed.

It was a dusty ride, returning, and it was 4 p. m., when we alighted at the door of the Rasselte, so that we were thoroughly tired. But I am certain we profited by the day's recreation, and that Nature softened us both, and smoothed away the roughness which "3 per cent" and Montgomery street have made in our hearts and minds. The lesson we both learned, could not be more impressed upon us, but by the hand of One Teacher, and One Book—God and Nature.

Description of the Gulf Stream.

The general description of the Gulf Stream is that of a vast and rapid ocean current, issuing from the basin of the Mexican Gulf and Caribbean Sea, doubling the southern cape of Florida, pressing forward to the northeast in a line almost parallel to the American coast; touching on the southern borders of the Banks of Newfoundland, and at some seasons partially passing over them; thence, with increasing width and diffusion, traversing the whole breadth of the Atlantic, with a central direction towards the British Isles; and finally losing itself by still wider diffusion in the Bay of Biscay, on our own shores, and on the long line of the Norwegian coast. Its identity in physical characters is preserved throughout the many thousand miles of its continuous flow; the only change undergone is that of degree. As its waters gradually commingle with those of the surrounding sea, their deep blue tint declines, their high temperature diminishes, and the speed with which they press forward abates. But, taking the stream in its total course, it will warrant the name of a "river in the ocean." This epithet is, in truth, singularly appropriate to this vast current, so constant and continuous in its course, and so strangely detached from the great mass of ocean waters, which, while seemingly left under to give path to its first impulse, are yet ever pressing upon it, gradually impairing its force and destroying its individuality.

The maximum of velocity where the stream quits the narrow channel of Benjini—which compresses its egress from the Gulf—is about four miles an hour; off Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, where it has gained a breadth of seventy-five miles, its velocity is reduced to three miles. On the parallel of the Newfoundland Banks, it is further reduced to one and a half miles an hour, and this gradual abatement of force is continued across the Atlantic. The temperature of the current undergoes a similar change. The highest observed is about 85° Fah. Between Cape Hatteras and Newfoundland, though lessened in amount, the warmth of the stream in winter is still 25° or 30° above that of the ocean through which it flows.—[Edinburgh Review.]

THE LARGEST GIANT IN THE WORLD.—The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig gives the following facts in regard to the weight and dimensions of Miles Darden, who died some time since in Tennessee, said to be the largest man in the world. He was twice married. His children are very large, but probably none of them will ever be more than half the weight of their father. He was quite active and lively, and labored until about four years ago, when he became so fleshy that he was compelled to stay at home, or be hauled about in a two-horse wagon.

In 1839 he made a contract with a tailor to furnish him a suit of clothes for \$50—the cloth was to cost \$5 per yard. Upon measurement it took twelve yards of cloth—so the tailor lost \$10 and the making. The tailor states that three men, each weighing over 200 pounds, put the coat on, buttoned it around them, and walked across the square at Lexington. In 1850 it took 134 yards of flax-cloth, yard wide, to make him a coat. It took 16 yards of cambric for his shirt; 24 yards of black velvet to cover the sides and lid of his coffin; 125 feet of plank to make his coffin.

The coffin was 8 feet long; across the breast, 32 inches; across the head, 18 inches; across the foot, 14 inches; its depth, 35 inches. He weighed in 1845, 871 pounds; his height was 7 feet 6 inches; his weight when he died, as nearly as could be ascertained, was a fraction over one thousand pounds.

HUMBLE VIRTUE.—Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age. When by man, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to heaven.

OBITUARY.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company (for the present) has thrown off the "mortal coil."—[Punch.]

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

50,000

FRUIT TREES!

—AT THE—

SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,

FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO.

On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to Mission of San Jose.



THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, containing all the choicest varieties of Fruits congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

ALSO,

GRAPE VINES

one and two years old.

Three varieties CURRANTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;

A few varieties of the most choice DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES, strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruits, the most of which have been grafted from bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LAWELLING, San Lorenzo Post Office, Alameda county, or to R. KIRK, 154 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.

APPLE TREES, two years' old: Large size, trained with low heads 50 cents each. Extra picked Trees 75 " " One year's growth, from two to five feet long 25 " "

PEAR TREES

Standard Trees, on pear stocks, two years from graft \$1 00 Extra size 1 25 Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock 1 00 Extra size bearing Trees 1 50 One year from graft 75 "

PLUM TREES

Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads 1 00 Extra large size selected 1 25

PEACH TREES

One year's growth from the bud 50 In the dormant bud 25

APRICOT TREES

Large size, one year's growth, from bud 1 00 In the dormant bud 50

NECTARINE TREES

Will be charged the same as the Peach.

FIG TREES

Well rooted, large size 1 00 Small size, one year's growth 50

All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion. On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards, a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.

v8-17 JOHN LEWELLING.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!

Imported and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL, West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep. Imported and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL, West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep. Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by GEO. CAMPBELL, West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for California, will be promptly attended to, and Sheep carefully boxed and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

REPRESENTS: Chamberlain & Robertson, 103 Front street, New York. Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass.; or EDITORS OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. v8-31y

French Merino Sheep. HAVING been engaged in importing and breeding French Merino Sheep, for several years past, I can now furnish either Rams or Ewes equal to any that can be found in this country or Europe.

Circulars, giving a full description of my flock, sent by mail to all applicants. Information can also be obtained of Hon. R. P. Johnson, Sacramento, California.

JOHN D. PATTERSON, v8-43m Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.

FARM STOCK, ETC.

THOROUGH-BRED DEVON STOCK.

—FOR SALE—

"MONARCH"—by "Albert" (Imported), 6 months old, out of Beauty 8th. \$150

"QUINDORA"—by "Comet" (Imported), 6 months old, out of Beauty 14th. \$150

"ILLINOIS"—by "Comet," (Imported), 5 months old, out of Beauty 2d. \$100

"ORPHEUS"—by "Comet," out of "Fairy," (Dam and sire Imported) 7 months old. \$150

"CHANCE"—Heller, 1 year old, by "Comet," out of "Fairy 93." \$150

LINSLEY BROS., West Meriden, Conn.

16-3m

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

When you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street, BOSTON, MASS. v7-14ly

Who Wants a Cheap Piano?

THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the manufacture and sale of PIANOS, HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., and, being a practical musician, has given entire satisfaction. He buys directly from the manufacturers, and is thereby relieved from heavy costs and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, he guarantees not only as to quality, but as to being cheaper than it can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable references, will be sent free to all parts of the world, on application.

JAMES M. EDNEY, 56 John street, New York City.

* Circulars to be had, and orders received at the FARMER'S Office, San Francisco. v7-22 ly cop

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, Dutch Bulbous Roots, Double Dahlias, &c., for the Fall of 1857, is just published, and will be mailed to dealers and others requiring seeds in quantities, including a stamp for return postage. This year's seeds, so far as harvested, are of prime quality, generally abundant, and prices correspondingly moderate. J. M. THORNBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c. v8-17 3m 15 John street, New York.

Field and Garden Seeds.

A FULL assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field and Garden Seeds, raised especially for my trade. Especial care is taken that all are fresh and genuine to the kind. Garden Seeds put up in any quantity, and particular pains taken in packing for California. Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cucumber, Peas, Onions, &c. GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Red Top, Orchard, Ray, Blue, Poul Meadow, &c. Clovers—Red, Dutch White, Lucerne, &c. CHINESE SUGAR CANE—The celebrated Sorghum Saccharatum which has been raised in the Eastern States for two years, and is now successfully made into Sirap and Sugar with large profit. R. L. ALLEN, v8-13 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Chile and Australian Seed Wheat. SIX HUNDRED SACKS Australian Wheat; FIVE HUNDRED SACKS Red Chile Wheat; Selected for seed from the PREMIERE RANGE of D. W. CONNELLY, Esq. In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by N. REYNOLDS & CO., Davis Street. San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1857. 1m

Fresh Garden Seeds. HAVING widely extended facilities for obtaining Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all the best and newest kinds, we shall have it in our power to offer invoices of the different kinds, and only the best, so that purchasers by wholesale or otherwise, can secure us at first prices, those qualities and varieties not usually imported.

Orders sent us by Express, with remittances, will be promptly attended to. WARREN & CO., v8-15 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed. THOSE who desire fresh Alfalfa Seed, can be supplied either at wholesale or retail. Sample bags of the seed can be seen at all times at our office. Orders or letters of inquiry, by mail, relative to the nature and cultivation of it, will be promptly responded to, and the seed shipped as directed. As this species of clover will soon be in great demand, orders should be forwarded early.

Orders for seed should be accompanied with cash, or payment by the Express companies on receipt of the order. WARREN & CO.

Great Collection of Strawberry Plants. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform all Cultivators of the Strawberry throughout the State and Oregon, that they have received from the State of New York a collection of SEVEN AND HEALTHY STRAWBERRY VINES, that have proved to be well adapted to our climate, and also have been fully tested as to their bearing qualities, by the splendid exhibitions of Fruit which they have exhibited throughout the season, to the markets of San Francisco. They now offer them to the public, with the assurance that they will not only prove equal to any plants offered, but superior, as their constant bearing qualities have so proved them, they having received the first premiums at all the Exhibitions thus far the present year. The subscribers offer the following kinds the present season:

THE BRITISH QUEEN. This magnificent perpetual bearer has won laurels from all good judges of fruit, both as to its excellence of flavor, its remarkable size—often measuring five to six inches—and the abundant crop it yields, it has been generally adopted as one of the very best marketable fruits grown.

THE HOWE'S SEEDLING. This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches, and none more beautiful can be found.

THE LONGWORTH PROLIFIC. This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches, and none more beautiful can be found.

THE EARLY OR VIRGINIA SCARLET. This is the earliest variety, a great bearer, and should be in every collection.

The subscribers, having a very large stock on hand, can furnish plants in large quantities for making plantations, for market, and persons wishing orders of from 10,000 to 25,000 plants will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

As the undersigned are fully able to supply the market, purchasers will do well to call at the office of one of the partners, on the CORNER OF SACRAMENTO AND DEUM STREETS, where specimens can be seen, and also at the Gardens at Oakland, where terms and prices can be known, which will always be the most liberal.

WOLF, LUSK & CO., STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS, Oakland.

N. B. Samples of the Plants can be seen at the office of the FARMER, where orders can be left. v8-16-3m

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! JUST received by Express, a large assortment of FINE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, and will constantly receive by every express for the season, from the best growers in the Atlantic States, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

All orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and faithful executed.

Liberal discount made to DEALERS. Catalogues forwarded to parties desiring same.

Onion seeds—Red, White, and Yellow. Cabbage, of sorts. Carrot, of sorts.

Beet—Large White Silesian. Red Mangelwurzel. Cauliflower, of sorts. Broccoli, of sorts.

Melons, of sorts. Cucumbers, of sorts. Etc., etc., etc. Peas—extra Early, of different kinds.

Extra Beans of different kinds. Fruit seeds, of all kinds.

Tree seeds, of different sorts—Orange, Black Locust, Honey Locust.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Ry. Bluegrass, Red-Top, Lawn and Rye-grass, Clover (Red and White), Winter and Spring Vetches.

Dian. ann—Canary, Millet, and Hemp. Together with a regular assortment of all kinds of seeds.

—ALSO— 50,000 Fruit Trees, of the choicest kinds.

All orders forwarded to J. P. SWENNEY & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention. J. P. SWENNEY & CO., 116 California street, San Francisco.

17

BEET SEEDS!

IMPORTED BY EXPRESS.

FOR SALE BY

EUG. DELESSERT,

172 Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

18

Sugar Beet and Chinese Sugar-Cane. FINE Invoices of Seed of the above, just received and for sale at our office. WARREN & CO.

Sliced Apples. 50 HALF BBLs, extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to fresh. BRADSHAW & CO., v8-1 Cor. California and Sansome streets.

HORTICULTURAL.

PARSONS & CO.,

FLUSHING, near NEW YORK. OFFER FOR SALE an assortment of Trees and Plants which they have grown for the use of amateurs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and other modes, for success in moving. They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among them will be found

Standard Apples of fine quality. Cherries. Standard Pears, Elberta, on Plum stocks, and their own roots. Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, on Plum stocks, and their own roots. Dwarf Pears, of fine form, and ready for bearing. Gooseberries and Currants, strong plants of the best sorts. Raspberries, Pastrol, Red Antwerp, Filibasket, and other known sorts. Strawberry, of all the best varieties. Native Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy varieties.

Fencing Grapes: all the well-known sorts, with some new varieties of great excellence. These plants are propagated from vines that have borne abundantly for some years, and are known to be correct.

Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be sent out.

The Ornamental Department

Contains trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including Elm, Silver, Norway, and SYCAMORE MAPLES, CATALPA, LINDENS, TULIP TREES, CYPRUS, LARCH, WILLOWS, ASH, ABLE, ORIENTAL PLANE, and all the best varieties of deciduous trees.

It also includes EVERGREENS of fine size for single planting, and of small sizes at low prices, from one foot upwards, for massing; among them are NORWAY SPRUCE, BALSAH FIR, AUSTRIAN PINE, HEMLOCK, WHITE PINE, SCOTCH PINE, and other varieties.

The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices, for massing, of which the Rhododendron, CARAGANA, &c., are particularly recommended for its fine evergreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness. The ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on their own roots, of all the most rare varieties, and to those who purchase in quantity, will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

The Exotic Department

Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIAS, grown as bushy, rather than tall, slender plants; and also contains all the well-known varieties of solid plants and many rare sorts, introduced from Europe, annually. These are all carefully grown for those who desire plants of symmetry and beauty.

CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and trees will be delivered in New York, and thence shipped as directed. v8-16 1/2

LAWTON OR NEW-ROCHELLE

BLACKBERRY PLANTS!! PRICES REDUCED!

THE subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES

GENUINE LAWTON (or New-Rochelle) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore prepared to fill large orders the coming FALL and the next SPRING, at the following reduced prices:

One Thousand Plants.....\$125 00 One Hundred Plants.....15 00 Fifty Plants.....8 00 Two Dozen Plants.....4 50 One Dozen Plants.....2 50 One Half Dozen Plants.....1 50

Good Plants for setting, of a second size, will be sold for \$100 per 100 Plants, or \$12 per 100 Plants.

N. B.—All Plants ordered of us will be taken up and packed with the greatest care, and under our own personal supervision.

Of the many thousands sent out by us last year, we have heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they have been forwarded to every part of the country, and to California, with perfect success, and the setting out has often been entrusted to unskilled hands.

Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with every package. GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO., v8-14 3m South Norwalk, Conn.

Established 1828.....Rebuilt and Enlarged 1856

BRIDGEMAN'S

HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 576 AND 578 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and choice selection of FIELD, HERB, VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS; BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. The Seeds are grown to order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade. Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittances) will be attended to with exactness and promptness.

Catalogues furnished on application. v8-10 3m

Ornamental Shrubbery.

THE Greatest Variety in the State may be found at the

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets, COMPRESSING

5,000 Monthly Rose, of 150 varieties; 2,000 Camellias, of 120 kinds; 500 Monthly Honey-suckles, of 8 varieties; 500 Azaleas, of 10 varieties;

Laburnums, Arbor Vitas, Myrtles, Eucalyptus, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Clonatis, Citrus, Pear-apples, Lilacs, Jasmynes, Mock Oranges, Ashes, Apples, Weigelas, Deutzias; and a general variety of

Hardy and Green House Plants.

Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds. Office at the Nursery, and 171 1/2 Clay street, above Montgomery. v7-24

Ravenswood Fruit Garden

PLANTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Brinckle's Orange Raspberry, 50¢ per hundred, \$10 per hundred.

Col. Wilder Raspberry, do do do

Cushling Raspberry, do do do

Thunderer Raspberry, do do do

Linnæus Rubarb, 85¢ per hundred, \$8 per hundred.

Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or Thornless, \$15 per hundred.

Strawberries: Howe's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large Early Scarlet, 50¢ per hundred, \$1 per hundred.

Currents: Black Napples and Cherry, \$12 and \$15 per hundred.

All the above plants of best quality, we cultivate most of the BRINCKLE'S ORANGE RASPBERRY, for market or garden, is considered the best of all Raspberries: it is unequalled in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vinous; and color beautiful bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardy and exceedingly prolific.

The Cushing and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams, preserves, &c., &c.

THE LINNÆUS RUBARB is a new variety originated by Mr. of England, who also originated

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, that we may be in receipt of their favors at earliest date.

How Shall I Plant Trees?

ANY body can plant a tree, or rather dig a hole and put it into the ground—but it is one thing to place a tree in the earth, and another thing to do it in such a way that the tree will be sure to live. We profess to have had some practical experience, and as there is a difference between practical and theoretical [vide S. F. Chronicle], we shall briefly make some suggestion for the guidance of those who may be disposed to adopt them.

Our time of planting will always be in the autumn, if it is possible, the time of the leaves falling, after a few good frosts; a little time from this the sap of the tree has ceased circulation, and the tree is in its dormant condition. It is now at rest, and can be removed safely and without any injury or detriment to it, or check to those fruit-buds that may have been formed for the coming year's crop. Another important item, a tree can be lifted with more fibrous roots, and less injury to the large roots, in the autumn, than at any other period; especially from a nursery, where it has been properly attended to (and purchasers should patronize none others), because the earth at this period is more loose and pliable than after the heavy rains of the winter. And for the same reason it can be better planted, the earth being mellow and soft, can be placed around all the delicate roots in a careful and compact form, and at its period of rest, without breaking and injury in the least degree.

When trees are planted in the autumn, with us December and January, there is no loss or waste of sap; if by any mishap or injury a large root is broken at this season, cut it off with a sharp knife, and but little injury can result, for if the sap still moves it will go to work and form new roots—there will be no waste and many trees, nearly all trees planted at this season, in this climate, will make more or less roots during the winter, and thus be the better prepared for the opening of spring.

When on the contrary, trees are planted in the late season, or in the spring after the sap begins to move upwards as well as downward, if trees are lifted it will always be found that the new roots, those white and delicate fibrous roots, will be broken off; the tree had commenced growing, and consequently all the roots thus broken off are a loss to the tree; the tree will make more, but it has lost a part of its strength and cannot do as well as if it had not, for the tree is compelled to make these roots over again. It first has to heal the wound made by breakage, and then make new roots. Every tree taken up for transplanting should always have the broken roots carefully pruned off, a clean smooth cut; a broken limb, when amputated by a physician, is cut off above the break—so a broken root or branch should be amputated above the break. The principle is the same, the roots and the branches of a tree are its legs and arms.

The autumn then is our time for planting all kinds of trees, except evergreens; they should only be planted when the sap begins to move with vigor, just as the terminal buds are peeping, or even breaking.

The way and manner of planting is as important as the season. Orchards, gardens, or any grounds designed for horticultural purposes, should be subsoiled and trench-spaded, especially in a climate like California it is indispensable to success. Science, practical experience and great practical results, thus far, in our State, as well as the peculiar modifications of our atmosphere prove this. When such a preparation of the ground is made, a constant cultivation afterwards is easy; and whatever is grown upon the soil thus prepared, shows, by its thriftiness and beauty, that all the elements of success are in harmony; earth, air, light and heat are in concord, and the quick flowing sap speaks in bright and fragrant blossoms and luscious, full, ripe fruits, each in their several seasons. We shall renew the subject, and mention those nurseries where we think practical horticulture is being understood.

CALIFORNIA PEANUTS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a bag of very large Peanuts, raised on the ranch of Dr. J. O. Curtis, on the Yolo side, opposite Sacramento. Dr. C. is largely engaged in raising Peanuts; he has been very successful and has raised the largest and finest ever shown. They were exhibited at Stockton, and we regret that they were not attended to and labeled as they should have been, and thus have been reported on and have received a just premium. Dr. C. informs us he has raised 2000 pounds per acre; his crop will yield him \$500 per acre. We advise those who have good land to look to this crop another year, and save the money from going abroad as it does every year for Peanuts. Samples of this article can be seen at our office. We hope to receive information from the Doctor soon; his letters on this subject will always be a kind of doctors pills that will be acceptable.

HUTCHINGS' PICTORIAL.—We have received this very showy Pictorial from the publishers, and hope they will find a ready demand for it for the holidays. This pictorial contains many very good sketches, many that are true to life, and as the sheet is large, it embraces a great number of cuts that will remind us of California in all her phases—scenes from "the mountains to the sea."

How to Relieve Soils severely Affected by Dry Weather.

A valuable scientific article which appears in another column, showing wherein "Drought benefits the soil," is worthy a careful perusal by all our cultivators. In a dry and parched soil, like ours, where the earth becomes hard baked, almost the entire action of moisture ceases, the earth forming a hard pan at a certain distance down, all above escapes, while the moisture below rises only up to this hard pan, now like a heated brick, and absorbs it on the under side, but is unable to pass through this strata, and consequently never reaches the surface. This is the reason why all vegetable matter perishes upon our hard adobe lands.

Wherever a true cultivation has been pursued and this hard pan once thoroughly broken up, and a constant stirring of the soil pursued by the cultivator, the whole soil becomes entirely changed. The system of subsoiling upon our adobe lands, and a deep, constant moving of the soil has changed the clayey heavy soil to a rich malleable earth, which ever after will be found full of moisture during the driest weather, and such soil it is that is to be favorably affected by what the writer calls Drought. The design of the drought as explained in that article, is to draw up nourishment from the depth below to the roots that play along the surface of the earth, where the drought is most sensibly felt.

Now as applied to this country, to California, if the earth is permitted to remain during this drought unmoved, it would be impossible for the sun to draw up through this hard pan those nourishing properties spoken of in the article referred to, and that our farmers may not suppose we could for a moment advocate or indorse a drought as beneficial for us, as the article says, it would seem strange; but that we may make use of all the means that science gives to us, we urge that, while we know exactly how these properties are drawn up from the depths of the earth to nourish vegetation, we must be careful to have the earth so prepared by cultivation that there be no hindrance to the workings of these great natural aids sent for our success.

Here, then, lies the principal secret—the moving the soil to a generous depth in dry weather, and in dry countries like ours. Constant cultivation, the more the soil is moved in dry weather, the greater the action of those life-giving properties spoken of, and which by the constant moving of the soil are drawn up from the subsoil by capillary attraction, and brought immediately in contact with the roots of whatever is growing upon the soil. Every cultivator who will carefully try the experiment of frequently moving the soil, and deeply too, in the dry weather, will see great results.

The Work of an Artist.

A BEAUTIFUL MEMENTO.—There can be seen for a few days at the Marble Works of Devine Brothers, K street, a beautiful Monument to be erected over the grave of a little child of M. J. Goodfellow, of Downville. It is a broken column some three feet high, of Benicia sandstone, with the word "Johnny" carved on the pillar. On the top is a wreath of flowers carelessly lain, from which a rosebud "Johnny" has dropped, and lies withered at the base of the column. The design is very simple yet beautiful, and reflects great credit on the artist.—[Sac. Bee.]

We can attest to this piece of artistic work of the Messrs. Devine, at Sacramento, for we saw the block in their hands, or rather under their hands. One of the brothers with mallet and chisel, stood over it, and as the rough block lay before him we thought of that genius which lay within the artist, that when he should strike, the rough and uncouth block should be transformed into a beautiful and truthful memento of a parent's affection—and most strikingly emblematic has the artist conceived and executed the work.

It will be remembered these are the same artists who exhibited the superb mantle-piece at the State Fair, at Stockton, and which attracted the critical notice of all who had any conception of true sculpture. We do hope some person of genuine taste will become possessed of that marble mantle-piece, for we should love to visit them, and sit before a cheerful fire and gaze, not into the fire, but upon that faultless face, so exquisitely sculptured upon the marble. We would baptize that mantle-piece the Medici pattern, for surely such a perfectly beautiful and graceful face must belong to that race.

We regret that the Executive Committee of the State Fair could not have fully appreciated this superb piece of sculpture, and have given it a Pitcher worth \$100, instead of a \$25 premium. Had this work have been exhibited in Europe, \$100 would have been the award. Let all who love to look on beauty, though on marble, when at Sacramento go to Devine Brothers and see their work. They have other pieces worthy attention.

Shipment of Treasure.

TIN gold goes like an avalanche—\$2,709,938 60, was shipped by the J. L. Stephens, this day. Here is the evidence of the ability of California. How astonishing it will appear to other States to see this amount of gold shipped, after the revolution with them; it will convince them of the soundness of California as a State, peculiarly. We would say, however, that a large portion of the shipment is returned capital to Europe. There is undoubtedly a considerable amount gone forward to purchase flour, which we deeply regret. The steamer bore away about 550 passengers.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—St. Louis, Oct. 21. Advice from Fort Kearny, of Sept. 24th, state that Col. Johnson, commander of the Utah Expedition, had arrived there. The Fifth Infantry, eight companies of the Tenth Infantry, and two batteries of Artillery, reached Fort Laramie on the 7th ult. Col. Cook, with six companies of Dragoons, was expected to arrive at Fort Kearny on the 5th inst. The weather was favorable, and the indications were that there would be a late fall.

New Publications.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY: 1456 pages, Crown Quarto. G. & C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.

[We have received a copy of this splendid work from the publishers, and can truly attest to the invaluable aid which it has given in removing much of the disagreeable in the English language, and in giving a more universal system of correctness wherever this noble work is found. It is a work that should be found in every printing office, especially for as printers are great co-workers with teachers and schoolmasters, the newspapers being their heralds, a great public good will be accomplished with this book always at hand as a reference. We give from our exchanges sketches of what their opinions are, and the extensive sale and approval with which this work is encouraged.]

Daniel Webster expressed the general sentiment of American scholars, when he said: "I possess many Dictionaries, and of most of the learned and cultivated languages, ancient and modern; but I never feel that I am entirely armed and equipped, in this respect, without Dr. Webster at command." And Rufus Choate says: "I beg to adopt, in its utmost strength and extent, the testimonial of Daniel Webster."

With the exception of the orthography of a few words, the latest and magnificent editions of the Dictionary may be pronounced more thoroughly American than any other work, and it is the design of those who now control the copyright, to make it peculiarly and exclusively the Dictionary of the English language. It has been frequently assailed on account of its orthography, but in this it more nearly conforms to the general usage of the country, than foreign Dictionaries do. And it must be remembered that the great merit of a dictionary consists in its presenting the entire vocabulary of the language, with the derivation, pronunciation and definition of the words. Such is the admitted superiority of Webster's over all others in these particulars, that its possession becomes a necessity, and the testimony of booksellers from all parts of the country, West and East, South and North, is that more of this work are sold, far more, than of all others put together. This fact imposes a great literary responsibility on the publishers. They must redeem their pledges to make this great book fairly reflect the best usage of the English writing people. They will do it. They have the means and the disposition to carry out the views of that great philologist, Noah Webster, whose work will undoubtedly remain as his monument while the language itself endures. As it now stands, presenting the two forms of spelling defence and defense, theatre and theater, giving both, but with the preference to the latter, it allows liberty of choice, and fairly represents the fact that both forms are in common use. Yet it can hardly be questioned that the writers in the periodical press and the book literature of the present day, are as largely in the majority in favor of defence and theatre as they are in favor of Webster's Dictionary as a whole. And the testimony that comes up from all sections of our wide Republic, shows that the schools of the country are to be trained in Webster's Dictionary.

Nearly every State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Union, or corresponding officer, where such an one exists, has recommended Webster's Dictionary in the strongest terms. Among them are those of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Louisiana, California, Minnesota and also Canada, twenty-one in all. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster in as many of her public schools. Massachusetts has supplied 3,248 of her schools—nearly all. Wisconsin, over 3,000—every school. New Jersey has provided for all her schools. At least four-fifths of all the school-books published in this country own Webster as their standard, and of the remainder, few acknowledge any standard. Epes Sargent, Esq., author of a popular series of School Readers, says: "The many points of superiority of Webster's Dictionary would overbalance many more defects than the most hypercritical person could suggest. I think that Webster and Dr. Goodrich have both shown wonderful tact in selecting, among various modes of pronunciation, the best. It is very rarely indeed that I am disposed to differ. The more I study Webster the more indebted, too, do I feel to him, for what he has done towards fixing the orthography of a large class of doubtful words. In many instances where I formerly thought him wrong, I now think him right; and I am not certain that he is not better entitled to the name of a conservator and restorer, than of an innovator."

To these evidences of public opinion we may add our own experience. Webster is our working Dictionary; always at hand, and in constant use, and invaluable as an aid to understand and impart ideas of the words of our mother tongue. We could better spare all the others than this. The edition which is above all other editions, as the Dictionary itself excels others, is the Unabridged Quarto, the only one which contains all the merits of the work, and the one which we recommend.

THE Postmaster General has recently decided, that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken out by the subscribers WITHIN FIVE WEEKS, they ARE LIABLE FOR THE PAY.

We hope for the sake of justice, this law may be enforced on this side—on our Pacific coast. If publishers could but receive pay for all the newspapers they had lost by neglect on this point, they would be rich. Every newspaper on this coast should speak on this subject, and on the abuses which now exist in relation to the abuse of publisher's rights. We know of many instances where Postmasters throw all newspapers out upon the table in a bar-room, or groggery, and permit all to help themselves; and instances, where no regard is paid to newspapers, because parties will not pay a dollar per quarter and take a box; also many instances where newspapers are sold for money, in a very short time, if not called for.

We have data, and intend to use it too, unless more care be bestowed and justice done to our subscribers, as well as ourselves. We have an eye that will find out certain matters, and we know that Postmaster Weller and his Aid here, and Col. Fry, will do all they can to sustain us and every other newspaper publisher, in this work of reform. We shall keep a look out, and send in our bill for lost papers.

A Hit at Our Politicians.

"Who's in or out, who moves the grand machine,
Nor stir his curiosity, or spleen;
Secrets of State, no more I wish to know,
Than secret movements of a puppet show;
Let but the puppets move, I've my desire,
Unless the hand that guides the master wire."

We do not often trouble our thoughts with politics, otherwise than to wish our State might get rid of the great mass of politicians, and the evils they have entailed upon our State, with the ruin to the character and prosperity of many who were once in hopeful standing.

Whoever the writer may be of the essay which we saw on this subject, for no author is given, we must say he writes with a spirited pen, and as if he had seen and felt the iniquity of politics, and although we have never felt any sympathy for this class of speculators, we are inclined to cry mercy for them. The writer must have found some bird that had fed upon the *aloe*, and plucked a feather from its wing, to have written so bitterly. There's not a gleam of mercy in it; no quarter, no chance of escape; but it strikes and plunges the knife of keen satire into the characters portrayed, up to the very hilt. It is personal, too, calling our citizens by name. This will never do, and although we cannot but smile at some of the figures drawn, we must condemn these personalities *in toto*.

This awful bitter attack we found at that Noisy Carrier man's place, where we went to find Bell's Life in London. Now, if the Noisy Carrier is not careful, if he publishes such a satire on our great men, they will have his house down about his ears. We verily believe he tried to stop the steamers, so that he might sell a third and fourth edition of this whirlwind of anathema against our political men.

We were obliged to our friend Kimball, for his kindness in furnishing us so freely with English papers, and it may be a case of ingratitude, thus to censure him after his kindness, but we must say he is publishing one of the severest political satires we have read for a long while, and although the writer writes ever so well and elegantly in satire, we wish he would adopt a softer way of hitting off politicians, for we believe this is so severe that it will call out a sympathy, and thus screen all politicians. So much are we in favor of mild measures, instead of such personalities that we are almost inclined to complain against the Noisy Carrier, for publishing an improper personal poem.

To Our Readers.

THE FARMER will come to you this week, we trust, most acceptably. Grace Greenwood, with her felicitous manner of enchanting your attention, will absorb your minds and carry you from the "city of notions" to the city of the "Mynheers," and then among the poets and to Idlewild; and it would be worse than idle and madly wild to try to draw you from the perusal of her letter until the heart has the whole of it. Her descriptions of Willis, of Idlewild, of Longfellow and his beautiful residence, breathe of what she was describing—the beautiful. Idlewild we have never seen, but such a Poet's home could not be otherwise than a type of his own off-breathed song—beautiful; but the residence of the noble Poet Longfellow, upon the banks of the winding Charles; that spot we know well; the very name of that spot breathes of home, for 'tis our native county, and the trees that bear the luscious fruit for the table of the Poet, many of them, were planted with our own hands in years "lang syne." And Ellenwood, another Poet's home—another of those Elysian Fields where poetry and song are found near brook and glen. But our readers will enjoy this beautiful letter, and we are happy in saying to all, we shall often give such rich dishes to you in the columns of the FARMER.

Alice comes now over her true name, and draws a picture of a human heart by suffering crushed and broken, and this is but the portrait of a thousand just like it; and where is woman? Read what is said of Effie, and remember how many Effies are now suffering for the sympathy that would save them. But the picture is, alas, too truly drawn: it is held up before us, representing woman who should be the saviour of her own sex, as the worst foe of woman. And can it be so? The homes of the Pacific are to be what woman shall make them. In how many homes will be found at the present an Effie. Alice *alias* Ordelle has done well; she has dipped her pencil in liquid truth, and the picture will live. May its reflections upon those who shall peruse the portrait cause them to say, there shall be no more sorrowing Effies.

Andreas comes too, to tempt us from the city and lead us abroad to the field, hill-sides and flower-gemmed spots of earth, where God and nature must ever live and breathe.

Our poet's corner will give some gems of thought worthy the eye and heart of all our readers; and when, leaving these columns, they shall wander into the business part of the FARMER, they will find all that is needed of art and science, and the genius of labor, and the products of orchard, field and garden will come at their bidding.

To all our readers, in every department, we believe we can say we have a word and a hope. Agricola, Luna, and a liberal supply of manuscript is on file for our next number.

U. S. BRANCH MINT.—The U. S. Branch Mint will re-open for the reception of bullion, for coinage, on Monday next, 23d inst.

[For the California Farmer.]

MADAME LESDERNER IS ENGAGED!

That is, so people say,
To read a Poem! on Tuesday night,
To the people across the Bay!
There, in the Library Rooms, she'll read
Most admirably—'I've NOTHING TO WRITE!
To all who love a treat, take heed!
On Tuesday night be there

Native Paints.

WHEN we were at Sacramento the early part of this week, we visited the Paint Works of Messrs. Covert & Co., at the junction of the American and Sacramento rivers. This is a new and valuable aid to home manufacturers, and unless we greatly mistake, if the proprietors only take pains to make their manufactures known, California Paints will soon exclude all foreign articles in that line.

The material is found in the vicinity of Diamond Springs, in the form of mineral earth, in red and brown ochres, and with the aid of distances from the miners, from the pyrites decomposed, all shades of red, brown, slate, and every color suitable for dwellings, are made, and what is encouraging the colors are durable, the finish fine, and the cost cheap. The article is put up in kegs of 25, 50 and 100 pounds, dry, or ground in oil. We are favored with samples from the factory, and also from Dr. J. L. Palmer, chemist of Sacramento, who acts as agent of the manufacturers, with samples in glass of the various shades. All these we shall be glad to show to those interested. Thus day by day, week by week is California revealing her resources, which ere long will make her independent of the world—rather she will be a world by herself.

TRIFLING WITH HUMAN LIFE.—Yesterday noon, says the Sacramento Bee of the 14th inst., two stages from the interior, loaded with passengers, in coming down K street, had a narrow escape from flying through the street, and all beholders with intense alarm and excitement. So great was their speed that they were unable to stop at the usual hotels to leave passengers, and it was not till they reached Sacramento street that their speed was checked. The wicked trifling with the lives of human beings should be severely reprimanded by the proper authorities.

We can attest to the same careless and reckless driving, having seen it often. We witnessed on our recent drive to and from Marysville, one of the California Stage Company's coaches, on one occasion, in going up to that city, the driver ran his stage to overtake a poor, unfortunate drunken man on horseback, so that he might strike with his long whip the rider, to make sport for twenty passengers, part of whom were pleased, and part displeased, as the unfortunate rider reeled upon his horse, the consequence of this running was the breaking of the thorough brace, some four miles from a stopping place when, to say the least, had it not been for the racing, the brace would have sustained the carriage until we reached a place for repairs.

In returning, the same spirit of racing was shown, merely to drive a horseman off the road, and this, too, with an overloaded stage—twenty passengers—we trust when such reckless disregard of life and limb is manifest, if the owners of the line will not discharge the drivers, they will be made to pay heavily for all damages, and violations of law.

GOOD FLOUR—UNION CITY MILLS.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a bag of flour from these mills, from Messrs. Reynolds & Co., agents, and we shall endeavor to have some good bread or well educated lady prepare a loaf of bread from this flour and also a loaf from the premium sack of 1853, four years old, and invite the present donors to examine both. In the mean time we hope some good soul will send us a little nice butter—be sure it shall be good so that we can give our typos a nice lunch; this will be so excellent; and if the bread and butter is what we think it will be, we will not forget to thank the donors in the name of those that take.

At the same time we intend to try a loaf from the flour of the Franklin Mills, of Stockton, and the proprietors kindly sent us. The Franklin flour will be hard to beat we know, and have tried both we know they deserve great praise for such efforts to advance the interests of our products. Messrs. Reynolds & Co. are agents of the Union Mills, and Messrs. Hewlett & Co. of the Franklin Mills.

THE BUSINESS OF NURSERYMEN.—All who have large stocks of trees for sale this autumn should make it known as widely as possible, all will be wanted. Advertise liberally, it will pay well.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

HAVING OFFERED BEEN SOLICITED to make purchases of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc., for those who wish to plant Orchards, Gardens, etc., we have concluded to make it a part of our business to perform this duty. Having been for a long series engaged personally in Raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, and understanding the business thoroughly as a PRACTICAL WORKER, we feel confident we can make it much for the interest of those who wish to plant Orchards or Gardens, to make their purchases of Nurseries, that we can select such articles as are required; and as it is important to select Trees, etc., with reference to the soil, situation and size of place where they are to be planted, if purchasers wish to not for them, and will send a description of the size of the orchard or garden, its position, and of their wants, we know we can make a saving of money to them and can also secure to them a certainty that what we select shall be of the very best material—for our pride will be to have them successful. We shall at all times be prepared with Catalogues, the best Nurseries, so that we can take the cream of the article. All letters will be promptly responded to.

THORNBURN'S Wholesale and Retail Catalogue of DUTCH BULBIOUS ROOTS, will be published on the 20th JULY, and will be forwarded to Dealers on others enclosing stamps for return postage.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.
15 John street, New York.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of all the year's growth, will be published on the 20th JULY, and will be forwarded to Dealers on others enclosing stamps for return postage.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.
15 John street, New York.

Union-City Flour, CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale in all quantities, by N. REYNOLDS & CO., San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1857. (11a)

Ladies' Department.

Letter from Grace Greenwood.

ALBANY, New York, October 19, 1857.

Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: I am on my way to Philadelphia, though you would hardly suspect it from the date of my letter—being scarcely nearer than when I left Boston, to that delectable city where everything in the way of business is, as Mrs. Partington would say, in *suspensio*.

The last two or three weeks of our stay by the sea were warm and golden as summer itself, with soft, gentle winds from the west, except now and then, a day when we had from the east, the shrill air of "Tak yer auld cloak about ye," in sharps, when the sea shook his white mane and hurled the gashing surf high up the massive rocks, and made the night echo with his dreadful, hungry, winter roar.

Owing to my illness, we saw little of the charming literary society of Boston. We were once or twice in at Ticknor's, where the lions "most do congregate," but only chanced to meet one or two of our old friends. We caught a glimpse of the still jaunty figure and "Hyperion curls" of N. P. Willis, on the street, one day, but did not come within bailing distance. I heard, however, from my friend the poet-publisher, J. T. Fields, that he had quite recovered his health. I am heartily glad for one, and only hope that he will enjoy it as well as he enjoyed his long protracted illness, and get as much good out of it. Willis is a genuine philosopher, a poetical Mark Tapley; he is jolly under all circumstances and improves every stroke of fortune, be it good or bad. "All is grist that comes to his mill." For the benefit of invalids and the consolation of his friends, he has faithfully chronicled every phase of his malady—every step of his slow convalescence. I almost believe that when the time comes (may it be far distant!) when he shall be really called upon to pass through the dark valley, which he has lately entered and explored to a considerable distance, that he will make "Pencilings-by-the-Way," and send back to the world a very pleasant record of that fast compulsory, companionless journey.

I wondered most at this cool and easy philosophy, this familiar chat and daring play of fancy in the very front and shadow of advancing Death, when we were visiting the poet at Idlewild, his charming country-seat on the Hudson. I have never seen such a combination of loveliness, grandeur and wild picturesqueness, as this place presents. If one should search our country over, from sea to sea, for a fitting home for a poet, I do not believe that anything finer than Idlewild could be found. It is a place for love with an absolute passion—to exalt the sense of possession into a fine exultation—the sweet home-feeling into a poet's enthusiasm—a local attachment into the artist's worship of nature and the beautiful.

Were my soul "rooted and grounded" here, as I am sure it would be, were the place mine, it would take a great wrench to pull it up, even with the assurance of a heavenly transplanting. I am afraid I should say: I like this earth, this air, well enough; this sky contents me, this river, these water-falls fill my eye and ear with brightness, movement, and melody; the Highlands are delectable mountains enough for me; this rural home is for me the "House called Beautiful." Here frosts come and storms, but only to enhance bloom and sunshine; blossoms and foliage perish to outward seeming, but rise from the dead every spring, proclaiming new evan-gels of beauty, and all winter the faithful pines preserve the memory of verdure gone, their green tops, cheery landmarks amid blinding storms, are like sheltering arks for homeless birds, and bear the hope of the summer to come, above dreary wastes and silent billows of snow. Yes, I am afraid that were I mistress of Idlewild, I should never feel quite ready to depart from the known good, to the unknown "better land"; and yet, I doubt not that all of beauty, all of grandeur, we behold here, are but hints, but pale shows and antetypes of the things which "God has prepared for us" in the new world, to which we are all voyaging with equal rapidity, whether dreading, or desiring—that divine *El Dorado* in the far seas of His infinity, which every soul must discover for itself.

The literary men of the American Athens are most of them in the enjoyment of very choice clover-patches on the sunny side of Parnassus. Mr. Longfellow has wealth and the most enviable social position, with health and heart to enjoy both. He lives at Cambridge, in a grand old house which was once the headquarters of Washington; he entertains for this place patriotic and poetic veneration, and keeps everything in and around the house, in the old style as far as possible.

In the great drawing-room where Mrs. Washington may have received many a distinguished guest, remains a noble old fireplace whose ruddy fire-light once shone on faces of the brave and fair whose names we now speak with grateful reverence. Still shines the cheery fire-light on that broad, hospitable hearth, on dreary autumn or wild winter nights; but those strong, stern faces of rebel heroes, those sweet, serious faces of noble women, have been shut away from all light of earth these many years.

I remember an old lock, of primitive make, on the hall-door, which Mr. Longfellow called my attention to: "Nothing could tempt me to have this removed and replaced by the most elegant modern contrivance," he said, "for Washington's hand must often have rested on it."

Would that this admirable spirit of the poet were as universal in our country as his fame!

James Russell Lowell, who has succeeded to Mr. Longfellow's chair at Harvard, has also a beautiful place at Cambridge—Elmwood, where

he lives in a quaint, old house, completely nestled in trees and shrubbery. No wonder he sings there! The marvel is that he can do anything else.

Prescott has an excellent sea-side residence in Lynn, commanding a view which the Mediterranean can hardly surpass. All the leviathans of northern literature and others found in the waters of Manhattan, are apparently as happy and fortunate in domestic and social life as any of the small-fry who swarm in their wakes, and they are oftentimes seen disporting themselves on the top wave of polite society. The most profound scholars, the greatest moralists among our men of letters, are neither recluses, nor ascetics; they neither feel, nor affect, a lofty scorn of the solid good things and elegant luxuries of life. Whittier, "the noblest Roman of them all," is the only poet with whom I am acquainted who lives in perfect simplicity and retirement.

On our way here, we stopped a night at Springfield, at the house of a relation, on Arsenal Hill. In the morning, we visited the armory and saw the eighty thousand stand of arms which Longfellow has immortalized. May they have done their only appointed work by pealing over the world in his glorious poem!

From the observatory of the armory there are enchanting views over the country in every direction. To these grand, yet peaceful pictures, I gladly turned from the saddening contemplation of those thick ranks of burnished arms—halting in murderous readiness, each containing within itself awful possibilities of destruction, carnage, human agony, and despair.

I think Albany is one of the most curious places I have ever visited. It seems to me I never before saw such a dogged, invincible conservatism as seems to have prevailed throughout its history. Here is the oldest town but one (Jamestown) in the United States, founded by representatives of one of the most enterprising and successful of commercial nations—wealthy from the very first—possessing as great maritime advantages as Philadelphia, if not greater—lying in the very lap of one of the richest regions of country on the globe, and situated upon a site that is scarcely equaled in the land. Yet, with this wonderful array of advantages, here it is, two hundred and fifty years old, with only sixty thousand inhabitants—not more than Cleveland has reached in one-tenth of the time. What do you think of that in a country that could sprout such an offshoot as California in a single decade! Yet even this phenomenon has its explanation. In the first place, until within a very few years, the balance of power here has been held by the Dutch, who, besides inheriting from their imported ancestors, a natural predilection for that branch of feudalism called the Patroon-system, which those same ancestors transplanted with themselves, and which led to those anti-rent wars that raged so violently a few years ago, have managed to retain also, unabated and unmodified, all of that double-distilled essence of exclusiveness and conservatism which belongs to the Dutch character; while, at the same time, they have lost the simplicity, honesty and thrift which have always given dignity to that character. Of course, with such negative forces as these predominating, it is not wonderful that the spirit of expansion which seems to be the manifest destiny of this country, should have been kept at bay here, and that with a million of people—a large proportion of them immigrants—passing under her nose annually, to the West, Albany should be the smallest city of her age and advantages in the Union. A set of Yankee capitalists came here some years ago, but meeting such a determined opposition to enterprise, they went six miles up the river, on the opposite side, and the city of Troy, with a manufacturing interest almost exceeding that of Albany, is the result. This same spirit of not only "how not to do it," but how not to let it be done, prevails in all matters of internal improvement. So that although it is the capital of a State, the extent and excellence of whose common-school provisions are proverbial, I am told that there is hardly a place to be found, where those provisions are so liberally and insufficiently carried out.

I am greatly disappointed in finding here so little trace of the ancient Dutch inhabitants. I had expected to see among the buildings a picturesque intermingling of the modern ornamental architecture with the solid, broad-based, quaint, gable-ended structures of the old Nynheers. But that same spirit of vandalism which has destroyed the landmarks of history in other parts of the country, has also crept in here, and ragged rampant. I look in vain for that Albany, which one of our school-geographies used to describe as "containing fifteen thousand houses, and five thousand dutchmen with their gable-ends to the street." Still there are many beautiful and costly dwellings scattered over the city, chief of which, I think, is the old Patroon-house, occupied by the head of the Van Rensselaer family, which is said to have borne date of 1610, and all the peculiarities of the Dutch style of architecture upon an extensive scale, until about twenty years since, when the demon of improvement seized the then occupant, and now there is nothing left to distinguish its age, or origin, unless it be its *broken Holland* color. In the immediate neighborhood of the city, there are some of the finest country residences I have ever seen—the grounds, especially, are surpassingly beautiful.

Among the sights I have been to see, is the Anatomical Museum, connected with the Medical College. I have never been able to understand, or appreciate, the fascination which this department of science is said to possess for its followers, and in its practical details it is only interesting in so far as that my reason compels me to acknowledge its utility; to my taste and imagination it is fearfully abhorrent. This Museum is said to

be the largest and best in the country. It certainly contains a very extensive array of monstrosities; I should think that quite all "the ills that flesh is heir to" were represented here in their results. Among the notable things is the body of Calvin Edson, the "genuine original walking skeleton," who, after exhibiting his attenuation throughout the country, at two shillings admission, closed his mortal career by disposing of his remains to a medical institute, *pro bono publico*.

Yours very truly,
GRACE GREENWOOD.

[For the California Farmer.]

Forsaken Effie.

EFFIE! Why does thy remembrance haunt me? Have thy summer friends all forsaken thee, like the song-bird flown to a more congenial clime? And they say thou, the beautiful, generous, noble hearted, art fallen! Oh! how little the world knows thy worth, and shrinking sensibilities. Then the gaunt spinster with her stone-colored eyes, and her neighbor, Mrs. Tattleby, have said it; and even the late Parson's wife more than half believes the flying report to be true; and slander—cold, viperous slander—is caught up and borne along upon the ready wings of suspicion, till they shrink from thee with loathing contempt, and thy presence to the weak sisters about you has become contamination, and the touch of thy taper fingers is pollution. Fear not, Effie—keep a bold and cheerful heart, for 'tis only the mantle of the crucified Savior thrown over their shoulders to veil their hypocrisy and sin from the prying eyes of the world, wherein they may revel in iniquity and sanction deeds base enough to cheat old Cloven-foot of half his honors of regality; and when the unfortunate knock at their door, they withhold their crippled charities from the sufferer, and bid them go, wretch, hence,—to pray for mercy, for they do not fear what evanescence popularity might say.

Who longer looks for mild pity from the gay, callous-hearted throng, whose bounties are withheld from the most urgent appeals of charity? and the sterling virtues of benevolence, mercy, sympathy, and love thy sister in misfortune as thyself, are rare commodities to be found nowadays; their compassion is strangely tinted, and the heart's portals firmly closed to the wail of the orphan, famished poverty and dire necessity. Reader! how many a poor wretch might have been saved from the dark gloomy slough of despondency, by a smile; and many a bleeding, crushed heart, cheered by one kind, friendly word of encouragement! No, the corroding tooth of scandal (which would tarnish a Saint) usurps the place of love and friendship, the cruel hearted refuse the outcast one pearl of consolation, and prefer the raiment of varnish andinsel, the ingredients most needful to keep them up in the scum of fashion.

A blush of shame mantles my cheek while I now write, to think that woman, my own sex, delight in the triumph over a fallen sister, and ride upon the Car of Juggernaut to crush back to earth all that is human—all that is lovely and refined, and with the javelin of envy pierce the bosom of the stricken dove and wound the already bleeding heart; where the oil of Hope and promise should be poured, and the healing balm of Gilead applied.

Instead of kindly taking misfortune by the hand, and leading with a cautious step beyond the tempestuous shoals and quicksands of life, they pass like the Levites, on the opposite side, and point the busy finger of scorn at the weary in heart; tired of its own wild throbbings—worned with its own heavy, weighty sadness. If we look not to angelic, lovely woman, for deeds of kindness, diffusing here and there (amid the wrecks of beauty, promise and hope), bright rays of love, sunshine and comfort—where, I ask, can it be found? Who else expected to be seen noiselessly gliding about in the room of sickness, with unceasing watchfulness, to stay the hand of sickness and ward off the king of terrors.

Woman, you have in your possession a power of influence you know not of, and within your own home circle you can wield a prouder scepter than can Victoria upon her throne. Thy presence a day star, thy words of mild approbation fall like heart's ease—in the prisoner's cell, in the dens of drunken iniquity, and the homes where squalid poverty has taken up his cheerless abode. Woman, these are the most angelic attributes of thy lovely nature, and thy voice should never be heard in a slanderous retort against those belonging to thy own sex, whose feet are wayward enough at best. Cotton's ideas of slander are nobly illustrated—that most wrangling passion, the greatest deformity of the soul!

"'Tis slander, and with shame I own
The vice of human kind alone,
The invidious slandering thief is worse
Than the poor rogue who steals your purse.
Say he purloins your glittering store,
Who takes your gold takes trash, no more;
Perhaps, he pilfers to be fed—
A guileless wretch! who steals for bread.
But the dark villain who shall aim
To blast thy fair, thy spotless name—
He'll steal a precious gem away;
Steal what both Indies can't repay.
Here the strong plea of want are vain,
Or the more impious plea of gain;
No sinking family to save!
No gold to glut the insatiate slave.
The chief support of slander's throne,
Amidst the crowd is woman known!"—etc.

Dearest Effie, how far I am digressing from my story, which indeed is a knotty one, though the holy remembrance that I retain for you will ever cling about me to the confines of the tomb. At this moment the wild blast is howling with-

out, the stars glittering upon the pale brow of evening, the queen of night riding in majestic grandeur through the trackless waste above, and the midnight zephyr bears upon its wings a tone of sadness, which comes to mock my own sad grief while thinking of thee. Effie, if your eyes should fall upon these pages, remember thou art not forgotten; and when the mist of the past is cleared away and brings your parting words to me, as fresh as though they were but uttered an hour ago; they know thee not, Effie, or they would not desert thee thus—had they but seen thee before anxious care faded thy matchless beauty, before scalding tears wore deep channels in thy tender heart, and furrowed thy marble brow. Though the roses of beauty have long since faded from thy cheeks, and the cold keen blasts of disappointment sweep wildly around your hearthstone, yet, amid all the changeable moods of life, there yet remains one faithful to thy memory.

Yes, Effie, I well remember how our little schoolmaster loved you, and in my mind's eye I now see you as in days ago, bounding with the step of a light gazelle in the childish sports of hide and seek; and the rustic lover hung upon the slightest word that warbled from thy pouting lips, and thy very look had become to us trunks a word of command. How often have I felt your warm breath upon my cheek while you wound your arm of alabaster about my neck, and mingled your golden ringlets with those dark elf locks of mine. We then called Effie our little Fairy Queen, little dreaming the sad changes time would bring upon her.

Far better had she staid with her little, trusting playmates, than have met the dark frowns and sidelong glances of the world, unappreciated, unloved, and uncared for. How often have I kissed that clear, innocent brow, and prayed that our fairy might escape the shafts of malice, and time deal gently with the gifted Effie; and her last words, "Don't forget me, Carrie," are still with me, and as I look backward a few short years I see those two dimples just showing themselves beside a beautiful arched mouth, where played a smile of tempting mischievousness. How those tender reminiscences have stirred the deep fountain of the soul, and my heart beats louder and faster than my watch on the table beside me. Grief is a rapid death, and soon thy fragile form will be bent like a trembling lily by the passing breeze, and then the angel of mercy will register thy name among earth's martyrs whose homes are now above the wrangling passions and contentions of this mundane world; and Effie, when thou hast followed an angel to the Elysian fields of the blest, I will come to place above the remains of departed loveliness fresh garlands of rare flowers woven from the first-born blossoms of spring; yes, I will weave the choicest, fairest and sweetest that bloom in the valleys and gorges of the Sierras, to grace the sweet moldering beauty that lies in the narrow chambers of the tomb. I will gather the pale rosebuds just opening to the young day-break, and spotless white lilies, with violets white and blue, will I weave with the green arbor vitae, and then will I come when the noisy world has turned to quiet night, and cast this offering of love on the bright green turf that hides the features of the dead; and each one shall fall on the deep silence around, like angels' tear-drops, or the waving sound of music wafted from the choir of heaven.

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v8-7

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 27, 1857.

NUMBER 20.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

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Office—No. 125 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

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Advertisements in this journal will have circulation and notice unequalled.

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Preserve the Trees.

EDITORS FARMER: The wide-spreading branches of the evergreen oak, under which I am seated, suggest the subject of my present communication. Trees seem to be regarded in this, more than in any other country, literally as members of the ground. It is a notorious fact, that we seldom perceive a beautiful tree ornamenting the streets of our local towns; and, in some instances, scarcely a shrub of any kind is to be seen in their immediate vicinity. Take our county-seat (Mokelumne Hill) for instance, and we find a populous and stirring town, destitute of either the shade or ornament of trees. San Andreas, the next town south of Mokelumne Hill, on the Sonora road, of any importance, presents a sorry picture in this respect. Although the suburbs of the town are studded with decayed and decaying stumps, showing what has been, which, if they had been allowed to stand, would have contributed a phase of beauty to the place that art cannot furnish. We might go on and enumerate thickly settled portions of the mineral territory as well as residences in the more sequestered localities, where, but for the want of taste, exemplified in the wholesale destruction of graceful monuments of vegetable life, the now leafless and sterile appearance of the grounds that surround them might have retained that cheerful aspect and ornament which little clouds of dark foliage yield.

We do not expect ever to see any extensive effort made to beautify the landscape by anything like a liberality in planting trees in this section of the country. We are, emphatically, a people in search of gold. Decorations and ornaments are mere laughable idealities with us. We leave all such visionary fancies to the minions of luxury. We have a right to do pretty much as we please; and we are not altogether averse to a full exercise of our privileges. We have a right to cut down any tree in the forest or the field, that we please; and when we please, we do it. Our practical esteem of nature's charms is weighed by the penny weight. We have no time to spend in admiring trifles. The chief charm of our rural perambulations is found in the bottom of a profitable prospect hole. When we look at a tree, it is not to trace the origin of architectural decorations, and compare the Gothic with a bud, the Grecian with a leaf, and the Indian with a flower; but to estimate the quantity of firewood it contains. Any desire to trace a resemblance of the Chinese pagodas with that of the Pine is, perhaps, all absorbed in our detestation of these diamond-eyed, idolatrous Mongols themselves.

But, however much we may desire to witness the preservation of beautiful trees, it would be unjust to indulge in too severe a denunciation of those who destroy them. Although, in the simple exercise of an acknowledged right, we frequently appropriate that which does not enrich us, yet the fact of such appropriation is to be attributed more to error than wantonness, or avaricious greed. If order, neatness, and a love of the beautiful, is to be esteemed a necessary concomitant of civilization and intelligence, we would naturally expect to see these qualities liberally developed in this country. The most of us are here only for a season; and a taste for these things which is now smothered or dormant, may yet be thoroughly developed, when we become the happy possessors of agreeable homes.

We hope to escape the censure due to forwardness, in more particularly inviting the attention of the permanently abiding class (that are progressively enlarging their numbers), the owners of land, to this subject. They have it in their power to preserve extant many trees, whose size and age are more interesting and ornamental on the farm or pleasure-ground than anything in the form of a tree, which, in the ordinary life of man, can be reared in their stead. Attention to this matter now, would prevent an effect which is so much to be lamented in other States. We could refer to many places where the primeval beauty of the face of mother-earth has been demolished by the indiscriminate and imprudent use of the ax; and where there are instances of patches dotting the landscape, which have escaped the general havoc, we find the value of the land proportionately greater in consequence of the fact.

You have seen, Messrs. Editors, evidences of the truth of what I advance, at and around your former home. Look at Brookline, Brighton, Watertown and Cambridge, Mass., where the boldness and elegant effect upon the general aspect

of the country, produced by the massive proportions of numerous representatives of the primeval forests, will bear a favorable comparison with the beautiful English parks. These must be seen to be appreciated. We confess to a veneration for trees, let them be ever so old and ugly (?). Land without a tree is like a man without a beard: something wanting. Trees have been linked with love and religion, song and sentiment, in every land, and in all ages. Our great confederation of States has been likened to a "tree of majestic growth." "Spare that tree."

RURAL.

CALAVERAS COUNTY, NOV. 23.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Fish and Fisheries of the Pacific Coast. Salmon Fishing, in California and Oregon, Etc.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have delayed this communication for the purpose of learning the result of this season's fishing.

The net spoken of in my last, on Eel river, has actually taken from October 18th to Nov. 5 (in all eighteen days), 1600 salmon, filling 880 barrels of 200 pounds each; and the balance of the three fisheries on the river have had a fair share of success.

At Smith's river, the first season's fishing has been done, and 500 barrels have been put up in thirty days, by new beginners.

We will now go into Oregon territory, and first refer to Rogue river. The writer of this sold a 200-fathom net, which took at this place as high as 800 salmon at a haul; but the Indians destroyed it at the commencement of the war. The next fishing is at Coos Bay, which we have not heard from as yet.

Without enumerating further among so many rivers which are all abundantly stocked with fine fish, in the season, we will go directly to the Columbia, the king of all rivers, for the best quality of fish on this coast. Its waters are kept cool and clear the year round, by the drainage of the perpetual snow mountains St. Helen and Hood; while its bold depth of water, from one to twenty fathoms, and its streams and rivulets branching in every direction for hundreds of miles in the interior, give the most ample and complete spawning grounds yet found on this continent; and it may be remembered that with the exception of a few large fish taken in the winter months at the mouth of the Sound, the Columbia is the northern limit for the large run of Salmon on this coast, and in time to come will furnish an abundance, when the shallow streams fail on account of saw mills and other obstructions. Salmon taken north of the Columbia are small, and partake more of the trout species, varying in weight from three to fourteen pounds.

For the benefit of the disciples of Walton, I would state that the 400 barrels from Vancouver's Island, now on the Lucy Hale, bound for Australia, were taken by the Indians with hooks and lines.

It has been urged by many residents of this country, from Europe, that our salmon are not so fine in flavor as the Scotch and English salmon. In answer to this we can say we have snow mountains, as pure streams, as deep rivers, and the Pacific Ocean before us, and beyond question, salmon equal to any on earth. What we have wanted was salt packages, and men who understood curing them. But this we have by practical experience, and the time is fast approaching when California and Oregon salmon will be sold throughout Europe.

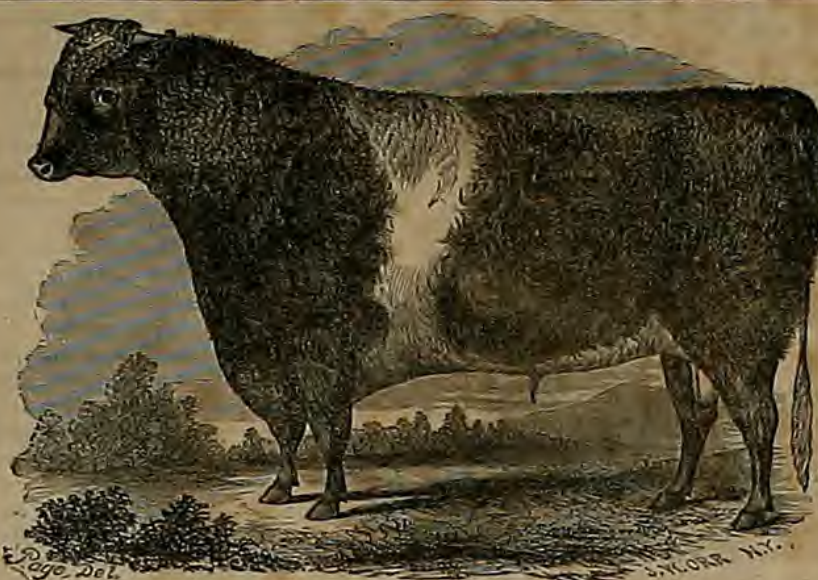
PETER SMITH.

Fresh Milk

The Journal of Commerce mentions a new discovery of Gail Borden, who has become somewhat distinguished for his various inventions for the preservation of human food, by which families in cities can be supplied with the pure article, without the adulteration of chalk or other admixtures. The fluid also suffers no deterioration from a long voyage.

Mr. Borden's process is simple. It evaporates 750 of the 840 parts of water in all milk, as determined by chemistry, and leaves as a residuum, a thick paste, which can at any time be reconverted into milk by restoring the water. One teaspoonful of the condensed substance to four of pure water will make rich country milk, precisely as it comes from the cow, while one to five will produce a richer compound than is often sold in cities. The addition of one or two parts of water makes a rich cream.

Mr. Borden has established a condenser (capable of reducing five thousand quarts per day) in Litchfield county, one of the richest grazing districts in Connecticut, where the unadulterated article can be bought for two cents a quart. The heat is applied under a covered kettle, from which the air is exhausted and the water is thus evaporated. The remainder is brought to market. It will be sold in New York at about thirty-two cents a quart. This will bring the cost, when restored, by the addition of four times its bulk of water, to sixpence a quart. If any one wishes to use cheaper milk, he has only to add another quart of water. The milk trade of New York is stated by the Journal to amount to over \$4,000,000 per year. That of Boston must exceed \$1,000,000 per year; and if Mr. Borden's invention will really accomplish what is contended for it, it is of no slight importance to housekeepers in a city.



LORD VANE TEMPEST 2D. at 2 years old (660), A. H. B.

Winner of 1st Prize as 3 year old bull, at the Fair of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, at Newark, in 1856. The property of B. & C. S. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J. Red and white; calved June 7th, 1853; bred by J. C. Jackson; sire, imported Lord Vane Tempest (10469). Dam, Nymph 21, by 3d Duke of Cambridge

(5941). g. d., Nymph, by Bertram 2d (3144). gr. g. d., Nannette, by Patriot (2112). gr. g. d., Nonpareil, by Young Denton (963). gr. g. d., Arabella, by North Star (460). gr. g. d., Aurora, by Comet (155). gr. g. d., —, by Henry (301). gr. g. d., —, by Danby (190).

Vine Culture in the United States.

I NOTICE under the above title, an extract from the News, published in Vevay, Indiana, which I wish to answer; for, coming from a section of country which is considered properly the Vine region of the United States, it gives authority to an error which needs correction. The writer regards it as a settled fact that the cultivation of grapes cannot be rendered general in this country. I would like to be informed what product of the soil there is, the cultivation of which could be rendered general in a literal sense, particularly what fruit can be grown to advantage in all sections of the United States. Soil and climate adapted to one product may be unfit for another. The writer attempts to prove too much. The cultivation of the vine cannot be said to be general, even in Southern Europe. I apprehend that there are portions of land wholly unsuited and never planted to vineyards, even in the most celebrated vine regions of France and Germany. Nor can I conceive that their climate is any better adapted to the grape than ours. True, the weather there is more uniform than here, so that they have not to contend with mildew and rot as we have; but their grapes are often destroyed by early Autumn frosts. They have grapes adapted to their climate; we have grapes adapted to ours. I admit that our climate is more variable than theirs, our weather fickle and even in the most favorable locality so different from theirs that we can never raise foreign grapes in the open air. But we have native grape-vines that withstand the severity of our northern latitude, and yield an abundant crop every season. And I trust that scientific men will, in a few years, by a process of amelioration, produce from our crude native stock varieties unequalled by Muscat or Chasselas.

There may be, and doubtless is, land in the Ohio River Valley worth more to raise grass and corn and wheat than to raise grapes. But I believe there are portions of land, not only on the banks of the "Rhine of America," but in every section of the United States, better adapted to vineyards than anything else. I am too sanguine to believe that it would result in ruin to any man who should enter into the culture of the vine with a rational understanding of the habits of our native grapes and the soil, climate and treatment adapted to them.

Doubtless, Mr. Longworth and many others would be gratified to learn that process of adulteration in the manufacture of wine to make a little go a good way. This assertion will be news to those acquainted with the celebrity of this gentleman's wine. But the manufacture of wine does not comprise the only value of grapes. If I remember correctly, the minimum wholesale price of Isabella grapes in New York city, last season, was seven cents per pound. At times, the price was doubtless twice that sum. Mr. E. McKay, a grape-grower in Naples, N. Y., sold his entire crop, last season, in Buffalo and Montreal, at an average of fourteen cents per pound; and a few years since he realized \$1200 from the product of one acre. At these figures, to raise grapes for the table would be more profitable than making wine, even with that process of adulteration.

But what is the secret of failure to those who have attempted the culture of the vine in this country? Many have failed by attempting to cultivate foreign varieties, all of which are worthless for the open air in our climate; and when attention was directed to native grapes, those establishing vineyards would employ and rely upon the judgment of German vine-dressers, who must do their work "choost so as they did it in Charmany," forgetting that our native vines, unlike the foreign, put forth large, luxuriant leaves to protect the fruit from our more intense sun and those sudden changes so fatal to the foreign grape, and to mature a more hardy wood to endure our winters. The Swiss at Vevay planted their vineyards on the rich bottom lands. The result was what any intelligent cultivator might expect, an enormous growth of wood and but little fruit. Those farmers have acted wisely to destroy such vineyards, and devote the land to other purposes. But the few vineyards left in that vicinity are of native grapes upon hillsides, and I believe are in a flourishing condition.

The above, from a New York paper, is worthy the special notice of the vine growers of California, for there are facts stated and hints suggested that are of the utmost moment to us here.

The difference of opinion which seems to exist between a writer in the News of Vevay, Indiana, and the writer in the Tribune, will lead to discussion, and this will elicit truth. The writer in the Tribune has the right side of the argument, for although we can never expect to have vineyards and wine-presses in every State, yet vine-growing will become general in one sense, i. e., various sections will become so, and success will always follow this branch of our national industry where adaptation of soil and climate for the vine is properly understood. The remarks regarding the cultivation of the vine, in Southern Europe, are correct, and yet it is always understood that vine-growing is general in Europe.

Adaptation of soil and climate can be materially aided by studying the character of the various kinds of grapes. Some counties on our coast may grow successfully one kind, and not another. Some localities may grow successfully what are termed the Los Angeles Grapes, and fail in growing the European Grape, and vice versa; this may be owing to the soil, or to the climate, its humidity, or its dryness. Cultivators should understand the nature and wants of the grape, and the soils upon which it feeds.

The New York writer hopes that scientific men will, in a few years, produce new seedlings by a process of hybridization from the Muscat or Chasselas. Many new seedlings have already been produced in different sections of the United States, and several of them will soon be tested in wine making. Many American seedlings rank high, but only as table grapes. Longworth's Isabella and Catawba wines are highly esteemed, but we believe many new varieties will soon be raised and brought into notice, as the result of hybridization, and from seed in the ordinary way. The attention of the vine-growers of California should be awakened to this subject, and when they know of the difficulties, in the seasons, and the diseases which infect vineyards in all other States and Europe, and know the advantages we in California possess over all other countries, they should study to improve these opportunities.

California can raise new seedling grapes, and all other kinds of fruit from seed, that will astonish the world, and why not begin now? Longworth, himself, one of the best cultivators in the United States, speaks of the great success already manifest in California, and says, California is the only State that can successfully grow the European grape in the open air, and this is so, for some of the finest specimens of Hamburg, Muscat, and other fine varieties have been grown in Sacramento, San Jose, and other places.

We ask especial attention to the remarks of the writer above in relation to cultivating the grape on flat bottom land. The grape culture must change in California. The best grapes, for table and for wine will soon be grown on the hillsides—the places the vine covets. The grape can never be rich and sweet when its roots lay in water during the wet season. More anon.

THE TRIANA AND COLORADO ADVOCATE.—This journal comes regularly to us, and we note the gradual improvements in its appearance—a sure sign of success—the last number on very superior paper, handsome type, clear and well printed, its whole typographical appearance showing a pride in the issuing of the journal, which is also evident in the editorial department. Its stability is sure, when it takes so true a stand for agriculture, and the industrial interests. We are glad to see these indications of success for this paper.

The Great Desert of California.

Mr. Joel H. Brooks, who says he has been engaged in the surveys of the public lands of California, for a period of nearly three years, and during that time been on many different contracts east of the San Bernardino meridian and west of the Colorado river, a portion of territory generally known as the Great Desert of California, writes to the S. F. Herald the result of his observations. He says there are some very erroneous opinions entertained by many citizens, not only of this State, but other sections of our Union, in regard to this portion of California, which error can be corrected by a reference to the field notes of surveys, in the United States Surveyor General's office in this city. He continues:

The anxious inquirer will find that there is a very extensive valley on the Colorado river, extending from the southern boundary of the State to the boundary between this State and New Mexico. This valley will average about nine miles in width, and is peculiarly adapted to the growth of tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, corn, and all other kinds of produce that would grow in any other portion of our Union, and would feed, clothe, and make homes for many thousands of our citizens. There are many thousands of acres of the most valuable soil, south of the base line, between the Colorado river and the San Bernardino meridian. Between the base line and the first standard north there are many thousands of valuable acres, in the vicinity of the Palm, Soda, Surprise and Willow Springs, suitable for grazing and farming purposes. Extensive ledges of almost pure iron ore, lead, and silver and gold are likewise found between the above mentioned lines.

Between the first and second standards north we find the great valley of the Mohave river, the soil of which is exceedingly rich and suitable for cultivation and for grazing purposes.

Between the second and fourth standards is a large tract of valuable land. Near the fourth standard, at the salt springs, is a gold-bearing quartz-lead, which has been prospected and found to be exceedingly rich, and will soon be profitably worked.

North of the fourth standard, a tract of country, extending from the San Bernardino meridian to the State boundary, is interspersed with much valuable land, well watered, and covered with the richest kind of pasture. In some places there is pure salt, in sufficient quantity to supply the world. There are numerous quartz veins in the mountain ranges. This portion of the State has recently been surveyed by Col. Henry Washington.

There are large tracts of valuable land north of the base line and between the San Bernardino meridian and the Sierra Nevada mountains, situated about Lake Elizabeth, extending southwest for many miles, and north along the eastern base of the mountains to Owen's Lake, which will, at no great period in the future, make pleasant and happy homes for thousands of families—and then "the desert will blossom, and cattle will be seen roaming over a thousand hills."

The Great Salt Lake road can be shortened about three hundred miles, by leaving Los Angeles, crossing over the San Fernando mountains, then following up the east branch of the Santa Clara river until you reach the plains, thence bearing northeast and striking the old road at the mountain meadows. By taking this route, you would miss all the long deserts, which have to be passed in traveling the old roundabout road, and, moreover, you will find plenty of grass and water.

I have surveyed and traveled over this whole tract of country, and accurately described what I have seen. Any person who will travel over it as I have done, will be enabled to answer the so often asked question, why has the United States spent so much money in surveying this desert waste? He will answer, because it comprises a great portion of the garden of our State.

WONDERFUL SWALLOWING.—In reading your report of the Boston Society of Natural History's last session in August, I observed that Dr. Head exhibited a large, smooth and hard "hair ball," six inches in diameter, taken from the stomach of a healthy ox in Texas. This reminds me of an incident which occurred some time ago in the neighborhood of Sherborn. A fine large ox was taken sick, refused to eat, and in spite of all remedies resorted to, soon died. At a post mortem examination, a hard, smooth ball of the size of a large apple, and resembling in consistency as well as in color a piece of granite rock, was taken from his stomach, and on breaking it with a hammer, for cut it you could not, it proved to be a woolen stocking which the animal had swallowed; and in its desperate efforts to digest, had rolled over and over, and finally compressed into that rock-like ball. Nothing could give a better idea of the tremendous power of muscular action in an animal of that size.—[Boston Traveller.]

Singular as this may appear, we can attest to similar facts, having often seen such balls. We have one now in our possession, which was given us when at Lagrange, Stanislaus county, last summer. Two of these balls, about the size of a hen's egg, were taken from the stomach of a cow; one was broken by a hammer, for it was very hard, and it was found to be matted hair, and yet hard as stone—the other we now have, at our office, and can be seen by the curious.

A SUGAR MILL IN OPERATION.—We learn from Mr. J. C. Hyde, of Newton Centre, that his sugar mill and kettles are now in operation day and night, grinding up Chinese sugar-cane. A sugar mill in operation in Massachusetts is certainly something of a novelty.—[Boston Traveller.]

Miscellany.

LABOR SONG.

(We sing, from King's Labor's Song Book, an admirable and very appropriate song for gardeners while they are at work; work goes so much better when the heart is made merry by song. The allusion to the spade in England is true, and now will apply to all Europe, for there are no practical gardeners that do not use the spade, even in preference to the plow, for the purpose of trench-spading; nearly every garden in Europe having been brought to its highest perfection by this system. And it is this very system that should be adopted in this our State, where by deep trench-spading, a new life is given to the soil.)

SONG OF THE SPADE.

Give me the spade and the man who can use it;
A by for your lord and his soft silken hand;
Let the man who has strength never stoop to abuse it,
Give it back to the giver—the land, boys, the land.
There's no back like the earth to deposit your labor—
The more you deposit, the more you shall have;
If there's more than you want, you can give to your neighbor,
And your name shall be dear to the true and the brave.

Give me the spade, 'tis Old England's glory,
That fashioned the field from the bleak barren moor;
Let us speak of its praise with ballad and story,
'Tis brightened with labor, not tarnished with gore.
It was not the sword that won our best battles,
Created our commerce, extended our trade,
Gave food for our wives, our children, and cattle;
But the queen of all weapons—the spade, boys, the spade.

A Voice from a Prison.

THE following very excellent story comes to us from a Christian lady, whose benevolent soul had led her often on a mission among the suffering, and even the criminal, with the hope of doing good, by presenting them with books, tracts, etc. In one of her missions of mercy she found on the "prison brig," at Sacramento, a youth, whose mind through her advice had been so favorably influenced, that he had given himself to writing, and even there, in a confined cell, with no table but a board, which he lay upon his lap, while sitting on the floor, he had written the following. This is believed to be his earliest effort, and it is to be hoped from the voluntary experience of his mind, he may yet be reclaimed from evil habits, and from evil company; these led him to crime, and to a prison, from whence this is dated.

"I was in prison, and ye visited me." If a blessing has been pronounced for this, then those who visit the prisoners and strive to reclaim them from the paths of sin, will surely receive a great blessing; and such a mission is worthy Christian woman. Would we had thousands such as the lady from whose hands we received this manuscript. She has often been as a light to the feet of the wanderer, and the blessing will surely rest on her noble and philanthropic labors:

"Come, Uncle, do tell a story of some kind or other, if you will do nothing else to amuse me. Tell me how you came to be a bachelor; that will be interesting, I dare say. I am positive of one thing, dear Uncle, and that is, you are anything but gallant; this evening. Here have you been for two mortal hours with your feet upon the fender, and gazing into the grate, as if your very soul was engaged in the contemplation of a coal fire." Such was the mingled entreaty and reproach of a very lovely girl, of some sixteen summers, who was seated upon a footstool beside the arm-chair of the person addressed. I said she was lovely, and had another beheld her as she looked up into her Uncle's face with her mild blue eyes, her dark chestnut curls thrown carelessly back upon a neck of snowy whiteness, her lips slightly parted displaying pearly, brilliant teeth, her countenance all life and animation, he too must have coincided with the writer's opinion, and pronounced her beautiful. "I do declare," she continued, "you are an abomination upon such an evening as this. Do you hear how the wind blows, and the rain pours? Heigho, what a puff down the chimney! The elements have combined. 'Uncle mine,' to make this a dreary, dismal night; Charley will not come, and you are off to dreamland, with a coal fire for your panorama. Well, since you will not talk, I must at least be the entertaining person, and so if you will reach me my guitar you shall have songs from minstrelsy, operas, or whatever you choose, provided always it is within the limits of my simple capacity. What! still gazing into that abominable grate! Oh well, I must wait upon myself, I see;" and smiling the action to the word, she procured the instrument, resealed herself beside the fire-gazer, and in a low sweet voice began one of Moore's beautiful ballads. Her voice was not powerful, though for sweetness and melody few could compare their vocal abilities with this simple yet accomplished girl; as she proceeded with the song her voice became fuller, her countenance animated and expressive, as she gave the sentiment of the ballad. Her long, slim fingers wandered amid the strings of the instrument with such swiftness and elasticity, producing such a melody of sounds, so much harmony, that one would think the intricacies of so many chords and sweet vibrations were with her a gift from nature, and not acquired; her voice blended with the instrument in sweetness until the room was filled with sounds "such as the Angels made when they sang to the Morning Star,"—and still the dreamer sat as if unconscious of all around. The songstress looked upon him with surprise, then striking a hurried prelude she sang an old but well remembered song. The dreamer rose from his easy chair and paced the room; something seemed to rest upon his mind with which the spirit of the song apparently harmonized.

"So you have sung my favorite, once more for me, my darling," he said, ceasing his melancholy stride.

"Yes, Uncle, I thought it was the only one which would recall you to a state of consciousness; yet why it should be a favorite song with you, I cannot see, particularly the command, Love not. And would it not be better in many instances, to heed the warning vainly said?"

"Come darling, 'tis a fearful night, and we shall be left for this one evening to our own dear selves, so draw draw yourself near the fire beside me and I will tell you why I like the song, and mayhap a long story, before I am done."

"So my petition is about to be granted, but first tell me, your most gracious reverence, whose and where that large package of letters were from, you received to-day, and have perused so often?"

"They shall be connected with the tale, my dear, as what I am about to relate is a matter of fact, and one of the personages concerned is none other than your most affectionate Uncle * * *"

In the year 184— I was attending school in the village of G—, St. Lawrence county. The students, male and female, numbered near a hundred and thirty. Five gentlemen and one lady composed the Faculty, and when taken together, teachers and students, I must say were a credit to our Institute. Of course we had some wild boys, and occasionally some wild pranks were played; but on the whole, things went on smoothly. I believe there was never anything worse done than filling the "Chapel bell" with water, some few cold nights, which was of course found frozen, the following morning. The teachers loved the students, and vice versa the students venerated the teachers. The village was a lovely one; the beautiful Oswegatchie wound its way through the town, and, clinging to its serpentine course, flowed on through rich meadows and green fields until it was lost to view by intervening hills, as it went meandering on to the broad waters of the majestic St. Lawrence. A large park in front of our Seminary, was the scene of many happy hours and boyish sports; our term was nearly expired, and we were all looking with anxiety for the coming holidays during the promised vacation. As our time of studentship grew short, so did our attentions to the girls increase. You must know, my child, that each boy had "his girl," and it was a common thing, in speaking of a young lady, to distinguish her by the appellation of George's girl, or whatever chance to be the given name of the young gentleman who honored himself by being her gallant. At our Lectures, Meetings, public discussions of the Oratorical Association and the like, there was always an array of "young people in couples." At such times each boy had his girl; they never interfered with one another, and were only anxious each to be left alone with the object of his affections. My room-mate was from Toronto, C. W.; he had been waiting upon a young lady of dazzling appearance, whose father claimed relationship with the House of Joseph Bonaparte, and was consequently often assuming his dignity and aristocracy. He was a teacher of the French and Spanish languages, and also of drawing; he had wealthy relatives in La Belle France, though his own family was in the midst of indigence. Pride kept him from communicating his pecuniary circumstances to his friends in Europe, and he contrived to make a scanty subsistence at our Institute by teaching. His lady gave lessons upon the piano, and taught embroidery. Well, as I said, our term was drawing to a close, when one evening as I was reviewing my studies preparatory to examination, my room-mate came in, very much dejected and out of spirits. We were confidants, and to me he related his trouble. He had been with his intended (whom he had wooed and won), to her father, and they had unitedly pleaded for his approval. A scene of fury ensued. They were separated; the girl locked up. C— was expelled from the house, and strict injunctions were laid against the young Englishman crossing the threshold again. Under these circumstances my companion solicited me to go on the following morning, and desire in his behalf a half-hour's interview with his affianced bride, previous to his departure to the Canadas. I complied with his request, and delivered my message to a young member of the family, the father being in another portion of the building. (This was one of my blunders, and for once in my life it proved a happy one.) The child seemed agitated, but immediately flew to the presence of her father, and in her fright announced Monsieur R— as awaiting an interview with her sister. A babel of exclamations ensued, and curses in French and broken English, mingled with hurried footsteps, as the dignitary approached me. He was coming furiously towards me with a pair of tongs, which he swung madly in the air and about his person. I broke from the house, but was closely pursued by the infuriated father. We had a terrible chase— I might say a steep chase—for we scaled the park fence and went pell mell, up and down the gravel walks for half an hour. I eluded him finally by taking refuge among some ladies, where the old gentleman's politeness forbade him to follow. The time had now arrived for our vacation. I prevailed upon my room-mate to accompany me and spend the holidays at my father's. He was moody, and I strove in many ways to amuse and cheer him, though all to no purpose. The following term we returned to school. His studies had now become a mere pretext for remaining in the place, concealing his real object of uniting himself with the fair girl who was still a being of oppression and confinement. At last we hit upon a method of correspondence. We originated and ran an "express" on the string principle, which was sim-

ply a cord thrown into her window (under cover of the night), with the express matter attached. The "return mail" brought many lengthy missives and much consolation to my companion. This novel correspondence had lasted sometime, and brought about an interview, when, to I and behold, everything was discovered by the jealous father. He closed his house immediately, sold off some goods and chattels, and removed to the city of New York. Their departure was followed by my schoolmate abruptly leaving school and returning to Canada. He revealed all to his parents and desired their permission to follow and obtain the girl. They were highly enraged at the idea of their son's falling in love with a French girl, and disinherited him. He proceeded to New York, instituted a search, and found his false and fickle one amidst wealth and luxury. She was apparently happy, and she asked him, who had loved her so truly, "if he remembered their schoolboy flirtation?"

She was married. Despair and pecuniary destitution came to him combined. He sailed from New York as a common seaman. He reached London, and from there he wrote me. It was a long, gloomy, distracted communication, and closed by saying he was about sailing for New Zealand, to assist in colonizing the Island. These letters you are so curious about are from him, and the package also contains many missives, billet doux, and the like, that he received from the heartless coquette in his schoolboy days. Hear what he says concerning them in his letter to me (or rather I will commence at that point, and finish the communication, and upon the subject of which he treats we will never refer hereafter). "These, my dear friend, are relics I have preserved since you and I were boys together. In all my wanderings, by land and by sea, they have ever been treasured next my heart. Her faithfulness came upon me like a thunderbolt. How much I loved her, our Heavenly Father only knows. I adored her. I worshiped her. Love her yet; and I gaze upon these reminiscences of happier days, in earlier years, with memory busied in the recollection of happy moments in her association, and am sad, sad, and sorrowful even unto despair. Need I say to you, I part with the evidences of my youthful happiness with bitterness? Yet I feel it my duty, as I am striving to forget. And, though the struggle be tedious, still will I strive to keep up my sinking heart, and look to that source from which all consolation is derived, and learn, if possible, to think 'it is well' and that 'in Him are all things made perfect.' You will return these mediums of broken vows and faithless promises to her, and say to her I forgive her for the heart she made desolate, and remember her only with kindness. Perhaps you may think it strange; nevertheless, I assure you, in all the long, sad years that have intervened I have never ceased to pray for her. May the good God protect her, for I love her fondly still. Through her, my life has been made the scene of many vicissitudes. I have wandered far; yet remembrance is very near, and desolation surrounds my path. My existence is a burden. I have drained the cup of sorrow to its dregs, and have found cherished hopes, broken affections, and misery as mine inheritance. I live in the past—that bright springtime which once was so promising to me—and I compare my participation in those happy days and events as like unto some beautiful flower that has blossomed upon the dry and arid desert, whose leaves wither as they come forth, whose fragrance is lost, whose seeds are scattered by the earliest wind, vainly wishing to be deposited in some green and grassy dell where it might spring up and blossom among its kindred, making all things beautiful, and all earth glad. Upon this theme I might write without ceasing, and had I but the consolation you have, though you were so terribly afflicted, I would strive and bear the burden without a murmur. There is my dear friend, a strong sympathy between us. Our affections were fixed upon creatures of earth, in our school days. Both of us have received a terrible warning. How much truth in the old song, 'Love not! the one you love may change; and again, 'Love not! the one you love may die.' You will pardon me, my friend, if I bring sadness or sorrow to your mind, but I cannot help remarking how much truthfulness those words contain, both to you and me. My love was forgotten; another was chosen in my place; another held the hand that once rested so lovingly in mine, and claimed it as its own. Death claimed a victim—a sinless soul followed an angel away, and you were left to mourn the lovely being we buried 'neath the flowers and jasmines in the old churchyard. How well I remember the day we were summoned by the chapel bell to pay a last tribute of respect to our mate, whose soul had wandered above the clouds. 'T was a sad scene; and tears fell thick and fast, as we missed her beautiful face in her accustomed seat. And when we strove to sing the simple hymn our teacher designated, I thought my heart would break. Three times I strove to sound before my voice gave utterance, and when at last our chapel choir had united, I turned to encourage the treble (for it was weak, and lacked something, I knew not what); there was a sudden cessation of sounds, and we all burst into tears—we missed her voice. She had led the treble, but she sang not with us then. Her voice was silent; her body lay upon the bier before us, and her soul had fled to the higher country—to that better land 'where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.' Our teacher tried to address us, but his utterance was thick; tears flowed fast down his cheeks; he might have said much, but the only intelligible sentence I bear in memory was, 'May the remembrances of this day sink deep into our hearts, and do us much good.' He gazed upon the pall we had covered with wild flowers, and sunk utterly

overcome with grief. Yes, all these things I have a vivid recollection of, and though the remembrance fills me with sadness, I love to reflect upon them. You remember the letter she sent you, by me, when the physicians would not admit you, because your presence agitated her too much. I have had it written a long, long time," she said, "for I knew this would come. Do not give it to him until I am gone. When my spirit shall have crossed the dark river of life, through the valley and shadow of death, and is away upon the broad ocean of eternity, you must cheer him. I know you will," she continued, "you are such good friends. Tell him not to mourn for me—that the world, which is so bright and beautiful to many, was dark and dreary to me. He has others to live for—others to love. Love all things, yet love God most, and do good to all mankind." And this was your beautiful Alice, the loved and lost, whose grave we so often visited and strewed with flowers. Forgive me, my friend, if I have caused you for an instant unhappiness; but the spell of other days was upon me, and I spoke from the heart. Would it not have been better had we not loved? May God bless you. Adieu!"

"My dearest, kindest of Uncles, forgive me my rude and thoughtless request. I must have wounded your feelings with my childish curiosity; but I little thought that my bachelor uncle had such a love tale to unfold, and all of his own experience too."

The dreamer laid his hand upon her head, and gazing lovingly upon her, murmured to himself, "Alice was right: I have others to live for, and there are those left who love me." "Say, my dear uncle, am I forgiven?" entreated the child.

"Dear one, yes. You know now how I come to be a bachelor, and the song you sing and term my favorite, is one I listened to long years ago; and the voice that sung it has passed away from earth and sings amid angel choirs. Hark, love! The wind no longer roars. The rain has ceased. Come to the window. See, darling, the stars are out; the moon shines bright. Those black and threatening clouds have disappeared, and everything denotes a calm and pleasant night. So it is often in life: the morning, rough and tempestuous—the night, calm and so placid, that it leaves no traces of the morning's roughness. But, hark! there goes the door-bell, and, if I mistake not, it is Charley's ring. He will, probably, tell you a love story that you will prefer to mine." The bachelor looked up—he had been talking to himself. He was alone, and had been so since the first touch of the door-bell. "Well, well," he murmured, "it must be so. May God grant that all goes well with her." He piled more coal into the grate, resumed his easy chair, and, with it, his thoughts of the long ago, the village-school, the beautiful Oswegatchie, and his happier days.

Prices Brie (Cell No. —), Oct. 26, '87.

Extraordinary Project in Iron Shipbuilding.

For several days past a beautiful model of a steamship on a far more gigantic scale than the Great Eastern, has been exhibited in Liverpool, and if all the excellent qualities ascribed to it be accomplished, the ship will undoubtedly outstrip all others that have yet been constructed, both in the rate of speed, internal accommodation, and safety. The model presents a novelty in naval architecture that will develop a rate of speed hitherto unattained, it being constructed in conformity with natural laws.

It is alleged that a ship built upon the principle of the model, of 30,000 tons, 1,000 feet in length, breadth 70 feet, depth 60 feet, would reach India in about twenty-five days. Two great desiderata would also be obtained, viz: enlarged capacity and light draught of water; for it is contended that when ready for sea she would not draw more than twenty feet of water. When it is considered that many of the harbors, both at home and abroad, would not allow of a ship discharging if drawing thirty feet, considerable and manifold would be the advantages of a light draught, and much saving in expense would be effected in loading and unloading. In contrasting the model with the principle adopted in the building of the Great Eastern, the former presents improvements as numerous as there are disadvantages in the latter. For instance, her great depth of sixty feet must naturally be a great drawback, not only to her marine necessities, but also in the discharge of her cargo. Her internal capacity, too, is contracted, there being 2 feet 10 inches from internal to external skin up to the 'tween decks, and from the 'tween decks to the upper deck she is single plated.

A great point is achieved in carrying the double skin from the 'tween to the upper deck, for as the ship contends with the sea, there is a longitudinal vertical, and double diagonal strain upon her upper works, which is considerably increased in steamers from the vibration caused by the action of the machinery. The model carries the same strength from the keel equally throughout the ship, and the internal arrangements and mode of construction are so scientifically adapted and managed, that it would amount almost to an impossibility for the water to reach the passengers or their berths. It is intended, if adopted by the Government or any private shipbuilder, to propel the vessel by paddles and a screw. Those who are practically acquainted with shipbuilding, and who have inspected the model, declare it to be unexceptionable, and regard its adoption as being worthy the consideration of the Government. The great object would appear necessarily to be, to bring the most distant parts of the globe within the shortest space of time of our own country, and by such a rapid mode of communication commerce would be extended, civilization would be assisted by more frequent communication, and such emergencies as the Indian war would be met with promptitude.—[London Times.]

DR. LIVINGSTON AT EDINBURGH.—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred on Dr. Livingston, the African traveler, on Monday afternoon, in Queen street hall, there. The civic corporation attended in their robes, and the hall was crowded with from 1,000 to 1,200 persons. The burgess ticket purported to be conferred by the Town Council on Dr. Livingston in testimony of their admiration of the courage and undaunted perseverance displayed by him during his journey through South Africa, and their sense of the valuable and important services rendered by him in opening a way for the diffusion of the blessings of Christianity and civilization among the inhabitants of that hitherto unknown land.

The Lawton Blackberry.

We copy from the N. Y. Tribune of the 6th ult., the following recommendations of the Lawton Blackberry, as this splendid fruit will be introduced into our State the present autumn:

These extraordinary berries are still in perfection—in fact, some that we saw yesterday, direct from Mr. Lawton's garden, were superior in flavor to those first ripening about August. The vines will continue in bearing all this month, and the demand is so great for the fruit that it sells wholesale at twenty-five cents a quart. A stool of three years old and upward will produce from four to eight quarts, and the plants may be set for field culture, four feet apart, in rows twelve feet wide, and corn or potatoes cultivated between, or planted with fruit trees, since the fruit grows about as well in the shade as in the open field. Five hundred acres are needed immediately planted near this city to furnish berries for the daily demand. As soon as that is supplied, there will be a large demand for preserving; and beyond that the demand is unlimited for the manufacture of blackberry syrup, cordial, wine and brandy. Of the value of this kind of fruit for wine, it need only be said that a gallon of berries gives three quarts of juice, which, with an addition of two gallons of water to one of juice, and nine pounds of sugar, without any addition of alcohol, gives a delicious wine. Upon this subject, Messrs. Drew and French, of this city, in a pamphlet just issued upon the character and value of the Lawton Blackberry, remark very truly as follows:

"We called the attention of the very best judges of wine to this sample, and it was unanimously highly approved of—only one suspecting that it originated from other than the grape."

"Professor Mapes and other good judges pronounced it the best native wine they had ever tasted."

"As a still wine, it more closely resembles the best South-side Madeira than any other; as sparkling or Champagne wine, it has not been tried."

"This fact is of the utmost importance—

"First: To the farmer and fruit-grower in the neighborhood of cities, who is thus relieved from the necessity of sending his fresh fruit into market, whether the market is glutted or not."

"Second: To those at such a distance as not to be able to market the fruit, but will find making practicable and profitable; and

"Last, but not least, to those lovers of good pure wine who have found a supply of the same impossible, in consequence of the yearly diminishing grape crop, and increasing demand for pure article."

"Those who are familiar with the carbonization of whisky and cider by the use of marble dust, and the quantities sold and drunk at enormous prices, under the name of Champagne, and the mixture of alum and logwood with rum and water to bear the names of port and claret for the use of the good liver and invalid, will also appreciate the value of this discovery."

Rotation of Farm Crops.

A writer in the Country Gentleman gives what he thinks a good rotation of farm crops:

- 1st. Corn and roots after clover, with the best of your manure.
- 2d. Barley or oats, seeded with clover.
- 3d. To be mown, one crop of hay and one of seed.
- 4th. Early pasture and summer fallow, with all manure not put on corn ground, and sown wheat.
- 5th. Pasture very little after wheat is off.
- 6th. Pasture.

With this plan you want six fields (besides perhaps your orchard, and a meadow for horse hay). One field is in corn and roots, one in barley and oats, one to mow for hay and seed, one in wheat and one in pasture.

Clover sown in the spring, should be pastured slightly in the fall following, if at all. The next season let it get a good growth, and then be sown to plow it the year following.

Sow plaster every time you seed.

Essentials of Good Farming.

A prize essay on Farm Management, by J. J. Thomas, gives the following ten pre-requisites as essential to good farming:

1. Capital enough to buy the farm and stock it well.
2. The judicious selection of a farm of a size compatible with these requisites.
3. To lay it out in the best manner.
4. To provide it well with fences, gates and buildings.
5. The selection of the best animals, and the best implements that can be procured at a reasonable price.
6. To bring the soil into good condition by draining, manuring and good culture.
7. A good rotation of crops covering any part of it.
8. A systematic arrangement of all operations so that there shall be no clashing or confusion.
9. Diligence.
10. Good management of business affairs.

WATERMELON PRESERVES.—Remove the rind and seeds of watermelons, not fully ripe, and cut them into slices about half an inch in thickness. Scald these in weak alum-water which will toughen them, and give them a nice green color. Next rinse in cold water and lay on platters to cool. To seven pounds of the melons thus prepared, take six pounds of sugar. Add water enough to the sugar to make a thick sirup and boil it, skimming it if brown sugar is used. Cook the melons in the sirup until well done. Then remove them and pack in jars, laying in sliced lemons for each seven pounds of melons; next boil the sirup some fifteen or twenty minutes or until thick and pour it in. Keep in close jars.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—Suppose the earth to be a ball of one foot in diameter. On that scale of proportion the sun would be one hundred feet in diameter, and the moon three inches. The sun would be two miles from us, and the moon thirty feet, Jupiter ten miles from the sun, and Herschel forty. The highest mountains on the face of the earth would be one-eighth of an inch in height. Man would be an imperceptible atom.—[London Times.]

REMEDY FOR DIARRHEA.—The following is said to be very efficacious: Take a handful of strawberry leaves and pour on them half a pint of boiling water; let it remain one hour and drink the tea. If you cannot get boiling water, chew and swallow the juice. This is a most reliable and efficient remedy. It rarely fails to give immediate relief, and performs a permanent cure.

WATER LIME mixed with skimmed milk is said to make an excellent drab-colored paint. It will adhere well to wood, stone, brick or mortar, where oil paint has not been used, and is very hard and durable.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, that we may be in receipt of their favors at earliest date.

Thanksgiving Day.

Our earliest, dearest, fondest recollections are linked with this day; and although it is, strictly speaking, a New England festival, yet it is pleasant to know that there is one public day in the year that belongs to the history of New England, that is associated particularly with its religious and social institutions, and that is now adopted by all the States of our Union, without an unpleasant feeling; free from every sectional, political or sectarian strife, when all can meet on common ground, with hearts full of gratitude to God for the many blessings that we enjoy under the highly prosperous institutions that shield and bless us as a nation. Long may this day be kept in remembrance.

The Thanksgiving day of the present year, now just past, has been to all like a great record book opened up before us; and to those of us who are from New England, particularly so; for it is only a few years since the day has become so universal in our country. We can look back to boyhood, and count up many Thanksgivings. We can remember well those joyous days, when we gathered around the family table, grandparents, parents, and children, sometimes twenty, thirty, or forty members of one family; sons and daughters, and sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, children and grandchildren; but we were all one family, bound closely by the ties of blood, but closer by ties of love and affection. Oh, those were days of thanksgiving, they were holy days, and those were holy times. Those of us here who can remember them, however we may be situated, in health and surrounded by friends and wealth even, cannot look back upon those days without a sigh for the true happiness enjoyed then, and without many tears as we recall those who were, but are not.

How many Californians have shed tears within the present week, as the day drew near, when it arrived, and as it passed away. How many as they looked around them could say, "we are all here?" Happy must that group be that found a family circle unbroken. But, alas! few Californians homes of long standing, few that hail as pioneers, can look around and back, or here and across the waters, and not say—my father, my mother, my wife, my husband, my child, my brother, my sister—and, as they utter it, know that here and there a vacant chair would be found at the family table. To Californians this truth must come home with fearful import. The exposures here, in the mines, in our cities, to the diseases incidental to our climate, the passage to and from our New England homes, that fatal passage now—the very grave of thousands of our loved friends—and the late calamity to one of the steamers, these all have awakened at the family board, the present year, a train of thought that cannot be kept down.

Thanksgiving Day in California has just passed. It was well remembered, and generally well regarded by our citizens throughout the State. Religiously and socially it was observed as well in California, probably, as in New York or Boston, and many hearts were made glad.

CALIFORNIA ORGANS.—It may not be known to our citizens generally, that we have an Organ factory in California, yet such is the fact. Marysville, Yuba county, bears the palm for being the first to establish an organ factory, and to purchase the first organ made in California. It will be recollected by our readers that we spoke of the organ as building, last year; and were in hopes it would be exhibited at the State Fair; but the builder sold it to the Catholic Church at Marysville for \$1220. Mr. Joseph Mayher, a German, is the builder. He is a very skillful builder; is a musician by nature and practice; and so fine was the tone of his first organ, and so well was it approved, that he has received an order from Shasta for a second one, worth \$1500. That is nearly finished, and Mr. Mayher will then commence one still superior, and will have it ready for exhibition at the next fair, which is to be held in Marysville, in the autumn of '88. These two organs were made with the eight stops usual to organs of that size and cost. The one intended for exhibition at the State Fair will be of a larger size, with additional stops. Mr. Mayher took us over to the church, and showed us the power of the instrument there, by playing several pieces upon it. Mr. M. is himself a good performer. We rejoice to be able to say, that California can now furnish organs and pianos of our own making, equal to any introduced from abroad. We ask public attention to these all-important facts. Churches wishing organs should remember our home manufacturers.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Cultivators in San Joaquin county, and all contiguous to it, should not forget the advantages they possess now over former years, in being able to prepare their soil in a better manner, and the better to plant it. Good implements are a great, a material aid to success, and the manufacture of Mr. D. O. Matteson, at Stockton, will give to all a great and valuable aid in preparing their grounds, and in sowing and harvesting the same. The plows, the grain cultivators, the harrows and seed drills of Mr. Matteson, are worthy all praise; and farmers should not omit to go and examine, and purchase good implements. Mr. M. has taken, very deservedly, several premiums.

Hock Farm.

We had the pleasure to pay our respects to the venerable Pioneer, on last Sunday week, at his beautiful Homestead—now his own Homestead, thank God! The grasp of his hand freely given, makes one feel the lifeblood move, and the welcome he gives makes one feel welcome. Never have we seen the General looking better, or in better health. There was a smile playing upon his noble face, that spoke of hope and peace, and surrounded as he is now by his sons to aid him, and his family happy around him he reminds us of some good patriot on whom the smiles of Heaven are sure to rest. So may they long light on him and his, in that quiet and beautiful home, Hock Farm. We made a most happy visit, for, in company with friends, in a walk over the well-cultivated grounds with the General and his sons, we could see and believe there was yet a brighter day for the Pioneer.

Hock Farm, at this moment, consists of six hundred acres, all under fence, and in good cultivation. In the spring it will be increased five hundred acres more. The buildings are the original adobe, erected some fifteen years ago, under the direction of Major Hensley. At that time, those brave pioneers, Major Redding, Major Bidwell, Major Hensley, and Captain Webber were all connected with the Pioneer, and were his aids and coadjutors in breaking ground for what has since proved the brightest star of our Union. Our State owes much to all those pioneers we have named, and no one can visit Hock Farm, and recall the past early history of California, without a feeling of honorable remembrance to all those we have mentioned.

The garden in front of the mansion is now in excellent cultivation, filled with the choicest trees, shrubs, and plants, giving a delightful shade to the dwelling, and scattering around it odors sweet. The bank at the river's side has been raised by the sweeping tides, and has formed a pretty terrace, and the current has made a natural walk of smooth sand, while trees have grown into a group, on the terrace, as handsome as art could have made. These give to the residence of the General a marked beauty of landscape rarely found.

Among the ornamental trees in the garden, we were pleased to see the new fragrant Laurels, which we had the pleasure of sending the General in 1853, and which was received from Oregon by us. A few plants of this splendid fragrant shrub have lived, and we intend to bring it into a more extended and deserved notice. Happy were we to see two fine, noble plants of it thriving here. The Cottonaster Microphylla, Magnolias, English and Irish Yews, and other beautiful trees and shrubs, filled the front garden.

The grounds extend a mile along the river's banks, and we passed down them with our friends. On each side of the walk were growing fine peach and nectarine trees, that had grown since 1855, as the General lost all that year by the grasshoppers. The present trees are 10 and 12 feet high, and bore well the last year. This walk was 650 feet long, numbering sixty-five trees on each side, planted ten feet apart. At the end of this walk is a neat building for tools, seeds, fruit, etc., and also a guard-house. It stands directly across the walk, and is some thirty by twenty feet. Beyond this, the walk extends, and is lined on each side with fig trees, sixty-five on each side, making this walk, also, 650 feet long, and stretching the avenue to the length of 1300 feet. The whole is in excellent order.

Returning up this main walk we found the head cross walk, of almond, nectarine, and peach trees, forty-five in number, making the walk 450 feet in length, and a square on the right, of the same trees, 100 in number; on the left, extending down the river, within the main walk, lies the Vineyard of Hock Farm—the Prize Vineyard of California! This vineyard contains some 25,000 vines; it was nearly destroyed by the grasshoppers in 1855, but by great care and attention it has been restored, and, the past year, the sales of grapes with some few peaches and other fruits, the General has realized about \$6000, and also made five hundred gallons of wine. The present winter he will plant 20,000 more vines; the ground is nearly ready for them. We went to his wine press; we saw the baskets that bore the grapes to the vats for treading; we saw casks and barrels; we saw the wine press—aye, tasted the new wine; and as we tasted we recalled the promise that is made: "His presses shall gush out with new wine;" and we felt how truly deserving was the pioneer of such a promise. And as we walked from the vineyard and the wine press through his neat and perfect grounds; as we saw the dove-cot, and heard the notes of the dove cooing to rest; as we saw the various domestic fowls so abundant here, of all species; as we were led to his early and perpetual garden and received from his hand ripe figs of the third crop, then upon the tree; as we beheld all this, we could but feel, that, verily, the promises were, in this instance, being fulfilled, for here we saw them literally kept. The Patriarch was "sitting under his own vine and fig tree, and none to molest or make afraid." Though there has been afflicted like Job, like Job too there is a blessing in store for thee. Thy borders shall be enlarged, thy flocks and herds shall be increased, and thy wealth shall be greater in thy latter than in thy former days.

Well and truly was the premium awarded to this vineyard; but two years ago this orchard and vineyard looked as if a fire had swept over it; we saw it in its blighted, desolate condition. We saw the noble proprietor then, when all was dark about him, friends had betrayed him, Sky-look had hold of the pound of flesh nearest his heart, and the plague of Egypt came also upon him—the locusts, the grasshoppers—and yet as

we saw then his saddened brow and blanched cheek, telling us as he looked upon his now blighted hopes, of even food for his family the coming winter, as we saw the tear in his eye, and turned away to hide our own, then anon would come a gleam of joy as he spoke of hope in the future. Oh glorious spirit, hope on, hope ever, has been thy motto, and though 'thou hast been tried as by fire,' thou hast come from out the furnace like gold "seven times purified."

In the perpetual gardens to which we alluded, are growing luxuriantly, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, nectarines, apricots, pomegranates, figs, olives, almonds, currants, gooseberries and strawberries—and no garden in our State gives a better promise for the coming year; and no generous mind can feel otherwise than glad to know that the General has now a prospect of handsome support from his homestead, however wrongly he has been or may be dealt with in his other large estates. The General showed us the iron house where he keeps his grain, implements, etc., a substantial and handsome building of iron, 60 by 30; some 20 feet posts; and he remarked the difference of cost of transportation in '49 and the present day. The original cost of the building at San Francisco, was \$10,000; he paid the steamer's freight to Eliza, \$10,000 more, and then several thousand to bring it from Eliza to Hock Farm. That was in "elephant times."

Hock Farm is now the home of Gen. Satter. His buildings and grounds are all in excellent order. The Pioneer is in health, and surrounded by his family—happy. His prospects are, that no calamity befalling the next year's crops, his income will be \$10,000; and when we saw the happy smile play upon his features, as he said, I shall now be able to carry on all my plans, pay my workmen, not be in debt, and have something for my family, and to receive my friends as I should like, we felt rejoiced in saying, God grant it shall be so, and that long years may roll on and find you still happy and prosperous, in your own happy home, "Hock Farm."

California Wines.

The Alta California, in its issue of Sunday the 22d, complains of the Scientific American for giving credit to the California Farmer, for an article on the "Wines of our State." The Alta says: "The Scientific American contains a long article on the Wines of California, including several extracts from an article published in the Alta several months ago, on the general advantages of our State for wine-growing over all other countries."

The italics are ours, for here seems to be the material point: the Alta would claim all the credit of having pointed out to the Scientific American, and all journals in the other States, the advantages of wine-growing in California. Now, we shall not complain if the Alta gets the full justice of all it has done in the cause of Agriculture; we rejoice to see its columns so well employed, as they have been of late, in articles upon the industrial interests of our State. It will be far better for that journal than much other matter which too often goes to injure California abroad. But while that journal claims justice at the hands of others, let it not detract from others while so doing.

The article in the Scientific American, of which the Alta complains, in the form of language in which it was printed may have been taken from the Alta, and was undoubtedly so taken; but the same material facts, and columns more, have been published for years in the California Farmer, and have been often quoted, not only in the other States, but in Europe, and credit given to the Farmer. Can the Alta deny this? But the Alta not only complains of the Scientific American, for not giving credit to the Alta, but for giving it to the California Farmer.

We seldom notice such errors on the part of the press. We look at them as errors and mistakes, for we often see much of the valuable information quoted, in new forms of language, in other journals, which was procured from our own, and without giving credit; but we do not quarrel about it. We do not strive to win credit or fame for the good done, or the doing it. We believe the California Farmer has done some good service to the State in the last four years, and there is no rubbing it out either. We should not be surprised at all if the Scientific American, in making up its article, recognized the source from whence the facts originally came, and so gave credit.

To sum the whole matter up, the Alta California complains with a poor grace, on Sunday, of injustice to itself, or of too much credit being given to the Farmer, for information upon California industry, when, before the papers they issue on Sunday are scarcely dry, they are copying new articles of information upon California Pains and California Peanuts from the California Farmer, and without giving due credit either. We should not have noticed the seeming jealousy of the Alta, had that paper not have been so very unjust within the same twenty-four hours, as the articles in their Monday's paper proved. We say, live and let live. We have often copied valuable articles from the Alta, and other papers, and are pleased to do so, always with due credit. And we seldom complain of others, but this instance is so glaring we could not pass it by.

HAYWARD'S HOTEL, SAN LORENZO.—This is one of the very best country hotels in our State, and the proprietor is always engaged in making improvements in and around the house, for the comfort and benefit of that section of country, and of course for his patrons. No landlord in California has done so much as Col. Hayward for the benefit of roads and bridges, and giving aid to all public enterprises in Alameda county. All the surroundings in the neighborhood of this hotel prove this.

Smith's Pomological Gardens.

ALTHOUGH we have often spoken of these admirable gardens, we do feel like "keeping them before the people," for all who visit them, or all who purchase there, are sure to be pleased. We spent a morning of the past week there; and a breakfast, with such surroundings, flowers, music, fruits and beautiful scenery, who would not enjoy it?

We spoke a short time since of the fine collection of Camellias, of the success attending the process of inarching them, and gave the credit of the practical part to Mr. Saul. Now Mr. Saul is one of our best and most thoroughly educated gardeners, but this season has been in poor health, and Mr. O'Brien has been practically engaged in this work, and to him belongs the credit of the success of the Camellias. Not that Mr. S. could not have accomplished all we gave him credit for, but his illness and absence, but the facts of the case require we should be just, and give credit where credit belongs, that we may encourage good and successful workers.

The Camellias at Smith's gardens are very beautiful, and we enjoyed the sight much; it reminded us of our collections in years gone by, when we had Camellia Trees, with two and three hundred blooms and buds upon them each season—trees worth \$200 and \$250 each. We received permission from Mr. Smith to try our hand in making a Camellia bouquet, and the gardener did the same—these two bouquets afforded us pleasure in the making of them, and we enjoyed them in their distribution, also. So we would say to all the lovers of beautiful Camellias, when you are at Sacramento, go and view this collection.

Mr. Smith's Fruit-tree Nursery is in the most excellent order, and trees of five, six, eight and even ten feet high, can be found as the growth of the present year. We are glad to know that Mr. Smith has opened a fine store in the city of Sacramento, No. 44 J street—where his trees, bouquets and fruits will all be found in their season.

Sonntag's Roses.

During the last week, we took a leisure walk to the gardens of Mr. Sonntag, at the Mission Dolores. It will be recollected that Mr. Sonntag suffered much the last year in his beautiful collection of roses by the Chemical Works, in his vicinity, his best collections being destroyed by the poisoned atmosphere with which they are embued, thereby destroying their foliage, just as they were breaking into bloom.

Mr. Sonntag has removed his largest conservatory to a new lot, on the New Mission Road, near the French gardens, where he has redeemed a valuable piece of ground, by raising, trenching, and enriching; and, in a very short space of time, has created a new and beautiful garden, which is well stocked with roses of the finest growth we ever saw. The Grand des Batailles, 4, 5, and 6 feet growth, and many others of equal thriftiness. His green-houses—are all well stocked with the best collection of roses in the country, and promise a grand reward for his labor. Mr. Sonntag being a true workman himself, keeping only one man, he has two large green-houses, two gardens, and many thousands of roses, to see to, which, by their thriftiness, give proof of good care. Mr. Sonntag has, also, many other plants among them—a lot of splendid camellias which give great promise the coming winter.

We wonder that our citizens do not often take time to leave the city, and visit such places. Mind and body would be much benefited thereby; and it is to such places to which we recommend those who are troubled with dyspepsia and ennui, to go,—they are sure to be cured.

TURNER BROTHERS.—The wheels of industry are kept busily turning at this extensive establishment; and very few of our citizens can have any idea of the extent of business transacted by the Turner Brothers, unless they should call and see for themselves. It is indeed an interesting matter to see the various processes through which the raw material passes, before the neatly-labeled bottle of sirup, of absinth, ginger-wine, or Forest bitters, appears. Hogsheads of beetroot sugar from France (that should be manufactured here) are rolled into the warehouse, and emptied into the cauldrons, then the spices and flavoring materials (these should be grown here too) are added; and while these are being prepared, the bottles by the thousand gross (here is another article that ought to be manufactured here) are being labeled; and when the wines and liquors are ready, the bottles filled, they are packed into neatly-made boxes (these are made here), prepared by workmen in the establishment—and the liquors are ready for market. We said this was a large house: we learn that twenty or thirty, and sometimes more men, are employed—most of them men of families—and the amount paid out to carpenters, bottle-washers, packers, and other workmen, is immense. It is such men as the Turner Brothers that are supporting and sustaining, by their business associations, the industry of California; and such men and their business should be appreciated.

G. AMY—MARYSVILLE.—We were under many obligations to this gentleman, when at Marysville, last week. The conveniences of a good desk, pen, ink and paper, information, newspapers, the polite presentation of a business Directory of the city of Marysville—one of his own make too—and a map of the city, also, were tendered to us. Such courtesies we shall not forget, and we trust that travelers who visit Marysville, will not forget Amy's Book-store and Musical Depot. We feel sure the coming year will give to our friend a prosperous business, for one so courteous cannot fail of receiving, during the Fair week, an abundant harvest for the whole year. Work on, friend Amy.

Rondo.

"Would you, when thieves are known abroad,
Bring forth your treasure in the road?
Would not the fool abate the stealth,
Who rashly thus exposed his wealth?
Yet this you do, whence'er you play
Among the gentlemen of prey!"
Gambling is one of the crying evils of the present time; and there seems a kind of morbid feeling, a deadness, on the part of those in authority and influence, upon the evils that are eating into the vitals of our prosperity as a State.

The late action of the Authorities of Sacramento on legalizing this crime, and the action of our own City Fathers, seem to stagger those who had hopes a check had been put upon this truly alarming evil. Gambling, in all forms, and at all times, is bad enough, and the wreck and ruin of some of the best of men that having been allied and led on until the passion became madness, should awaken the well wishers to our State, to raise her voice against this evil, until it shall be wholly abated from among us.

The new form of temptation comes under the guise of *Rondo*; and from what we have seen and heard from Yreka, Oroville, Placerville, Marysville, Sacramento, and this City, there is a kind of fascination about it, that, like the great Maelstrom, seems to draw its victims nearer and nearer to the vortex, until the fatal plunge—the last dollar is staked, and "all is lost." We could mention many cases that have been given us, where miners, and others, who never gambled before, had been induced to commence; and then, such was the excitement, they were not content until all was gone, and they penniless; cases have come to our knowledge, where hard working miners have been fleeced of \$500, \$800, \$1,000, and \$1,500; and yet, with the facts before them of the ruin of their mates, other miners rush on and are ruined.

We know young men, business men, men that should shrink from it, to be lured on, until too late—ruin was their portion.

When will our Authorities awake to duty and see that *Rondo* is but another name for *Ruin*. Where are the Guardians of our public weal? A deep groan comes up from the tomb of many a ruined gambler—"the Guardians of the public weal?" They are the *Licenses of Rondo*; they abet this wrong; and the more ruin that can be made, the higher the premiums paid for the license of *Rondo* into the Treasury of the City.

Will not the Press cry out against this scourge? The gambling that can be seen everywhere among our great men—men in authority—on our steamers, in hotels, the game of poker—this is bad enough, and causes ruin enough—but this *Rondo*, it is a gilded poison that is being daily swallowed; but its operation is—*Death*.

We rejoice to say, as we go to press, we hear its death knell here in San Francisco, by Judge Coon. All honor to him.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—The Postmaster General has recently decided that if postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the post office without being taken out by the subscriber within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.—[Ex. paper.

The above is a mistake. The Postmaster General has made no such decision. The old regulation on this subject, and which is still in force, is as follows, viz:

"If newspapers are not taken out of the office by the person to whom they are addressed, the postmaster will give immediate notice to the publishers, and the cause thereof, if known. If sent for three months after notice, the paper may be sold for postage. The like notice will be given in respect to pamphlets and magazines published periodically, which are to be returned to the publisher, if desired, and delivered to him upon payment of the postage forward and back; but the notices in both cases are to be franked."

MARYSVILLE IRON FOUNDRY.—When at Marysville we called to see the new brick foundry of Messrs. Benham & Booth, and were much gratified to learn from them that their business had increased over fifty per cent in the last year; and although they had erected a new foundry, 100 by 80 feet, and two stories high, and employed 25 men, yet they had orders ahead; were driven with work. All kinds of machinery for agricultural, mining and manufacturing purposes, are done at short notice. We saw a large lot of railroad wheels for mining tunnels, with other work just finished. Success to this enterprising firm.

"THE MOUNTAIN LABORED AND BROUGHT FORTH A MOUSE."—One of our large double weekly papers, being short of ideas the last week after ransacking over their files of exchanges and their own ideas, accidentally tumbled into a breakdown of the California Stage Company; and, after very great effort, did manage to make up an item, to fill their columns. We rejoice that we could give them a chance to smile over what they had accomplished: poor souls, they smile so seldom.

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.—An Incident that will Survive the Crisis.—Chickering & Sons, piano-forte makers, employ some three hundred mechanics, and many laborers, and, as a matter of course their weekly disbursements are large. On the last pay day, in consequence of the non-arrival of funds due at a distance, they were obliged to expend the funds in hand in the redemption of matured paper, and consequently had to forego the pleasure of paying their hands their accustomed weekly allowance. What did the men do then? Did they strike? No! but like rational mechanics, they met, consulted together, passed resolutions expressing sympathy with and confidence in their employers, and tendering them a loan of six or eight thousand dollars, the proceeds of their own savings.—[N. Y. Express.

NEW STEAM WAGON.—F. C. Bartlett and brother, of Springfield, Mass., have just completed a steam wagon for use on common roads. The wagon will seat eighteen or twenty persons, and although its abilities have not yet been fully tested, it is believed to be able to travel anywhere from ten to twenty miles an hour. It is to go to Mexico.

Brannan's Bank.

We feel gratified to notice the fact, that the proprietor of this bank seems ready to meet the requirements of the public in explaining the condition of his real estate, and to give the necessary deed from his wife, and also to offer a better interest for depositors.

We have no doubt of the ability of Samuel Brannan to establish a safe bank; he has wealth enough to do it. His first plan was too hastily matured; a little time, careful preparation, and a clear, bold manifest of plans, will only secure that confidence so important to success.

Mr. Brannan is a man of too great energy of character to be defeated in his purposes, and we only hope he will be able to win the goal—the establishing a safe bank for the people, the working people.

IMMIGRATION BY HONEY LAKE.—J. Williams of Honey Lake Valley, gives the Plumas Argus, of Nov. 19th, the following statistics of immigration by that route, this season:

Wagons, 293; horses, 795; cattle, 18,028; sheep, 5,700; men, 883; women, 562; children, 390. In addition to the above, Mr. W. states there was when he left, 1500 head of cattle, of which no account has been taken, in the valley.

WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT ENJOYMENT?—*Facts of Vital Importance.*—The beautiful semi-transparent envelope in which Nature has enclosed the wonderful mechanism of the human body, is peculiarly sensitive to the subtle influences which for the lack of a more specific term we call infection and contagion. Many eruptive diseases are communicable by the touch, and *salt rheum*, one of the most common cutaneous maladies in this country, is generally considered contagious. It is a painful and disfiguring disorder, and in its chronic form is apt to become hereditary. But in whatever shape it may appear, however exaggerated the symptoms, and whether contracted by accident or derived from an inherited taint in the blood, it may be *extinguished* by the application of that peerless external curative, *Holloway's Ointment*. Science had been groping for ages after something that would restore to the diseased skin, its purity, freshness, smoothness and flexibility, when Professor Holloway introduced this inestimable preparation, and in no superficial disorder have its effects been more salutary than in *Salt Rheum*. We have seen it applied after the Lebanon waters, sulphur baths, and every prescription in the pharmacopoeia had been tried without the slightest benefit, and have known a perfect cure accomplished through its agency, in six weeks. Sometimes the disease, after having passed through the earlier stages of a watery eruption and a viscous suppuration, assumes a scabious form, and is not unlike certain species of leprosy. In cases of this kind the itching is almost maddening, and as it is generally increased by warmth, the bed of the sufferer is only a bed of torment. Most physicians pronounce this phase incurable. Holloway has no such word in his vocabulary; and it is when the scourge has reached the extreme point of virulence, that the Ointment achieves its most marvellous triumphs. A reaction at once commences. The external vessels recover their tone and vigor, the irritated nerves that torment in the skin are soothed, the pores resume their healthful functions, and the virus of the disease is expelled from the system. In fact it may be said of Holloway's Ointment, as Portia said of Mercy—"It droppeth like the gentle dew from Heaven upon the place beneath," eradicating by its balm, yet searching influence, every kind of exterior inflammation.

We have dwelt more particularly upon its operation in *Salt Rheum*, because the complaint is so general and we are cognizant of the fact here stated. The Ointment, and evaporant ordinarily prescribed for it, are at the best mere palliatives, and in many instances they throw back the external fire upon the vital organization producing serious affections of the lungs or brain. Holloway's Ointment, on the other hand, *extinguishes* instead of *transfers*. Like his equally celebrated internal remedy, it has a reputation founded on twenty years of uninterrupted success. [N. Y. Sunday Mercury.]

THE GAPS IN CHICKENS.—A correspondent says: Tell those of your readers who are interested in raising chickens, that a small pinch of gunpowder, given to a chicken with the gapes, will effect a sure and complete cure in from one to three hours' time, and leave the chicken healthy and hearty.

New-York Seed Warehouse.

118 CLAY STREET,
Northeast corner of Sansome.

C. L. KELLOGG,
(Formerly of J. M. Moore & Co., California street.)

IN calling public attention to our NEW SEED STORE we deem a lengthened notice unnecessary. We would merely state that our

Stock is Entirely New,
And we shall keep a full assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field, Herb, Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Bulbous and Tuberoses, Roots, &c., GROWN BY EXPERIENCED CULTIVATORS in the Atlantic States and in Europe.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. All orders for SEEDS, TREES, VINES, or RUBBING ROOTS, directed to C. L. KELLOGG & CO., by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to, packed in the best manner, and forwarded as directed.

C. L. Kellogg, San Francisco, formerly of J. M. Moore & Co. 244m

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HOPS AND HERBS, PAINTS AND OILS,
COMBS AND BRUSHES, HAIR OILS AND
FANCY GOODS: One of the most extensive
stocks in the State.

For sale on the most favorable terms.

CAMPENE:
Manufactured and for sale at lowest rates.

BURNING FLUID AND OILS of all kinds.

GARDEN SEEDS—GROWN in 1857.

FIELD, FRUIT, AND FLOWER SEEDS.
Of all kinds, from the Shakers, by the pound, or in small
papers. For sale on the most reasonable terms.

PATENT MEDICINES—ALL THE GENUINE,
For sale at lowest prices, by

C. MORRILL,
Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in,
Drugs, Seeds, Paints and Oils.

Store corner Sansome and Clay streets,
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Sacramento store, E. street, corner Third. 78-39

PAY YOUR POSTAGE!—Let the decree go forth, that no man who writes a letter of inquiry to another, shall have an answer, unless his letter incloses a postage stamp for the reply. Don't say, "O, pahaw, it is only three cents; he can pay it!" It is just as much an imposition as though the sum were ten times as large, and no man has a right to ask another to pay the postage upon a letter written entirely for the applicant's benefit. Make it a rule to answer no letter that does not contain a stamp, and writers will soon learn their duty. [N. Y. Tribune.]

Within the three months just past, eight million three hundred thousand new cents have been issued from the Mint at Philadelphia, the total weight of which would be forty-three tons.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Habitual constipation predisposes the system to receive infection, vitiates the breath, and renders the whole body impure. Mere purgatives aggravate the disease and impair the strength of the sufferer. This remedy, on the contrary, permanently regulates the executive function, and lends vigor to the frame while it purifies the animal fluids.

Sold at the manufacturers, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per pot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THORNBURN'S Wholesale and Retail Catalogues of DUTCH BULBous ROOTS, will be published on the 20th July, and will be forwarded to Dealers and others inclosing stamps for return postage.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of the present year's growth, will be published on the 20th July, and will be mailed to Dealers and others requiring Seeds in quantities, inclosing stamps for return postage.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.

GOUPIL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 366 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles.

Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. 78-20 6m

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York. 77-45 6m

Physicians Use the Wild Cherry.

Extra, No. 30, Sept. 30.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of *Wilder's Balsam of Wild Cherry* for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles, to my knowledge, have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed Consumption had taken place, the *Wild Cherry* effected a cure.

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Physician at Extra Corner.

Dr. FRIEDLICH, of Saengerheim, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years' standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

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None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K streets, Sacramento; J. JOHNSON & CO., Washington st., San Francisco. 12-1m

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These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Charles F. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1842: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for free and firm outline as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Official Report of the Industrial Exhibition of the German Federal States, 1844, 3d Vol., "Especially have the Pencils of Mr. A. W. Faber set at defiance all competition, and supplied every desideratum that the Artist can expect or desire in this particular."

On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

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The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. C. Faber, C. W. Faber, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.

Every person who wishes to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—A. W. FABER—and observe that each does bear on the label a fac-simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 133 William street, New York."

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No. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,
(Established in 1830.)

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Field and Garden seeds, Flower do., Fruits do., Tree seeds, Canary, Hemp, Millet, Rape and Mays seeds, Herb seeds, French Sugar-Beet seed, Chinese Sugar-Cane seed, DUTCH BULBous ROOTS, and other FLOWERING ROOTS, BULB GLASSES, GARDEN TOOLS, &c. &c., which he offers to the Farmers and to the trade throughout the State on liberal terms. The old and wide-spread reputation of this House of furnishing the best Seeds that can be procured in the Eastern States and Europe, is a sure guarantee that every article sold will prove true to the label, and will grow, if properly planted. Most of the Garden Seeds are raised and put up by the Shakers, at New Haven, the same for sale by mail (freight paid), by forwarding the cash, at the rate of 25 cents per paper; also, packages of Flower Seeds forwarded through the mail at the same rates.

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A SURE CURE FOR A COUGH.—Wilder's Balsam of Wild Cherry is pleasant to the taste, and seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of every species of throat and lung diseases. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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REYNOLDS & LAW, on Washington street, are laying in an immense stock of hams, bacon, lard, butter, cheese and eggs, of California and Oregon stamp; and no grocers on the Pacific coast are so well prepared to furnish large supplies as this house. Farmers and ranch owners that buy largely, should not forget to call on Messrs Reynolds & Law.

MAGAZINES, ETC.

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HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every SATURDAY Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to Subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:

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PHILIPS, SAMPSON AND COMPANY

COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER

A NEW MAGAZINE, TO BE CALLED

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

IT will be devoted to LITERATURE, ART, and POLITICS. THE AIM OF THE PERIODICAL WILL BE, FIRST, to introduce to the public, in a concise and unpretentious manner, the most valuable and interesting literature of the day, while not neglecting to present an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment in its various forms of Narrative, Wit and Humor, will not go unsecured for. They wish to say, also, that while native writers will receive the most solid encouragement, and will be ready to fill the pages of the ATLANTIC, the publishers will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competency of an editor to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever. In this way they hope to make their Periodical welcome wherever the English tongue is spoken or read.

Second: In the term ART, they intend to include the whole domain of æsthetic, and hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches, without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind or order.

Third: In Politics the ATLANTIC will be the organ of no party or clique, but will hold fast to the American ideal. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, endeavoring always to keep in view that moral element which transcends all persons and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself in with any set of axioms, but with that body of men which is in favor of Freedom, National Progress and Honor, whether public or private.

As an earnest of the material at their command, they submit the following list of literary persons interested in their enterprise, wishing it, however, to be distinctly understood, that they shall hope for support from every kind of ability which desires the avowal of their columns, and in the remuneration of which they shall be guided purely by their sense of intrinsic merit:

Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe,
Mrs. Gaskell, Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," etc.
Mrs. L. Maria Child,
Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. F. H. Child, Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc.
Miss Rose Terry,
W. G. Collings, Author of "Doctor Antonio," etc.
Shirley Brooks, Author of "Alpen Court," etc.
E. M. Wherry, Author of "Political Portraits," etc.
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12-2

GREAT

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35,000

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ON THE 7th OF DECEMBER NEXT, AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION,

15,000 GRAPE VINES (Foreign), embracing more than 100 varieties; the best sorts for table, and of first quality for wine.

—ALSO—
10,000 CALIFORNIA GRAPE VINES.

12,000 FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, embracing—

2,000 Pear Trees, (3 varieties, 1 and 2 years old;
2,000 Apple do 52 do do do
1,000 Plum do 22 do do do
1,000 Peach do 15 do do do
100 Apricot do 3 do do do
1,500 Cherry do 25 do do do
500 Fig do 12 do do do
1,000 Currants, white and red, do do
1,000 Mulberries, 5 varieties, do do
100 Lombardy and Silver-leaved Poplars;
2,000 Orange Orange;
1,000 Rose bushes, best varieties;
50 Elms, 2 varieties;
300 Acacias, or Locusts;
10,000 Cuttings of Basket Willows, 3 varieties;
Cuttings of Grape vines of all varieties will also be sold.

We would call special attention of merchants and amateurs to the splendid collection of Grape Vines and Pear Trees in our Nursery, whose fruits have been exhibited at the late State Fair held at Stockton, and received the first premium.

We will also make private sales up to the time of auction. Terms cash. The purchasers may leave their trees where they stand in the nursery till the end of January next, if they wish. The undersigned engage themselves to pack and send the trees as they may be directed.

The expenses of packing and freight will be charged to the purchasers, who can rely on us.

Our Nursery is situated on the Santa Clara road, immediately west of the bridge on the Guadalupe river, and is known as the **FRENCH GARDEN**.

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THE Proprietor has the pleasure of offering to the Patrons of the above establishment the present season, the finest collection of TREES that will be offered to the public, both as to fine size and superior beauty of the trees themselves, and also the most extensive as to number of the varieties—embracing as they do

ALL KINDS FRUIT TREES,

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS,

SHRUBS, ROSES,

And also an unusually fine crop of

GENUINE GARDEN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

All of which we offer upon as reasonably low terms as they can be had at any reliable establishment.

Our Peach, Apple, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, and Plum Trees,

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From 3 feet to 5 feet high;
From 5 feet to 7 feet high;
From 7 feet to 10 feet high.

We call particular attention to our splendid stock of

CHERRY TREES,

THE FINEST AND LARGEST IN THE STATE, embracing all the finest varieties, and of which we can furnish trees in large quantities, and of the very finest and largest size.

All the varieties of fruits that we sell, we are cultivating in our Orchards, and we propagate only from these. Every year some new varieties are fruiting, and we thus soon acquire the means of knowing whether we are cultivating a superior or a worthless variety.

Our Catalogue of Fruits being now very extensive, and always adding to our collection, we can supply parties who desire to increase their orchards, much more to their satisfaction, than they can import themselves. Our varieties are from one of the most reliable sources in the EAST, and having been propagated here by us, we can sell them BETTER TREES than they can import.

The immense quantity of fruit sent every year from this establishment to Sacramento and San Francisco Markets, has as yet been unsurpassed for size, quality and flavor, and we believe our facilities for being

CORRECT AS TO NAMES AND VARIETIES,

as PERFECT AS IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE THEM.

In the department of

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We have a very fine stock of all the leading varieties, some very fine extra large trees of the

ELMS, LABURNUMS AND LOCUST,

particularly the latter, we have a large lot of from 10 to 18 feet high.

Shrubs and Roses.

A very extensive collection of all that is rare and desirable.

The Greenhouse Department is quite full, and our really superb stock of

CAMELLIAS

is unequalled by anything of that sort in the State.

Garden Vegetable Seeds,

Of this year's crop, fine and of first quality, put up in packages, all sizes, suitable to the trade, WASHINGTON PONS and sure to grow.

For fuller particulars, see our new Catalogue, which we will furnish gratis to all applicants.

All orders, sent either by mail or express, accompanied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, and Trees carefully packed, to carry safely

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

NUMBER 21.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—120 Washington street (op stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have circulation and notice guaranteed.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

Manures and Manuring.

(RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO BEN BOLT.)

EDITORS FARMER: There is no fact that forces itself more convincingly on the farmer's attention, than that of the advantages and necessity of Manuring. Let his land have been ever so fertile when first broken up, except it is manured, it soon gets exhausted. To vary the crops may extend the term of its fertility; to plow deeper may in some measure regain for it its former qualities; but experience tells us with unmistakable distinctness, that something more is wanted to make it what it was.

The application of manure is coeval with agriculture. Its use is not a discovery of modern times, nor are the best methods of applying it confined to particular countries; and yet the philosophy of the matter, till lately, has not been stated with sufficient plainness to make the aid of science sought after in common practice. The reason of this is obvious. The plant which grows on any soil contains the elements which have been abstracted from that soil. The land which has grown a crop, and the crop grown, make up between them the exact constituents of the soil, as it was when the crop was sown. They may even have gained something, for plants take a portion of their components from the atmosphere. If, therefore, the whole produce of a field were restored to it in the shape of manure, cropping might not only be carried on *ad infinitum* without the soil getting deteriorated, but it might be improved by the process (as the particles of rocks got better disintegrated, and the salts it contained more immediately soluble) as well as benefited by the increase of carbonaceous matter derived from the atmosphere. But this is only partially done—the richer portion of crops being sold off the farm in the shape of grain, hay, vegetables, and cattle. Still the portion left, and which is applied, contains so far those elements of vegetable food which plants require; and hence we find, in all countries, the remains of those plants which the soil produced one year restored to it the next; (or at periodical intervals, to accommodate the process of manuring to the course of cropping adopted.) This is the natural manure for exhausted fields, as apparent to the common sense of mankind.

The fact—that the dead plant, whether in the form of dung, after it has been consumed by animals, or mixed up with such dung as half-rotten straw (as a considerable portion of the straw of grain generally is on a farm), contains the elements of vegetable nutrition—accounts for farmers not puzzling themselves, for so long as they have, about all the whys and wherefores of Vegetable Physiology. Farmers also gain local experience, which they soon learn to turn to good account. They find that there is no mistake about the advantages of lime—that gypsum is still more serviceable—and bone-manure better still—and that good Peruvian guano acts as a perfect charm. They also become cognizant of the good qualities of marl, and marsh-muck, and discover that it is not nonsense to turn down a heavy aftermath of clover, if they would have a good wheat crop next year. This is what is called Practical Farming; and the cloverhopper of Pike county, or the Waldo of Yorkshire, who not only knows all this, but also "on which side of the counter to put the wedge," and "the right side of a shilling," carries his head high, and looks with contempt on Book-Farmers, who in his opinion know nothing worth knowing, about the mysteries of the profession.

Let us learn to respect each other. We will find it to our advantage to do so. Dr. Franklin tells us: "If we do not hear Reason, she will rap us on the knuckles." Let us not despise all book-farmers, for some of them may have something to tell us which we did not know before. Besides, our experience of those new manures, which at first seemed to render us so independent of scientific teaching, is universally to the effect that they differ from the good old-fashioned farm-yard dung of our forefathers in one of its best qualities. It never fails. What it does once, it does again. We can depend upon it for every kind of crops, and realize benefit from it, where the soil is in a proper condition, under all circumstances. But those other manures invariably answer better in their first application than they do in the second, and better in the second than in the third. Some of them also are of limited supply, and a few years hence will not be to be had for love nor money. We practical farmers, cloverhoppers and Pike-county men, begin to get

ridgely. We are not so independent as we thought we were; and yet we do not like to ask those stocky folks, who pride themselves so much on their learning, that it is doubtful whether they would give us any information or not.

We need not. But here our scientific friends interrupt us. "It is true," say they, "you are constantly making experiments in regard to manures, as well as other things; but many of them are misdirected in consequence of your want of scientific knowledge, and for that reason fail of being of general utility. We are obliged to admit that such is the case. We know that even lime is not equally serviceable for all soils, and that gypsum, though of great importance in some States, is of little practical value in others; and we know also, that under any circumstances both are most beneficial in their first applications. Let us take the hint, and see how far we may be able to untie this Gordian knot (especially as Gordius, they tell us, was at one time a practical farmer like ourselves).

The most simple way to arrive at the truth, as it appears to me, is to examine what it was that made the soil in its natural state so fertile—what has been taken from it which has rendered it un-fertile—and where, and how, we are to find something to bring it back to its original condition? Taking this view of it, the exhausted soil is a sick man whom we are called upon to doctor, and it certainly does seem that our scientific friends have some reason to laugh at us, if we think that any single prescription would be suitable for all distempers. Because lime, or gypsum, or marsh-mud, or marl, has proved of service under certain circumstances, it does not follow that it will do so in other cases, any more than that iodide of potassium, which we may have seen used with good effect in cases of rheumatism, should have the same result if used for fever. The bleeding and warm water cure of Gil Blas and his learned associate did not prove equally efficacious, we know, in every instance. We must be ruled by common sense, and occasionally take a leaf from the book of science, if we would not be the laughing stock of the world, and looked upon as mere quacks.

If a man were building a house, and the nails got used up, would he abandon his house-building on that account? or attempt to tie on the rafters with pack thread, instead of sending for an additional keg of nails? Such a novel mode of Architecture, a child knows, would be as ineffectual of its object, as the paper helmet of Don Quixote of resisting the stroke of his broadsword!

If we would not be classed with fools and madmen, let us give up any silly fancies which may have crossed our brain of abandoning a farm because it has ceased to be productive, or that we know how to restore it, merely because we have seen barren soils brought under successful cultivation in other places. Such notions are unworthy of the enlightenment of the nineteenth century. We have got to examine such matters scientifically.

I believe, Messrs. Editors, you will join with me in saying, that although some people are pleased to tell us, that what they call *theoretical farming* does not deserve to hold the candle to *practical*, the present is an instance, where there is no other, in which *practice* without the aid of *science* would be very much in the dark, and apt to go out of the way. With this conviction, I shall proceed, next week, to state as modestly as possible, how in my opinion we are most likely to overcome such difficulties. AGRICOLA.

MILLERTON, Nov. 23, 1857.

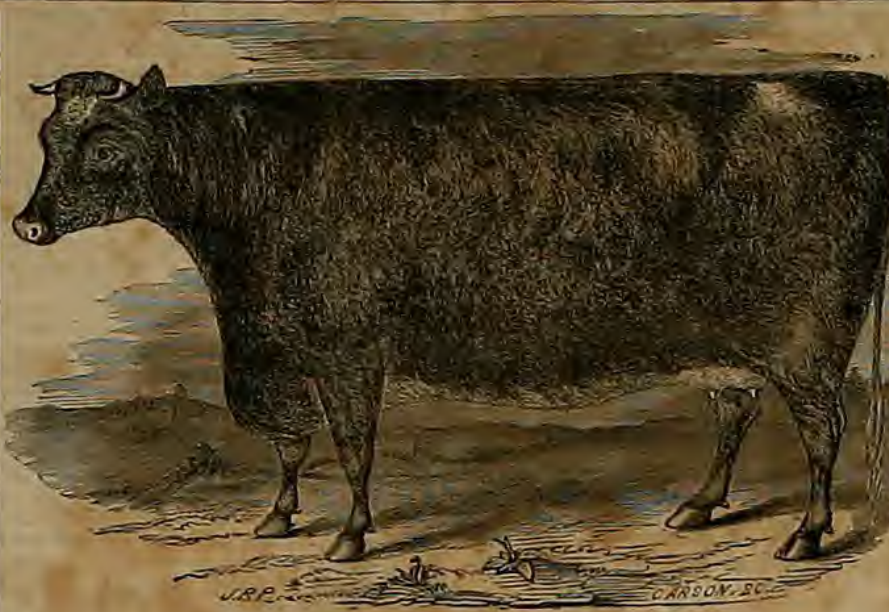
The Australian Acacia.

We are often inquired of relative to Ornamental Trees. What tree is best for a hot and dry location? What tree is the most rapid growth? What tree will give the most dense shade? Which is the most beautiful shade tree? To these questions we should answer: for a hot and dry place, like Marysville or Sacramento, the Acacias, the whole tribe, are capable of resisting the drought, and if planted in deeply cultivated soil will resist long-continued droughts and grow handsomely, in simple sandy loam or gravel. The Australian Acacia is of the most rapid growth, making ten to fifteen feet growth in height in one year from seed, and the foliage the most beautiful.

The tree commonly called the Pride of China, and now becoming known generally, will be found a fine shade tree, having a thick foliage, beautifully dark and green, and the blossoms handsome spikes of rich purple and white flowers.

The Yellow or Black Locust is a tree of rapid and vigorous growth, thick, handsome foliage, fine clusters, fragrant flowers, and one of our finest shade trees.

But for beauty we return to the Australian Acacia, and all who will take proper care in planting this tree will have no cause to complain, either of its beauty or rapid growth. It should be borne in mind it will not stand heavy frosts without protection, till it becomes acclimated.



CHERRY.

Red and white. The property of R. G. Corwin, Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio. Calved Sept. 1851; got by Yorick (1177) out of ———; by Highland Experiment (79); by Hazlewood

(3993); by Comet Halley (1855); Matilda by Imperial (2151); by Son of Waraby (672); by Young Comet (905); by Windsor (698); by Layton (2190); by Eclipse (1948).

Value of Education to a Farmer.

STELLING'S, Nov. 23, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: It is with respect to you and your paper, that I have taken these few leisure moments, to address you and your many subscribers. The names thereof are too numerous to mention; likewise the subjects that they have written upon, are too much for one of my ability to retain.

If I had improved the opportunity that was given me I might have had a full middling education, and nothing more. I am now past the meridian of life and have seen the need of learning, and think that I know how to appreciate it. How often have I expressed my sentiments to the young and rising generation, on the subject of Education. Now my dear young people (for I esteem you all as such), let me impress it on your minds once and again, for it is more valuable than silver or gold, or all of the precious pearls that have been collected since the foundation of our globe. How many idle moments have you and I spent, that we might have improved; how many vain things have we purchased; how much time have we wasted that might have made us learned men and women? Yes, equal to any of the learned of our day.

Let us begin anew with the coming year; take up new resolutions and stick to them, and then we will see who of us (if we should live to see the New Year roll around), have improved most. Begin with writing to the Editors of the FARMER, for the ensuing volume. Read it, and throw your old novels away, which poison the mind, trouble the brain, and make the very heart ache. Yes, throw your novels away, and make bonfires of them—is the advice of

Your old and sincere friend,

C. D. F.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SIRUP IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston Evening Gazette has the following:

In Chelsea a sugar-mill is in operation night and day, for the manufacture of Chinese Sugar-cane sirup. The cane is supplied by people from many miles around, who have cultivated little patches of it as an experiment, which shows the general interest felt in the subject. The mill has been in operation about a month, and has worked enough for a month and a-half to come. The cane yields a gallon of sirup to nine of juice, on an average, although some cane yields a gallon to seven of the juice. The process of boiling is very simple. Three long iron boilers are set side by side, of different degrees of height, in the upper of which is placed the juice that comes from the mill, skimmed and clarified. It is then run off into the second boiler, and from this into the third, where it becomes sirup. It is then placed in casks. This small mill in Chelsea makes on an average twenty gallons of the sirup in a day. No attempt has been made there as yet to produce sugar, and we believe no success has yet attended any effort to do so. But the sirup is pronounced excellent for cooking purposes, and the amount manufactured must soon, we think, affect the market for foreign molasses.

We before quoted from the Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle and Sentinel, that Dr. D. Lee of the Southern Cultivator, had exhibited a sample of one or two pounds of well-granulated and well-tasted sugar, made by him at the plantation of Mr. W. L. Eve of Augusta, as the result of his first experiment with the juice of the Chinese Sugar-cane. Dr. Lee has demonstrated that the Chinese Sugar-cane is nearly as rich in crystallizable sugar as that of the best cane grown.

ARRIVAL OF BLOODED STOCK.—Mr. Johnson, who owns a large ranch at Half-Moon Bay, down the coast, arrived by the Sonora, says the Alta, bringing with him three calves of the best blood, for the purpose of improving the breed of his stock. The steamship company charged \$1500 for bringing them from New York.

Massachusetts State Agricultural Show.

We give a sketch of this Show, recently held, being under the supervision of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, and as the exhibitors and the Stock exhibited embrace some of the best in the Union, and was shown by the oldest and most experienced men, thoroughly versed in these affairs, we know our readers will be interested therein. The Boston Cultivator says:

The attendance at the late Show was not as large as had been hoped for. Several causes operated here. The weather was rather cold, and people could not keep themselves comfortable on the field. The unfavorable state of business affairs undoubtedly induced many people to save the money they would otherwise have spent in visiting the Show.

The exhibition, looking at its most important features, has been highly encouraging in reference to the agricultural productions of the State. The question in regard to the repetition of the Show—annually or less frequently—has been agitated. We believe a State Agricultural Exhibition may be made useful, and trust that measures will be taken to this end. As to particulars of management, although this is of the utmost importance, we have not now time to speak. It may be best to attempt a State Show only once in two years or once in three years, and to hold it in different places in the State, alternately.

We stated last week that the number of horses was upwards of 400. The number of cattle was 325. Of these 27 were entered under the head of Shorthorn, upwards of 50 of Devon, 13 as Hereford, 32 as Jersey, 12 as Ayrshire. The remainder, excepting 25 yoke of working oxen and steers and six or eight fat cattle, were "grades" and "natives."

To speak of the horses in the order they stand in the premium list, we begin with the "thorough-breeds." We believe there were six under this head. The horse Balroquois and the mare Comfort, lately imported by Quincy A. Shaw, attracted much attention. The horse is by Anadale (a son of Touchstone), out of Queen Mary, dam of Blink Bonny. The mare is by Irish Birdcatcher, out of All's-well by Recovery. We had not the opportunity to examine these horses with sufficient minuteness to justify a criticism on their points, and therefore omit further notice till we can speak of them with more confidence. They took the first premium in their class. Sultan, owned by Messrs. Phillips & Hammond of Brookline, was exhibited in this class, and received the second premium. Two mares called Crinoline and Colleen Dhas, imported and owned by S. Hammond, of Boston, were occasionally galloped round the course. They are said to be "thorough-bred" racers, and probably are as much so as most horses to which that pretentious but very indefinite term is applied. We think it probable, also, that they are fair representations of the shape and style of the modern English race-horse. They may answer for running, if the race be not too long nor the weight too great, but as trotters, or for any business gait, they are of no account. They are long-shanked, loose-made things. A great effort is being made to set the fashion in favor of such horses in this country. There is no objection to people keeping them who can afford to throw away their money, but the dissemination of the blood among our roadsters and family horses would be a severe curse. Let our breeders take timely warning.

The class of Roadsters comprised several good animals of both sexes. Prominent among these was Trotting Childers, owned by Lambert Maynard, of Bradford. He justly received the first premium. Osceola, owned by David Hill, Bridport, Vt., has many good points, with a general appearance of hardiness. Of the three-year-olds in this class, the first premium was awarded to a powerful colt—Hector by Black Hawk—owned by R. S. Denny, of Clappville. St. Patrick, by Trustee, owned by J. H. Billings, of West Roxbury, is a colt of uncommon speed. He took the second premium. Of the two-year-olds in this class, Wild-air, a three-fourths Black Hawk, bred by C. B. Clark, of Concord—was a special favorite with horsemen. He has good size, great style, and a mechanism which denotes ease of action and great power. S. J. Capen, of Dorchester, showed a two-year old by Trotting Childers, and a yearling by Ethan Allen—promising colts.

Of mares in the roadster class, we particularly admired Flora, owned by G. Twichell, of Boston. She is almost a model for a roadster, and we cannot understand why she did not take the first instead of the third premium.

In the class of horses for "General Utility," Mr. Hill showed the noted Rip Van Winkle, a son of Black Hawk. He is a horse of handsome figure and good action. Mr. Twichell, of Templeton, showed a beautiful horse of the real Morgan style—muscular, clean limbed, intelligent. The two first premiums in this class were pending between these horses, and we have not heard how they were finally settled.

There were some very fine mares in this class, among which may be mentioned the world-renowned pacer, Pocahontas, owned by R. S. Denny, of Clappville; Grace, owned by G. Twichell, of Boston, and the mares of Messrs. Johnson, of North Andover, Kinsley, of Canton, &c. The first premium was given to Pocahontas, and the second to Grace. Of "mares with foals by their side," Mr. Maynard's Cleopatra took the first premium in the class for general utility and over 1000 pounds weight. Mr. M. showed a three-year-old filly and a five-months-old colt from this mare by Trotting Childers, which are very fine. The colt is almost perfect in symmetry, and has the best trotting action we ever saw in one of his age. The filly received the first premium, and another one owned by Mr. M., by Black Hawk out of the dam of Trotting Childers, received the second. One thing is worthy of note in this connection—that all the horse stock on which Mr. M. received premiums (five in number) were bred by himself.

Of breeding mares entered in the roadster class, the first premium was awarded to Jos. Burnett, of Southboro, for a fine grey mare with a colt by Trotting Childers at her side. The second was awarded to Kate Bacon, owned by O. Clarke, of Boston. With this mare were shown three of her foals—a two-year-old filly by Ethan Allen, a yearling filly by Black Hawk, and a four-months old colt by Black Hawk—all very handsome and promising animals.

The Shorthorns were few in number. Paoli Lathrop, of South Hadley Falls, took the herd premium. He showed the two heifers which he bought at the late sale of Mr. Stone, in Canada. They are good ones. He also exhibited the calf John Bull, by John O'Gaunt 2d out of Bianca, one of the heifers above named. He is an uncommonly fine calf, of beautiful symmetry and fine quality.

The Herefords belonging to the State Farm at Westboro' were shown, but not as competitors for premium. They consist of the imported cow, a two-year-old heifer, a yearling bull, and a heifer calf, all the progeny of this cow by the imported bull Cronkhill. We have before spoken of the qualities of the cow. The heifer is a fine one—compact, fine in the shoulder and crop, broad in the rib and loin, and of first-rate quality. No heifer of her age on the ground was her equal in fattening points. The bull is large, and generally well-made, but with hardly the fullness of the eye, or the mellowness of skin that would be desirable. On the whole, however, he is a good one.

The only Herefords entered for premium were offered by O. Clarke of Boston. The lot comprised nine head, of various ages, and among them were some first-rate animals. A three-year old heifer bred by Mr. Sotham, of New York, with a calf by Cronkhill 2d at her side, is seldom surpassed in symmetry, constitution, tendency to fatten, and quality of flesh. Several other animals in the lot were very good.

The Devons comprised specimens from the herds of Mr. Buckminster, of Framingham, who took the herd premium, Harvey Dodge, of Sutton, who stood second for herds, John Brooks, Jr., of Princeton, and others. H. M. Sessions, of Wiltbraham, took the first premium for his bull Reubens 2d. He was decidedly the best in the class, and a fine animal, though rather under size. Several of the cows of Messrs. Buckminster, Dodge, and Burnett, had good points.

Ayrshires were not numerous. The principal competitors in this class were Messrs. Lewis of Framingham, and Brooks of Princeton. A good bull bred from stock imported by the Mass. Society for promoting Agriculture, was shown by Leonard Hoar of Lincoln. A cow shown by A. S. Lewis, of Framingham, had the points of a true Ayrshire in a higher degree than any other on the ground.

The Public Lands in California.

By the following letter received at the Land Office in this city, by the last mail, it will be seen that Settlers on the public lands throughout the State, can prove their claims at once, without reference to their being advertised for sale:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1857.
Sir: Your letter of the 4th of August last, asking that some action may be taken by this Office, whereby the pre-emptors on the public lands in California may be enabled to prove up their claims as soon as possible, on account of the migratory character of the Californians, hence the difficulty of procuring witnesses, etc., has been received; and in reply I have to state that pre-emptors on all "offered land" subject to pre-emption, are bound to prove up within one year from the date of settlement; and those "on unoffered lands"—alike subject to pre-emption—may prove up at any time before the day of sale. Hence, whenever they have met the requirements of the law they may prove up at once.

Very respectfully,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS, Commissioner.
W. W. GITT, Esq., Register,
San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Although father Adams has suffered very severely in the tussle with his bears and dogs, and in his late battle got bruised, and has had his arm in a sling for weeks, yet he can handle the bears, lions and tigers with one hand now; they are afraid of him the more, for they think him a David with a sling, and they cover away from his threat and scowl. The museum is a good school for old and young; all can learn. Large additions are daily made.

The Camel and the Dromedary.
As these valuable animals will undoubtedly be introduced into California in considerable numbers (the experiments of Lieut. Beale proving their utility), and as they will be a very great acquisition, not only in crossing our deserts, but in mountain traveling, and for pack trains, we believe a correct history of them would be interesting to our readers, and therefore give them the following from Goldsmith's *Animated Nature*:

These names (Camel and Dromedary) do not make two distinct kinds, but are only given to a variety of the same animal, which has, however, subsisted time immemorial. The principal, and perhaps the only sensible difference by which those two races are distinguished, consists in this, that the camel has two humps upon his back, whereas the dromedary has but one; the latter also, is neither so large, nor so strong, as the camel. These two races, however, produce with each other, and the mixed breed formed between them is considered the best, the most patient, and the most indefatigable of all the kind.

Of the two varieties, the dromedary is by far the most numerous, the camel being scarcely found, except in Turkey, and the countries of the Levant; while the other is found spread over all the deserts of Arabia, the southern parts of Africa, Persia, Tartary, and a great part of the eastern Indies. Thus, the one inhabits an immense tract of country, the other, in comparison, is confined to a province; the one inhabits the sultry countries of the torrid zone, the other delights in a warm, but not a burning climate; neither, however, can subsist, or propagate, in the variable climates toward the north; they seem formed for those countries where shrubs are plenty, and water scarce; where they can travel along the sandy desert without being impeded by rivers, and find food at expected distances; such a country is Arabia, and this of all others, seems the most adapted to the support and production of this animal.

The camel is the most temperate of all animals, and it can continue to travel several days without drinking. In those vast deserts, where the earth is everywhere dry and sandy, where there are neither birds nor beasts, neither insects nor vegetables, where nothing is to be seen but hills of sand and heaps of stone, there the camel travels, posting forward, without requiring either drink or pasture, and is often found six or seven days without any sustenance whatever. Its feet are formed for traveling upon sand, and utterly unfit for moist or marshy places; the inhabitants, therefore, find a most useful assistant in this animal, where no other could subsist, and by its means cross those deserts with safety, which would be impossible by any other method of conveyance.

An animal, thus formed for a sandy and desert region, cannot be propagated in one of a different nature. Many vain efforts have been tried to propagate the camel in Spain; they have been transported into America, but have multiplied in neither. It is true, indeed, that they may be brought into these countries, and may, perhaps, be found to produce there; but the care of keeping them is so great, and the accidents to which they are exposed, from the changeableness of the climate, are so many, that they cannot answer the care of keeping. In a few years, also, they are seen to degenerate; their strength and their patience forsake them; and instead of making the riches, they become the burden of their keepers.

But it is very different in Arabia, and those countries where the camel is turned to useful purposes. It is there considered as a sacred animal, without whose help the natives could neither subsist, traffic, or travel; its milk makes a part of their nourishment; they feed upon its flesh, particularly when young; they clothe themselves with its hair, which it is seen to moult regularly once a year; and if they fear an invading enemy their camels serve them in flight, and in a single day they are known to travel above a hundred miles. Thus, by means of the camel, an Arabian finds safety in his deserts; all the armies upon earth might be lost in the pursuit of a flying squadron of this country mounted upon their camels, and taking refuge in solitudes, where nothing interposes to stop their flight, or to force them to wait the invader. Nothing can be more dreary than the aspect of these sandy plains that seem entirely forsaken of life and vegetation; wherever the eye turns, nothing is presented but a sterile and dusty soil, sometimes torn up by the winds, and moving in great waves along, which, when viewed from an eminence, resembles less the earth than the ocean; here and there a few shrubs appear, that only teach us to wish for the grove—that remind us of the shade in these sultry climates, without affording its refreshment; the return of morning, which, in other places, carries an idea of cheerfulness, here serves only to enlighten the endless and dreary waste, and to present the traveler with an unbroken prospect of his forlorn situation; yet, in this chasm of nature, by the help of his camel, the Arabian finds safety and subsistence. There are here and there found spots of verdure, which, though remote from each other, are, in a manner, approximated by the labor and industry of the camel. Thus these deserts, which present the stranger with nothing but objects of danger and sterility, afford the inhabitant protection, food, and liberty. The Arabian lives independent and tranquil in the midst of his solitudes; and, instead of considering the vast solitudes spread round him as a restraint upon his happiness, he is, by experience, taught to regard them as the ramparts of his freedom.

The camel is easily instructed in the methods of taking up and supporting his burden; their legs, a few days after they are produced, are bent under their belly; they are in this manner loaded, and taught to rise; their burden is every day thus increased, by insensible degrees, till the animal is capable of supporting a weight adequate to its force; the same care is taken in making them patient of hunger and thirst: while other animals receive their food at stated times, the camel is restrained for days together, and these intervals of famine are increased in proportion as the animal seems capable of sustaining them. By this method of education they live five or six days without food or water; and their stomach is formed most admirably by nature to fit them for long abstinence; besides the four stomachs, which all animals have that chew the cud (and the camel is of the number), it has a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, to hold a greater quantity of water than the animal has an immediate occasion for. It is of a sufficient capacity to contain a large quantity of water, where the fluid remains without corrupting, or without being adulterated by the other aliments: when the camel finds itself pressed with thirst, it has an easy resource for quenching it; it throws up a quantity of this water, by a simple contraction of the muscles, into the other stomachs, and this serves to macerate its dry and simple food; in this manner, as it drinks but seldom, it takes in a large quantity at a time, and travelers, when strained for water, have been often known to

kill their camels for that which they expected to find within them.

In Turkey, Persia, Arabia, Barbary, and Egypt, their whole commerce is carried on by means of camels; and no carriage is more speedy, and none less expensive, in these countries. Merchants and travelers unite themselves into a body, furnished with camels, to secure themselves from the insults of the robbers that infest the countries in which they live. This assemblage is called a *caravan*, in which the numbers are sometimes known to amount to above ten thousand, and the number of camels is often greater than that of the men: each of these animals is loaded according to his strength, and he is so sensible of it himself, that when his burden is too great, he remains still upon his belly, the posture in which he was laden. Refusing to rise, till his burden be lessened or taken away. In general, the large camels are capable of carrying a thousand weight, and sometimes twelve hundred; the dromedary, from six to seven hundred. In these trading journeys, they travel but slowly, their stages are generally regulated, and they seldom go above thirty, or at most about five and thirty miles a day. Every evening, when they arrive at a stage, which is usually some spot of verdure, where water and shrubs are in plenty, they are permitted to feed at liberty; they are then seen to eat as much in an hour as will supply them for twenty-four; they seem to prefer the coarsest weeds to the finest pasture; the thistle, the nettle, the cassia, and other prickly vegetables, are their favorite food; but their drivers take care to supply them with a kind of paste composition, which serves as a more permanent nourishment. As these animals have often gone the same track, they are said to know their way precisely, and to pursue their passage when their guides are utterly astray; when they come within a few miles of their halting-place, in the evening, they sagaciously scent it at a distance, and, increasing their speed, are often seen to trot with vivacity to their stage.

The patience of this animal is most extraordinary; and it is probable that its sufferings are great; for when it is loaded it sends forth most lamentable cries, but never offers to resist the tyrant that oppresses it. At the slightest sign it bends its knees and lies upon its belly, suffering itself to be loaded in this position; by this practice, the burden is more easily laid upon it than if lifted up while standing; at another sign it rises with its load, and the driver getting upon its back between the panniers, which, like hampers, are placed upon each side, he encourages the camel to proceed with his voice and with a song. In this manner the creature proceeds contentedly forward with a slow uneasy walk, of about four miles an hour, and when it comes to its stage lies down to be unloaded as before.

Mr. Bullon seems to consider the camel to be the most domesticated of all other creatures, and to have more marks of the tyranny of man impressed on its form. He is of opinion that this animal is not now to be found in a state of nature; that the humps on its back, the callousities upon its breast and its legs, and even the great reservoir for water, are all marks of long servitude and domestic constraint. The deformities he supposes to be perpetuated by generation; and what at first was accident at last becomes nature. However this may be, the humps upon the back grow large in proportion as the animal is well-fed, and if examined, they will be found composed of a substance not unlike the udder of a cow.

The inhabitants generally leave but one male to wait on ten females, the rest they castrate; and though they thus become weaker, they are more manageable and patient. The female receives the male in the same position as when these animals are loaded; she goes with young for about a year, and like all other great animals produces but one at a time. The camel's milk is abundant and nourishing, and mixed with water, makes a principal part of the beverage of the Arabians. These animals begin to engender at three years of age, and they ordinarily live from forty to fifty years. The genital part of the male resembles that of the bull, but it is placed pointing backwards, so that its urine seems to be ejected in the manner of the female. This, as well as the dung, and almost every part of this animal, is converted to some useful purpose by the keepers. Of the urine, sal ammoniac is made; of the dung, litter for the horses, and fire for the purpose of dressing their vitals. Thus, this animal alone seems to comprise within itself a variety of qualities, any one of which serves to render other quadrupeds absolutely necessary for the welfare of man: like the elephant it is manageable and tame; like the horse, it gives the rider security; it carries greater burdens than the ox or the mule, and its milk is furnished in as great abundance as that of the cow; the flesh of the young ones is supposed to be as delicate as veal; their hair is more beautiful and more in request than wool; while even of its very excrements no part is useless.

Success of Priores in England.

The great Cesarewitch race was won at Newmarket, England, on the 13th of October, by Priores. The first race was a dead heat between Queen Bess, Priores and El Hakim. In the second heat Priores won cleverly by a length and a half. Thirty-four horses of the best English and French blood were entered for this race. The victory, says the London Journal, created quite a *furor*, as every one was delighted to see Mr. Ten Broeck win at last.

Priores is being heavily backed for the Cambridge races, for which she is lightly weighed.

The following account of the deciding heat is from the London Times, of October 14th:

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Priores, by Sovereign (bred in America), 4 years, 6 st. 9 lb. (Fortham), 1
Capt. Smith's El Hakim, 3 years, 6 st. 9 lb. (Bray), 2
Mr. Saxton's Queen Bess, 3 years, 4 stone, 10 pounds (Grimsbaw), 3

Betting—5 to 4 against El Hakim; 2 to 1 against Priores; 3 to 1 against Queen Bess. El Hakim was first off, but, after going about fifty yards, Priores, overpowering Fordham, rushed to the front and carried on the running to the ditch gap, where she was pulled back, and lay about three lengths in the rear, Queen Bess going on with the lead, closely attended by El Hakim. On coming down the bushes hill, Priores hung to the left, and a shout was raised of "The American's beaten!" but Fordham roused the mare with his whip, and, before reaching the foot of the hill, she bore her colors in advance, and, quitting her opponents half way up the cords, won cleverly by a length and a half. El Hakim beating Queen Bess by a head only for second place. The length of the Course was two miles, two furlongs and twenty-eight yards. In a private match with Saunterer, Priores was beaten. On the 14th, Mr. Ten Broeck won the Bedford stakes, with a filly named Belle.

Ohio, it is stated, is the greatest wool-growing State in the Union. Six millions of dollars' worth have been raised there this year.

[From London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—Continued.]
History of Agriculture.

Of the Agriculture of the Jews, and other Nations of Antiquity.

Of the agriculture of the nations contemporary with the Egyptians and Greeks nothing is distinctly known; but, assuming it as most probable that agriculture was first brought into notice in Egypt, it may be concluded that most other countries, as well as Greece, would begin by imitating the practices of that country.

On the agriculture of the Jews, we find there are various incidental remarks in the books of the Old Testament. On the conquest of Canaan, it appears that the different tribes had their territory assigned them by lot; that it was equally divided among the heads of families, and by them and their posterity held by absolute right and impartial succession. Thus every family had originally the same extent of territory; but, as it became customary afterwards to borrow money on its security, and as some families became indolent and were obliged to sell, and others extinct by death without issue, landed estates soon varied in point of extent. In the time of Nehemiah a famine occurred, on which account many had mortgaged their lands, their vineyards, and houses, that they might buy corn for their sons and daughters; and to enable them to pay the king's tribute. Some were unable to redeem their lands otherwise than by selling their children as slaves, and thereby bringing the sons and daughters of God into bondage. Boaz came into three estates by inheritance, and also a wife, after much curious ceremony. Large estates, however, were not approved of. Isaiah pronounced a curse on those "that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no place, that they may be placed alone in the midst." While some portions of land near the towns were inclosed, the greater part was in common, or in alternate proprietorship and occupation, as in our common fields. This appears both from the law and regulations laid down by Moses as to herds and flocks; and from the beautiful rural story of Ruth, who, to procure sustenance for herself and her widowed mother-in-law Naomi, "came and gleaned in the field after the reapers, and her harp was to light on a part of the field [that is, of the common field] belonging unto Boaz."

It would appear that every proprietor cultivated his own lands, however extensive; and that agriculture was held in high esteem even by their princes. The crown-lands in King David's time, were managed by seven officers; one was over the storehouses, one over the work of the field and tillage of the ground, one over the vineyards and wine-cellar, one over the olive and oil-stores and sycamore plantations, one over the herds, one over the camels and asses, and one over the flocks. King Uzziah "built towers in the desert, and digged many wells; for he had much cattle both in the low country and in the plains; husbandmen also and vine-dressers in the mountains, and in Carmel, for he loved husbandry." Even private individuals cultivated to a great extent, and attended to the practical part of the business themselves. Elijah found Elisha in the field, with twelve yoke of oxen before him, and himself with the twelfth. Job had five hundred yoke of oxen, and five hundred she-asses, seven thousand sheep, and three thousand camels. Both asses and oxen were used in plowing, for Moses forbade the Jews to yoke an ass with an ox; their step or progress being different, and of course their labors unequal.

Among the operations of agriculture are mentioned watering by machinery, plowing, digging, reaping, thrashing, etc. "Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? doth he open and break the clods of his ground? When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the cummin (Cumminum Cuminum Linn.), and cast in the principal wheat, and the appointed barley, and the rye, in their place?" The plow was probably a clumsy instrument, requiring the most vigilant attention from the plowman; for Luke (ch. ix. 62.) uses the figure of a man at the plow looking back, as one of utter worthlessness. Covered thrashing-floors were in use; and, as appears from the case of Boaz and Ruth, it was no uncommon thing to sleep in them during the harvest. Corn was thrashed in different ways. "The fitches," says Isaiah, "are not thrashed with a thrashing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod (flail). Bread corn is bruised, because he will not ever be thrashing it, nor break it with the wheel of his cart, nor bruise it with his horsemen." The bread corn here mentioned was probably the *far* of the Romans (maize), which was commonly separated by hand-mills, or hand-picking, or beating, as is still the case in Italy and other countries where this corn is grown. Corn was "winnowed with the shovel and with the fan." Sieves were also in use, for Amos says, "I will sift the house of Israel, as corn is sifted in a sieve;" and Christ is represented by St. Luke as saying, "Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have you, that he may sift you as wheat." Isaiah mentions the "digging of hills with the mattock;" to which implement the original pick would gradually arrive, first, by having the head put on at right angles, and pointed; next, by having it flattened, sharpened, and shod with iron; and lastly, by forming the head entirely of metal, and forked, such probably as we see in use in Judaea, and the land of Canaan, at the present day.

Vineyards were planted on rising grounds, fenced round, the soil well prepared, and a vine-house and watch-tower built in a central situation, as is still done in European Turkey and Italy. Moses gives directions to the Jews for cultivating the vine and other fruit trees; the three first years after planting, the fruit is not to be eaten; the fourth it is to be given to the Lord; and it is not till the fifth year that they are "to eat of the fruit thereof." The intention of these precepts was, to prevent the trees from being exhausted by bearing, before they had acquired sufficient strength and establishment in the soil.

Of other agricultural operations and customs, it may be observed with Dr. Brown (Antiquities of the Jews, vol. ii.), that they differed very little from the existing practices in the same countries, as described by modern travelers.

The agricultural produce of the Jews was the same as among the Egyptians; corn, wine, oil, fruit, milk, honey, sheep, and cattle, but not swine. The camel then, as now, was the beast of burden and long journeys; and the horse, the animal of war and luxury. The fruit of the sycamore-fig was abundant, and in general use; and grapes attained an astonishing size, both of berry and bunch; the melon and gourd tribes were common. The returns of corn were in

general good; but as neither public stores, nor corn monopolisers, seem to have existed, dearths and their attendant miseries, happened occasionally. A number of these are mentioned in Scripture, and some of extraordinary severity.

Gardening, by a Practical Gardener.

The following we clip from the London Times. It contains good counsel, well suited to the present time, and although written for the greatest city in Europe, it will answer very well for us if we substitute San Francisco for London, for she will hold the same relation to the United States, in coming years, as London now does to Europe. Where the writer recommends seedsmen, we will change names and say S. W. Moore & Co., and J. P. Sweeney & Co., California street, and Kellogg, Clay street. These seedsmen all have the bulbous roots, and there is in our climate even an advantage over the great city of London. All that is now wanted is a little of their practical and scientific knowledge, as gardeners, to make our State what it must be, "THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD." What is said of the vegetable department will apply here well; only here we need not protect our cabbages, or cauliflowers—for we can grow them all winter.

The remarks on purchasing the best seeds of regular seedsmen and nurserymen we like—*auction lots don't pay*. Those who want a prosperous garden or flower lot, should buy the best, in *first hands*. Any one who has visited Europe will always be willing to give them credit for scientific gardening, and we should be willing to learn of them, and give them credit for their superior knowledge and experience in gardening.

The seed-shops in London now present great temptations to everybody who loves flowers. Ladies who have once bloomed hyacinths in their parterres or drawing-rooms never fail to grow them again, for there is hardly a more appropriate ornament than a few glasses in the windows next the road, and they are beautiful anywhere. This flower, if the root be good, never fails. The leading seed shops in good parts of the town are supplied with the best that Holland can produce, but there are in the market plenty of inferior kinds, and at the auctions it is a lottery to get any good. After the orders are served to the leading dealers there is a large stock of the rejected roots put up in cases, and sold at very low prices to the cheap dealers and auctioneers, who can always undersell the respectable tradesmen. We have no notion of throwing such a trade into the hands of two or three dealers, and therefore we mention some of the most respectable houses in the town, and we do so because people should not be led away by cheapness to throw away their security of procuring roots that cannot fail. In the line of Holborn we have Carter & Co., large importers, and Waite. In the line of the Strand and right away to London Bridge, we have Batt & Rutley, Menen & Nash, Beck & Henderson; and through into Cheapside we have the old house of Flanagan & Son, Chatter in King William street, Wrench at London Bridge, and at the Railway Arcade, Bridgdon, who goes to Holland to select his own roots. At any of them the roots may be a trifle dearer than the retailers of rejected goods will charge, but there is a certainty that what you have will bloom. How you may manage it will cause it to be better or worse, but you cannot prevent its flowering. Let us suppose, then, that you have bought sound roots in good health; place them in the glasses, and let the water touch the bottom of the bulb. Put them for the first three weeks in the dark, say in a cupboard or cellar, and in that time the roots will have started and reach some distance down the glass. You have now to keep them in the light—in the window if you can, but at all events in as light a place as you can; and if you can give air, so much the better. Frost in the winter time would not hurt the plant, but if the water freezes it may burst the glass; so that in the winter time you should avoid frost by taking the plants down from the window and keeping them away from the glass. The more light and air you can give a hyacinth the more dwarf will it grow, and the brighter the colors. We should recommend those who wish to shine in hyacinths to have double the number required for the windows, and to put one-half in the glasses now, and the other half in a month or six weeks, because when the first are just in their prime the second will be coming into fine order. The whole tribe of narcissus will be found equally manageable in water, and as they are much taller you must contrive something to support their stems, and they will be equally gratifying when they come into flower. Those who prefer pot-culture have only to procure pots about seven inches deep, half fill them with rich light soil, and place the bulb in the centre, then fill up within half an inch of the top rim, the crown of the bulb will be from one to two inches below the surface. These need not be placed in the dark, because it will be weeks before the top sees daylight, but when once the plant is above ground give all the light and air you can, and well water it. Those in glasses will require to have the water renewed occasionally, as it gets absorbed by the plant; but we repeat, and with the best reason for our caution, let not cheap shops and auctions induce you to buy of any but really respectable dealers, for be it remembered that roots known to be wrong and worthless, look fine to the eye, and would deceive anybody but those in the habit of examining such things. In the flower garden you may plant hyacinths, crocuses, early tulips, and narcissus, for many vacancies are left in the borders where spent flowers have been removed. In the kitchen-garden little need be done beyond keeping the crops clean, earthing up celery, thinning turnips that are too thick, digging potatoes, gathering in onions and carrots for storing. Cabbage plants may be put out in vacant spaces; cauliflowers may be picked out from the seed-bed to be kept over the winter in frames, or beds under hoops and mats, and so far as plants are concerned, the sooner they are in their winter quarters the better.

How to Look Young.—How is it that some men, thought to be so old, still look so young, whilst others, though young must still look old? The cause lies frequently in themselves. An old gentleman on being asked the reason, said, "I never ride when I can walk; I never eat but one dish at dinner; I never get drunk. My walking keeps my blood in circulation, my simple diet prevents indigestion, and, never touching ardent spirits, my liver never fears being eaten up alive." But he forgot to add one of the greatest causes of lasting youth—A KIND UNENGLISH BRARY. ENVY CAN DO AS DEEPLY IN THE HUMAN FACE AS TIME ITSELF.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!

50,000

FRUIT TREES!

—AT THE—

SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,

FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO,

On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to Mission of San Jose.



THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, containing all the choicest varieties of Fruit congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

ALSO,

GRAPE VINES

one and two years old.

Three varieties CURRANTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;

A few varieties of the most choice DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES, strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruit, the most of which have been grafted from bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo Post Office, Alameda county, or to R. KING, 154 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.

APPLE TREES, two years' old:
Large size, trained with low heads - 50 cents each.
Extra, picked Trees - 75 " "
One year's growth, from two to five feet long 25 " "

PEAR TREES:
Standard Trees, on pear stocks, two years from graft \$1.00
Extra size, one year's growth - 1.25
Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock - 1.00
Extra size bearing Trees - 1.50
One year from graft - 75

PLUM TREES:
Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads 1.00
Extra large size selected - 1.25

PEACH TREES:
One year's growth from the bud - 50
In the dormant bud - 25

APRICOT TREES:
Large size, one year's growth, from bud - 1.00
In the dormant bud - 50

NECTARINE TREES:
Will be charged the same as the Peach.

FIG TREES:
Well rooted, large size - 1.00
Small size, one year's growth - 50

All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion.

On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards, a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.

v8-17 JOHN LEWELLING.

FARM STOCK, ETC.

French Merino Sheep.

HAVING been engaged in importing and breeding French Merino Sheep, for several years past, I can now furnish either Rams or Ewes equal to any that can be found in this country or Europe.

Circulars, giving a full description of my flock, sent by mail on application. Information can also be obtained of Hon. R. P. Johnson, Sacramento, California.

JOHN D. PATTERSON.

v8-43m Westfield, Chautauque county, N. Y.

THOROUGH-BRED DEVON STOCK.

—FOR SALE—

"MONARCH"—by "Albert" (Imported), 6 months old, out of Beauty Bell - \$150
"QUINDORA"—by "Comet" (Imported), 6 months old, sire of Nelly list - \$150
"HILLIN"—by "Comet" (Imported), 5 months old, out of Nelly list - \$100
"ORPHEUS"—by "Comet" out of "Fairy" (Dam and sire Imported, 6 months old) - \$150
"CHANCE"—Hollier, 1 year old, by "Comet" out of Fairy 2 1/2 - \$150

16-3m LINSLEY BROS.

West Meriden, Conn.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!

Imported and for sale by

GEO. CAMPBELL,

West Westminster, Vt.

Silesian Merino Sheep,

Imported and for sale by

GEO. CAMPBELL,

West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep.

Pure Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by

GEO. CAMPBELL,

West Westminster, Vt.

All orders for the above stock, for California, will be promptly attended to, and sheep carefully boxed and delivered at the New Haven Landing, foot of Peck Slip, New York, free of freight charges.

REFERENCES:
Chamberlain & Robertson, 103 Front street, New York.
Sanford Howard, Boston, Mass. 1 or
EDITORS OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER. v8-17

PREMIUM BROOM FACTORY.

JOHN A. WOLF, Manufacturer,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CALIFORNIA BROOMS.

Corner of Drum and Sacramento streets.

Brooms of all qualities made to order and constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates, by

16-3m JOHN A. WOLF.

C. S. HOBBS. O. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.

PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.

San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES.

Corner of Drum and Washington streets, San Francisco.

Gold, Oak, Spruce and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v8-14

Union-City Flour.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND and for sale in lots to retail purchasers, by

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,

San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1857. (1m) Davis street.

Broom-Corn Wanted.

A LARGE LOT OF BROOM-CORN will be purchased by the undersigned. Samples of the corn can be forwarded by Express, to

JOHN A. WOLF,

16 Corner of Drum and Sacramento streets.

* * Shop corner Davis and Sacramento streets,
 rd-7 6m San Francisco.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1887.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, that we may be in receipt of their favors at earliest date.

The Flour Market.

A curious state of things exists in the Grain and Flour market at the present moment; a vast difference between the prices of flour and grain in the Eastern markets and our own. A large falling off in prices there consequent upon the panic, a decrease of shipment abroad, an abundant harvest, and still a gradual rise on this side.

We notice the Bulletin has taken the same view of the market that we have, and we believe rightly. We are convinced that there is a large amount in store, held for high prices, and by farmers, too; and we fear it will work to their injury, when by importations from abroad they find an excess here at the opening of the new harvest. The very last accounts from the East show an abundant crop, and a small export, comparatively, with past years.

The war in India, if continued, may demand a large supply of breadstuffs from England, and consequently from the United States, but England and France had each large crops at last harvest, with markets dull, and the prospect now is a panic there more severe than ever known. Farmers that hold on to crops when they can realize good prices, full paying prices, especially those who are in debt and embarrassed or those who need the means to improve their farms, are very unwise, to say the least. A quick sale of crop, thus saving storage, ratage, labor, interest, risk of fire and other exposures, is much more likely to be a safe course, than to take the chances of good profits in a rise; and then how gloriously comfortable it always must be for the farmer to say to his wife (if he has no wife he is only half a farmer), we are out of debt. Every such farmer can accomplish fifty per cent more, than the man that is head over ears in debt.

We say to farmers, sell your grain and be free of debt. Sell your grain, and plant trees, build fences, store-houses for your implements and shelter for your stock. This is better than to wait for great prices, and perhaps lose all.

A single moment's reflection on the part of farmers, and they will see a proof that there is wheat, and in quantities, too; for the moment the price reached, or passed 40c, some 4000 to 5000 bags came to hand. Let an offer of 41c. be made public now, and the wheat will come; but the time has gone, we think—the highest point has been reached, and if growers become too greedy, or speculate, they will deeply regret it. It will work to their own injury, and ere long they will see it.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We presented in our last number a varied collection of the beautiful and the useful, endeavoring to meet the tastes and wants of our numerous readers, during each month, if we do not please them all each week.

The "Tribute of Affection," by A. F., which appeared in the Poet's strain, came to us from New York. Its beauty was made doubly beautiful, by its truthfulness in its reference to one of the purest and loveliest, who was so early called. "Voices from Lone Mountain Cemetery," by R. G. G., came to us most appropriately, at the same time, that it might go hand in hand with the song above it—voices of the living on earth mingling with the spirit voices of a brighter world. Striking truths are conveyed with effect in that sketch. We hope to receive contributions again, from both sources. Fountains that can thus refresh, should never fail to give forth.

Edith Montessor comes again to give happiness to her many friends. May her own be largely increased thereby.

The "Voice from a Prison" was excellent, and we hope to hear it soon speak of liberation from crime, and sorrow too.

The above, with notices of copy received which appears this week, was crowded out last week.

The letter of Agricola will be read with interest, and our readers may anticipate some most valuable articles from his pen, in our future numbers.

"Leaves from my Journal," by Andreas, will afford pleasure to our readers, and we hope to hear often from the same source.

Ordelle C. H. will always be greeted with welcome by her friends, and they are many, whether she comes to us as "Alice," or "Ordelle."

We hope "Rural," whose admirable letter appeared last week, will often address the readers of the FARMER. His skill, taste, and knowledge, will do us all good, and his hints and suggestions will be of great utility.

The beautiful lines in the Poet's corner of the Ladies' Department, are undoubtedly intended for the same pure spirit, as was the tribute of affection by A. F., in our last week's paper. None can doubt their appropriateness to one so worthy.

By last steamer we have received our regular correspondence from Grace Greenwood, so that our readers may anticipate an epicurean dish next week, for, in addition to Grace, we have another choice gem from "Sallie," from New York, and also a poem from one of the sweetest writers on the Pacific coast.

Our business readers will please refer to our numerous and valuable new advertisements which appear from New York, and our own State, the last two or three weeks. They are important.

Sugar-cane in Santa Clara.

Mr. L. A. Gould called on us this week, and gave a favorable report of his growing the Chinese Sugar-cane. Mr. G. grew and ripened fully half an acre; his crop he estimates at twenty tons green cane to the acre. A portion of his crop did not fully ripen. Mr. G. has on his place a simple plan at this moment for crushing and boiling, and has produced about one hundred and twenty-five gallons of sirup which he claims to be equal to the famed Boston sirup. He has faith in the success of the cane, grown either for sirup, or for green fodder for stock. His opinion is that it excels all other food for feeding stock in the summer, and especially for swine. This is the general opinion of growers, we find.

It is the intention of those who have been engaged in growing the cane, the present season, to continue it, and we have no doubt that another year will swell the number of acres of Chinese Sugar-cane to thousands, and the California sirup produced from this cane will be sought for as eagerly for our buckwheat cakes, as was ever Winn's Golden Sirup, or East-Boston Sugar-house.

Mr. L. A. Gould has raised about 1200 pounds of seed of the best kind, and those who want fresh seed are referred to his advertisement.

Orders can be left at our office, and they will be forwarded to him promptly.

Cortez Square, Marysville.

We alluded some time since to the appropriation of \$1800, made by the Common Council of Marysville, for plowing and grading this fine large square, now in the heart of that city. This square, it is supposed will be the grand spot for locating the Pavilion for the State Fair in 1888. It is a slightly place, and some of the finest residences in Marysville are located around it. W. H. Hudson, and T. Ramirez, Esqs., have each very beautiful and costly residences facing the square, and others propose buildings.

We saw the work of plowing and grading under way, when there two weeks since, and we would suggest that if it is intended to plant it with trees now, it should be subsoiled very deep, and much more carefully done than we saw it commenced, else when the trees are planted they will be like our famous plaza here, the trees will look like dry hoop poles; few only can live. As Cortez Square will in all future years be one of the most striking features of that city, great care should be had in laying a good foundation for the future, and none but experienced men should undertake to prepare and plant such a place.

Not only is it requisite that the ground should be well prepared, but the right kinds of trees should be selected, so that in time to come, some five, eight or twelve years hence, by a uniformity or harmony of growth and similitude, the whole square should present to the eye a beautiful group. It is not merely for a year or two that such a place is wanted, but each year it will become more and more valuable, just in proportion as it is commenced correctly; and if commenced wrong, disease and death will soon make the whole place unsightly, by destroying that grand feature of harmony of size and character. As Marysville will be the center of attraction next year, we trust the citizens will think of this and set an example of beauty in their public square for other cities to follow.

THE POST OFFICE MATTERS.—We live in times of great progress. We might now do away with telegraphs, for some plans of our Post Office system will do away with their necessity. For instance: letters or newspapers to reach Brooklyn, Alameda county, are carried down this side of the Bay to Santa Clara, thence to San José, thence up the other side, stopping all along, perhaps a dozen times; and finally, if expeditious and the roads good, they will reach their destination in the incredible short space of some three or four days. Now don't this beat the telegraph out and out? Why this wonderful plan has been adopted to make this dispatch we don't know, as we don't belong to any political party, and don't know anything about wire-pulling, nor why the ferry-boat refuses to carry the mail. We only know this: If we lived on the "other side of Jordan," we would have some change, "for there's no snakes in Ireland." We would have memorials, signed by every man, woman and child, and we would have our letters and papers some time or other; and we would have more post offices too; we wouldn't have to ride fourteen or eighteen miles to get a letter, in a country like ours. More by-and-by.

TETANUS AMONG HORSES.—Tetanus or lock-jaw among horses is becoming quite prevalent of late, and it becomes those who are interested to gather all the information they can relative to the cause of this disease, and the remedy for it. We saw a fine horse at San Antonio, at the stable of Mr. Cameron, the present week, that had been afflicted with this disease for nearly three weeks, and it was a pitiable sight. This disease is curable if taken early, but if neglected becomes fatal. It is brought on by over driving, heavy sweats and exposure and neglect while heated. We shall be glad to hear from all who have any facts to communicate on this complaint, or any other in stock, as there are diseases peculiar to this country and different from any other.

HERCULES' MAGAZINE, for December, comes to us, containing, among other splendid engravings, the river view of Hook Farm, the residence of the generous old Pioneer, Gen. Sutter. It abounds, also, in many pleasing and instructive articles.

New-England Nursery.

SOME two weeks since when we were at Marysville, we paid a visit to the Nursery above named. Geo. H. Beach, Esq., proprietor, formerly Beach & Shephard. Mr. Beach has made great improvement in his nursery and grounds within the past year; he has increased them in size and extent, advanced in scientific and practical labor greatly, added many new and valuable varieties to the various departments, and has now secured for himself a standard orchard which will secure to him a very handsome income annually, independent of his nursery trees.

The orchard the last year produced 1500 bushels of peaches, plums, apricots and cherries, about 75 bushels of strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants, etc. The birds were troublesome in the fruit time, taking some 15 to 20 bushels. We passed over his whole grounds and could not but be pleased, for we saw evidences of true work—subsoiling and trenching the land—this is far better than watering. Mr. B. informed us that he watered his peach orchard but three times the past season. The vineyards are doing well. The number of standard vines, is—4000 Los Angeles, 1000 Black Hamburg, 500 Catawba, and 300 Isabella; these are intended for wine making the next year, and Mr. B. will endeavor, so he says, to give his friends as good a glass of wine at the New-England Orchard House, as can be found anywhere else in California. Early frosts had cut down the tender foliage of the grape when we were there, about the 14th ult., a heavy white frost occurring at the time.

The standard orchard of bearing trees consists of 3000 peach, 400 apple, 100 each of plum, apricot, and cherry, and many other varieties in smaller lots. (The trees for sale at the Nursery are in endless quantities, and can be seen in our advertising columns.)

Having kept an eye upon the steady progress of this as one of the standard Nurseries of our State, and having seen the character of the trees, and the work done, we can most cheerfully commend this Nursery to the public as worthy of confidence.

We beg our readers to know that we shall not advertise any Nursery or Sales-room of trees, seeds, or plants, that is not reliable. Whenever we find upon our own examination, a disregard to correct nomenclature, or wherever we find lots of trash palmed off as valuable trees, we shall caution our patrons, and shall refuse to advertise them—as we already have done.

If our best Nurserymen will look to their own good, they will all unite with us to perfect this plan. We speak of this matter in this connection for the reason that Mr. Beach intends, as he advertises, to give the public reliable trees.

Wool Market at the East.

As considerable wool is now produced in this State, and ready for shipment, we give some facts relative to the condition of markets and the prospects at the East so that shippers here may be posted. Although wool is very low at the present moment, we have no question but that it will, ere long, assume a better shape, so as to encourage shipments again; at present it will not pay. We give below the circular of the large house of Goodale & Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, and the condition of the New York market as the crisis came on; it is worse now:

GOODALE & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

Office of Cleveland Wool Depot, October 1, 1887.—Dear Sir: The depressed state of the wool market noticed in our last, has continued to increase up to the present time. In fact it would be entirely out of the question to make sales at this time for cash or approved paper. Comment on our part is unnecessary, as all understand the causes which have produced this depression.

It is difficult to predict when the present financial troubles will cease, or when confidence will be restored sufficient to allow the wheels of trade to move on.

Should these embarrassments continue, it is more than probable that we shall be forced to look to Europe for consumers of our Wool, where prices rule higher at the present time, than for many years previous.

Without knowing why, we confidently believe there is a brighter future in store for New England, and that we shall by another month be able to report a healthier state of things in money matters, in which event satisfactory prices can be obtained for wool.

Very Truly &c. GOODALE & CO.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BENICIA.—We have received an invitation to attend the public Examination of this most excellent Institution, which is to take place on the 7th and 8th December, and will be closed by a public Exhibition of the abilities of the scholars in their several departments of study. We have watched this Institution with deep interest, as we have seen and known of the steady but rapid advances of many of the youth placed in that Institution, have felt that it was indeed one of the best schools for boys and young men we have in the State.

C. J. Platt, Esq., is known as one of the oldest teachers we have in the State, and with able assistants around him, his school now ranks A 1. We hope citizens in various parts of the State will be present at this Examination. Parents looking for a place for boys, should surely be there. The new term opens January 6th. See Circular.

ANOTHER MAMMOTH PEAR.—When we were at the Estadio House on Wednesday evening last, we were shown another of those giant Pears, that excite so much wonder. It was just brought from the Mission San José, from the orchard of E. L. Beard, Esq., and weighed 3 pounds 4 1/2 ounces, and measured 2 1/4 inches one way and 1 3/4 the other. It had been presented to Mr. W. P. Toler, who leaves in the steamer to-morrow, and will take it to Washington City. We are pleased to have such specimens go to the Capital, as it will give proof of the capacities of our State.

Residence of J. C. Fall, Esq., Marysville.

This gentleman has one of the finest residences in Yuba county; and, possessing a taste for beautifying home, we are glad he is blessed with an ample fortune, that gives him means to gratify his taste, and set a good example to other rich men, so that they shall beautify home also.

Mr. Fall was chosen President of the State Agricultural Society, at the last annual election of officers at Stockton; and we feel confident he will use his influence and wealth freely, in promoting the interests of the State Society; and when the annual Fair shall be held at Marysville the next autumn, his taste will be displayed in the building, grounds &c., backed up by his influence and his wealth. In addition to this, he has some glorious coadjutors at Marysville, who will go hand in hand with him to make that Fair what it should be: profitable and interesting to the whole State.

We spent several hours at the residence of Mr. Fall, and examined his garden and conservatory, and was highly gratified to notice what rapid progress had been made in a little time. It is but a short time since the grounds were first designed, and now are spacious gardens, with tall and stately trees, luxuriant growing shrubs, plants and vines, arbors well shaded, and a conservatory filled with handsome plants, that gave promise of an abundant bloom the coming winter.

We noticed the remarkable growth of the the beautiful Australian Acacias in this garden; several trees ten and twelve feet high, the growth of the present year from seed; and we were shown large trees which were but two years growth, that were twenty to twenty-five feet high, and thirty five feet in circumference in the branches. These are the finest specimens we have seen in California of rapid growth. From such evidence we do not hesitate to recommend this tree to the especial notice of the citizens of that county.

In speaking of the elegant grounds of Mr. Fall, we can also say, that the mansion and other buildings, the fences, walls &c., are all in keeping; and while we accord to him a liberal use of his wealth to make his own home beautiful, he at the same time is promoting public taste and improvement. But, that we may be just, we should say that for much of the elegant adornments of these grounds, for taste and design, great credit is due to the lady of Mr. Fall, whose exquisite taste (though in feeble health), has given direction to those points of beauty, without which no design can be beautiful; and as we walked through the gardens we did not fail to see those records of beauty that can never be forgotten.

VALUABLE RECORDS OF REAL ESTATE IN MARYSVILLE.—When in Marysville some weeks since, we spent a pleasant hour in the office of Hon. S. C. Thompkins, the present Mayor of the city; and we were particularly gratified to see the interest he manifested for improving, embellishing and beautifying the city. The Mayor is one of the Committee for Finishing Cortez Square. His residence will be on that Square, as he is owner of lots there; and he also feels a lively interest for the coming State Fair to be held there. While in his office, we were very courteously shown his extensive records of the real estate of Marysville. These very elaborate and minute records have cost several years of the most careful search. They have been prepared expressly to aid, professionally, in searching for titles to real estate, and the plan is a most admirable one; we can say the most complete of any we have ever seen, and must be invaluable to all who are now interested in real estate; for they can have, at comparatively little cost, the true condition of the title to any lot of land, or any fraction of a lot in the city or surrounding suburbs. The plan of the work is as follows: first, a complete abstract of all the records, with all the items needed for legal forms; second, mortgages upon real estate; third, index to all judgments against; fourth, index to all attachments; fifth, index to all mechanics' liens; sixth, index to all powers of attorney; seventh, index to all tax sales; eighth, index to all separate property of wives; ninth, index to all judgments obtained outside of courts; tenth, index to all notices of actions (les. pendens), together with all miscellaneous matter appertaining thereto. There are also schedules of all suburban lots on record, and ranches and owners in particular, with much other very important matter, which can best be appreciated by gentlemen of the profession. But as a proof of their value, the cost of search to a title is very much reduced, both in time and money; a quarter of the cost in money, and not one twentieth of the delay in time. It is a singular fact, that by these voluminous records, it is found that in many cases more money has been paid in fees and records than the whole value of the estates at the present time, although valued at thousands, having passed through so many searches and records. Too much praise cannot be given to the Hon. Gentleman of the profession, for the handsome style and the reliable manner in which this work has been completed.

ABUNDANCE OF GAME.—We have spent a few days on the Alameda side this week, along the bay shore, and had a chance to see the immense quantities of wild geese, brandt, curlew, and other native fowl, that sometimes form as they rise a dense cloud above and overshadow the land; their very screeching is as noisy as are the avenues to Chatsworth (Duke of Devonshire's Palace), where the noise of the rooks, as they gather at night to their rookeries, can be heard for miles.

The wild geese on that side of the bay are tame, for we saw thousands all around us, in the grain fields, and as we rode among them could have shot them with a revolver. Now is the time for sportsmen, and we can recommend our friends to go to Hayward's hotel, at San Lorenzo, spend a few days and have rare sport.

The War in India.

We know but little of the war that is at present going on in India, but one thing is certain, the struggle, in which the powers that be are now engaged, would seem more like a plan to depopulate England than to subdue refractory subjects. The following letter, published in the London Times, will show the "horrors of war." "They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword!"

The following is a copy of a soldier's letter, a private of the 10th Foot, dated

"My Dear Grandfather: It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have to tell you that the entire of India is one theatre of open and undisguised rebellion, bloodshed, violation, rapine, and murder, and a rebellion of such an unnatural character that it stands out in bold relief in the history of the world, unequalled for its ingratitude, and unparalleled for the ferocity, brutality and cruelty of its acts; it is the rebellion of the Sepoys (native troops) against the Government, against Christianity, and against the life and property of every white man in India; and not content with attacking soldiers, and using their firearms against armed men, these monsters in human shape have waged war with defenceless women and innocent children, sacrificing in their blind and brutal rage the old man and the maiden, the pregnant woman and the unweaned babe, and that with such a refinement of cruelty that one would suppose the devil himself reigned paramount and alone—that there was no Christ, no mercy, and no hope, save of the revenge which most justly will be taken on these fiends.

In every station wherever Europeans have fallen into their hands they have murdered in cold blood, their dead bodies mutilated, the raven and the jackal preying on the remains of as brave men and as fair women as ever left our shores. However, we are getting out troops as fast as we can, and against this day three months the name of Sepoy will be erased from the dictionary of the world, and the homes of these devils will be but discernible by the burning embers and smoldering ashes of villages, which, like the Cities of the Plain in Scripture, will at once serve for the scene of their crimes and their sepulchres.

At Delhi, my dear grandfather, the diabolical cruelty of the Sepoys is horrible to relate; they paraded all the European heads up and down the city in a cart, and at Allahabad, the 6th Native Infantry, who had received praise in the morning for their loyalty to Government, fell on their officers in the evening while they were at mess, and killed seventeen of them. The Adjutant of the regiment they nailed to an arm-rack, and made a target of his body; another officer was pinioned to the ground with bayonets, and a fire lit on his body. At another station there was one officer and his wife—she killed seven of the miscreants with his own hand, and when he saw there was no chance for himself or his wife, he shot her and then himself, before he would let her fall into the hands of the Sepoys, because he was well aware what her fate would be—rape and then murder.

At a station called Fyzabad two native regiments of foot and one of horse, with a battery of guns, mutinied and killed some of their officers; one colonel's lady saw her husband shot in front of her eyes; she then went raving mad through the jungle with her two infants. I had this from a survivor, one that escaped in a boat with about twenty more Europeans, principally women and children; he saw the lady with her children on the bank and called her to him, but she looked at them for a moment and then ran screaming away, dragging her children after her. They could not land to pursue, because the Sepoys were coming down on them at the time to murder them. I have since heard that the lady has been rescued, but is still a maniac. At another station they have murdered fifty-four Europeans—the place is called Jhansi; one officer killed no less than twenty-six of the ruffians before he was killed himself. A sergeant and his wife and two children barricaded themselves in their house; the woman said she would shoot the first man that entered, and she was as good as her word. She did so, and then was shot herself. The husband escaped, and the two children in attempting to follow him were caught and thrown into the flames, as they had set fire to the house.

I told you in my last letter that the rebels made off to Delhi. They have fortified it in every direction, and one Mauder Khan has styled himself Commander-in-Chief of all the Mussulmans in India. I believe there are about 30,000 Sepoys in Delhi at present. We have a rumor here that it has been retaken by the British with great loss, but I believe the place is still in the hands of the mutineers. We sent two of our companies from this to Benares; they were ordered with three guns to go and disarm the 35th Native Infantry, which is stationed there. They fired on our fellows and killed two and wounded eight more, and one captain of the Irregular Cavalry killed two more wounded. Two of our men have since died of their wounds.

But the most fearful of all the tragedies I have to tell you about. At Cawnpore all the Europeans have been massacred to a man. They had intrenched themselves in the European hospital, commanded by Major General Sir H. Wheeler. He was mortally wounded, and then the Europeans came to terms with the Rajah Nana Sahib, that they were to depart peacefully in boats with what money they had, which amounted to 24 lacs of rupees, when this miscreant, Rajah Nana Sahib, got them into the boats and launched them out into the river, brought cannon to bear on them, and murdered every one of them, nearly 300 people in all, viz: 90 men of her Majesty's 84th Regiment, 17 men of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and the whole of the women and children of her Majesty's 32d Regiment, 60 women and about 150 children, all murdered in cold blood, and about a dozen officers of note, and also a battery of guns, comprising about 60 Europeans.

There were about 182 Europeans, principally females, coming from Furruckabad in boats. They enticed them to the bank and brought them on to the Sepoy parade ground, where they cruelly butchered them all. I couldn't tell all the horrors that have been enacted in this country. Some of the horrible murders will never be known. I think, grandfather, that there have been more European officers killed here than there were altogether in the Crimea.

We never get any news here except by chance, as all communication is stopped with the Upper Provinces. They have cut the telegraph wire, and no letters can pass up or down the country for them. The Commander-in-chief died at Kan-naul last month. There are many more stations that have mutinied and killed their officers, but we have not heard any account of them yet.

Implement and not be satisfied of its value.
H. G. PRATT, Manufactory 46 Washington st.
16-13m between Davis and Drum street

The Victoria Regia

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, sale at the OFFICE of THE FARMER, San Francisco.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

"The memory of her smiling and lovely spirit is a legacy lasting as eternity."—E. T. N.

"He giveth His beloved sleep."
With name and age, this verse alone,
In simple letters, plain and deep,
Is graven on the pure white stone!

I need no longer gaze upon
Her likeness drawn by art,
Since by the light of memory's sun,
Her image has been shadowed on
The tablet of my heart.

And now close by my side again
I seem to hear her gentle voice
In loving accents, call my name!
I turn to see the graceful form
And beaming face of her that's gone—
Alas! I look in vain:
Those tones once made my heart rejoice,
But now that joy is pain.

Ah! many a saddened heart will ache,
And many a friend will mourn;
For he who loved for beauty's sake—
Such beauty as is born
In souls of innocents, that take
Their leave of life at dawn.

Then welcome death! the glad release,
That bereft her of her Savior's feet
Through ways of pleasantness and peace
She passed, a vision fair and sweet;
Each memory of whose life repeats,
The burden of her dying breath.
Let all prepare their souls to meet
The solemn hour of death!

[For the California Farmer.]

Alice "tete-a-tate" with Friends on Thanksgiving Night.

MY OWN CHURCHY-COMER, Sierra Valley, Nov. 26.
I HAVE made a roaring fire in the cabin fireplace, and drawn my writing-table up in front of this huge mass of burning pine, and it looks so cheerful and happy, diffusing such a rich and mellow light throughout the room, that after all, I am more than half charmed with my cozy cabin hid away among the tall pines of the snow-crowned Sierras, and everything about me wears a look of mountain comfort and domestic happiness. And then to think, too, that it is Thanksgiving night, and I cannot spare up any better amusement, in my mountain solitude (the now dreary abode of the Winter King), than an hour's converse with Col. Warren's family of correspondents, which are becoming quite numerous, and decidedly intellectual.

So I'll just step into the "Ladies' Department" for a friendly *tete-a-tate* with the glorious gifted ones whose happy hearts occasionally meet for a "feast of reason and flow of soul." There is ever a sacred corner reserved for each and all of us, that we may safely deposit now and then a stray gem or thought. I will here mention, that this "Journal of useful science" comes safely to "Shady Nook," jolted together in the mail-bags with love-letters, letters of business, letters of introduction, letters from home, and (the worst of all letters) the printer's dunning letter; after all these changings from hand to hand, it is at last safely deposited upon the quarter-deck of a mule, and reaches me, with all its vigor and freshness, over the circuitous mountain trail; then when I read it, it is sent to the nearest neighbor, and so on, till it reaches every nook and corner of the valley. One says he intends to open his porserings and give five dollars for the Farmer next summer; for by reading it, his cows already give twice as much milk, and such a rich quality of cream has risen upon the milk pans, that it requires a second hand to lift it into the churn. Another says he has cured seventy-seven chickens with the gapes, that had broken their good rest for several nights previous, by having to give them a dose of homeopathic pills and castor-oil, thinking perhaps they had the *croup*, as the complaint lay near the windpipe, in the region of the throat. I might enumerate a dozen other cases where our "Pike-county neighbors have benefited themselves by the perusal of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, which I intend to freely circulate among those who think it beats anything in the shape of ink and paper they ever saw back in Missouri.

Dear me! how I am wandering; where did I commence—let's see; I believe I had just stepped into the Ladies' Department. I guess I had better draw the curtains and turn the key in the door, for brother "Ben Bolt" might be peeping in to see how we are all getting along here. May be he thinks there are some girls among us; but luckily not one. And there, too, is the "Author of —," &c., and "Agricola"; and the Colonel himself might want to know that his children were all happy and profitably employed. Now don't disturb me; I want to talk rather quietly with Edith Montessor, and our gentle "Luna," who are this blessed moment looking out of a daguerreotype camera at me, which lies in the basket on the table, with a dozen other plump, rosy faces, whose original selves are scattered all over this California, our Garden of the World. Who can tell what this means? "Luna's" daguerreotype-case went sky hooked, and fly open it will, and has if you will believe me, marched right over in the snug corner of the basket, where sister "Bessie" with her hand clasped in "Katie King's" is sitting as quietly happy and uprightly as a Quaker matron, with her brown hair smoothly parted over her classic brow of marble whiteness. Look there if she has not pulled Bessie's ears; who overheard of a daguerreotype peeping up such grapes as to be traveling about the house at the ghastly hour of night! Really, how life-like she looks! for the spirit of beauty is here, hovering about those most heavenly blue eyes, which have with a sisterly affection upon me. Well, well, this is too much; and as sure as I write it, if she has not clambered up on my right shoulder and is now looking right down upon the

paper before me. Now what spiritualist can penetrate this singular phenomena! But then one cannot wonder much, as this is the age of progression; isn't chicken-hatching done by steam! news carried about from place to place on tiny wires no bigger than our grandmothers' knitting needles! and woman, lovely woman, I am told, has now become an inverted street-perambulating trolly balloon! Verily, I say, this is a day of mammoth vegetables, cross infants, and large factories of crinoline activity. Please excuse my rambling style; it is Thanksgiving night, and I am far from the roof of my childhood, and my thoughts are running riot in my brain, to write something to somebody; and while my California friends are this night enjoying themselves in the cities below, my pen and paper are my most sociable companions for the evening.

Then, Edith Montessor, you crossed the plains in '52 did you? Who knows but what we met some time on that dreary waste, and had our tents pitched at sunset in the same flower-garden together! Just as likely as not, as I saw hundreds of weary human beings, who after arriving in the promised land and the dust washed from their faces, one would not know them from Adam; for the Pike-county boy, the city lawyer, the baker, the doctor, the statesman, and the plow-boy, were alike the same dusty and care-worn physiognomy, and you might, for aught you knew, entertain in your tent a shiek, an American savan, or an angel, unawares.

Then again, you are one of the matrimonial disciples, are you? Well, I am glad to hear that, as I did not know but you were an old maid, whose days might number three-score-and-ten. Some how or other, Edith, I hate old maids, they always give themselves so many consequential and sanctimonious airs; good for nothing on earth but to sit in the chimney and knit, pear apples, or to gather garden-seeds, darn stockings, poke the fire, look after young school-girl's love affairs, nurse the puny kittens, and trot mad squalling babies. I thank my stars I don't belong to that fraternity, and would sooner be banished to the Isle of Man, or the coal mines of England, than to receive the contemptible appellation of *blue stocking* or *old maid*, where the winter of age frowns and sits upon the deep-furrowed and time-worn brow and face, and their toes frozen and crumpled like a Shanghai chicken by roosting alone.

Edith, I must scold you for not speaking of my favorite, the black-eyed Katie King, in your gossip with correspondents. And there is "Old Block" too, why could he not have been admitted? Was his nose so long that he must tuck it into his shirt-collar, that he might turn round in the Ladies' Department without fear of collision? (Didn't you know, Edith, these proboscis insinuations have become the bane of Old Block's existence? You should never make the slightest allusion upon this small, delicate subject, but do as I do, never mention it, but walk round a subject of such weighty importance, and only whisper these things in the ear of a tame flea.)

In conclusion, Edith, I should like to hear from you often, and pet Lelia, Old Block, Katie King, and a host of others who might, these long winter nights, make the pages of the Farmer a medium of friendly interchange of thought and sentiment.

And Edith, you have a mission on earth to fulfill; then look upward, look forward, give thy thoughts free wings, let the heart softly thrill and tremble with the haunted vision of ambition and soaring fame. It is good to live for something give to life an air, and when thou hast passed away from among us, some pure maiden yet unborn will place the laurel wreath above thy sleeping dust, and say that "Edith Montessor's" life has not been a hopeless mission. Then look proudly upward, for the good genit will come to guard your slumbers, and an angel's smile will yet be mirrored in your dreams; dreams, Edith, that shall carry your thoughts on the errand-zephyr, to sunset-girded isles, where the young song-bird's plumage is tipped with gold and azure, and life's pleasures will be as empty bubbles, and talked of as things that once belonged to time; and the holy remembrance of a well-spent life will yet come twining through the broad arches of Heaven, to gently lave the weary soul, and you will then forget that you were earth-born; for in the dwelling of the Almighty comes no corroding care, no dark grave with its pale shroud, and the footsteps of decay fall not there.

ORDELLE C. HOWE.

PRIZES FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate handsomely framed, and the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER; or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1883 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Downing's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

HAVING BEEN SOLICITED to make purchases of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc., for those who wish to plant Orchards, Gardens, etc., we have concluded to make it a part of our business to perform this duty. Having been for a long series of years personally in the Raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Greenhouse Plants, and understanding the business thoroughly as a PRACTICAL WORKER, we feel confident we can make it much for the interest of those who desire to Plant Orchards or Gardens, to make their purchases through us, as we have made arrangements with the best Nurseries, that we can select such articles as purchasers require; and as it is important to select Trees, Plants, etc., with reference to the soil, situation and size of the place where they are to be planted, if purchasers wish us to act for them, and will send a description of their soil, the size of the orchard or garden, its position, and tell us of their wants, we know we can make a saving of time and money to them and can also secure to them a certainty that what we select shall be of the very best character—for our pride will be to have them succeed.

We shall at all times be prepared with Catalogues of the best Nurseries, so that we can take the cream of the article. All letters will be promptly responded to. 17

Subscribe for the New Year.

As this year is drawing to a close, and as many persons may feel disposed to subscribe for our journal at the beginning of the new year, we desire to say to all such, that if they will favor us with their subscriptions now, they shall have the FARMER the remainder of this year free, their term only counting from January. We make this offer as the knowledge of the number that are so disposed to be with us will enable us to calculate the extent of the improvements we can make upon our new volume, as it is our intention to make some decided improvements. We trust this notice will draw to us a host of generous and appreciative minds that will aid us in the work in which we are engaged. We would also hope that all who may be indebted to the FARMER will not require us to name that subject again, but help us to have a clean list, such as we shall be proud to show to the citizens of any county when they look over it. We again refer our friends to our New Prospectus, and trust are the year closes to be called upon to make many awards for generous lists.

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THE constantly increasing demand upon us to execute commissions for the purchase of all kinds of articles, both for residents and non-residents of the city, has induced us to establish, in connection with our newspaper enterprise, a PURCHASING BUREAU.

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Persons desiring to be paid to the selection, purchase and sale of thoroughbred Cattle and Horse Stock, Carriages, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Carriages, Harness and Saddles, Time Watches, every description of Fire Arms, Sporting Arms, Rifles, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Music and Musical Instruments, Teacots, Sails and Row Boats, Furniture, Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Orbits and Ball Bats, Pads, &c., &c.

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Gentlemen who may desire to form Libraries, or who may wish to procure the Choice Literature of the Day, can always rely upon our judgment and selection. Also, Blank Books and Stationery, and Book and News Paper, for Printers.

FOR THE LADIES: We will procure the latest Fashion of goods, Cosmetics, Perfumes and Fancy Articles, and we shall always be pleased to furnish everything connected with their wants.

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Terms, \$3 a year. v-13

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For sale at the old rates.
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J. & W. GRUNOW & CO., New Haven, Connecticut, invite attention to their superior

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PRICED CATALOGUES will be sent gratis upon application. J. & W. GRUNOW & CO. have also now ready for distribution, an elaborate DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE which will be sent post-free upon receipt of 50c in postage stamps. Copy

For Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner of California and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FAMILIES must not forget to lay in a winter stock of Groceries, while they can be procured at New York prices. We will continue to have the largest as well as the best selected stock on the Pacific Coast, and at wholesale prices.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner Sansome and California streets.
v-13

RED CURRANT JELLY.
100 cases Lewis' Red Currant Jelly, in tins and glass; 10 cases English and French, 20 cases Java; 10 cases 20 lbs tins, R. C. Jellies and Jams.
v-15

NEW CALIFORNIA LARD AND HAGON. We are now offering some fine samples of California Bacon and Lard. Email lot only.
v-15

BRADSHAW & CO.

HORTICULTURAL.

Established 1823. Rebuilt and Enlarged 1856

BRIDGEMAN'S
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 876 AND 878 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and complete selection of FIELD HERB, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS; BULBOUS and TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.
Every article pertaining to the business, formulated at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. The Seeds are grown to order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade. Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittance) will be attended to with exactness and promptitude.
Catalogues furnished on application. v-10 3m

Ornamental Shrubbery.

THE Greatest Variety in the State may be found at the
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner of Fourth and Filson streets.

5,000 Common Roses, of 150 varieties;
2,000 Carnations, of 120 kinds;
500 Monthly Honeyuckles, of 8 varieties;
500 Acacias, of 10 varieties;
Laburnum, Arbor Vitae, Myrtles, Euonymus, Silver Maples, Minors, Clematis, Cypress, Ligustrum, Lilacs, Jasmynes, Mock Orange, Athanas, Spruce, Weigela, Deutzias; and a general variety of Hardy and Green House Plants.

Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds. Office at the Nursery, and 1714 1/2 Clay street, above Montgomery. v-7 24

Ravenswood Fruit Garden PLANTS.

Wholesale and Retail.
Brinckle's Orange Raspberry, \$70 per thousand, \$8 per hundred.

Col. Wilder Raspberry, do do do
Canning Raspberry, do do do
Thunder Raspberry, do do do
Linnaea Rhubarb, \$50 per thousand, \$8 per hundred.

Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or Thornless, \$15 per hundred.
Strawberries: Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large Early Scarlet, \$5 per thousand, \$1 per hundred.
Currants: Black Naples and Cherry, \$10 and \$12 per hundred.

ALL the above plants of best quality; we cultivate most of them for market.

THE BRINCKLE'S ORANGE RASPBERRY, for market or garden, is considered the best of all Raspberries; is unequalled in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vigorous; and color beautiful bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardy and exceedingly prolific.

The Canning and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams, preserves, &c., &c.

THE LINNEA RASPBERRY is a new variety originated by Myra of England, who also originated the Victoria, on which this is a great improvement in both flavor and productiveness. Its flavor is deliciously aromatic and spirited, and it is entirely free from the toughness and stringiness which characterize the Victoria, but when cooked becomes a fine uniform pulp, like the most tender apple. The plant is a very strong grower, more productive than the Victoria, and very hardy.

We will receive most of the above Fruits for market, and selected them from our Fruit Gardens, as the choicest varieties especially are of exceeding excellence.

Orders are promptly attended to in the order in which they are received, and plants packed in careful manner. Terms cash. Bills payable on delivery of Plants to the agents, or order of the purchaser.

Our plants will be ready to ship any time between the first of November and first of April. Circulars with full description of varieties and testimonials can be had at the office of the California Farmer, San Francisco.

FREEMAN & KENDALL,
RAVENSWOOD, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK,
54 William street, New York City.

"We have visited Messrs. Freeman & Kendall's Fruit Gardens, from which we have secured a very superior variety of plants, and we can say that their Plants are of a very superior quality, and well grown, the Orange Raspberry and Linnaea Rhubarb particularly; we take pleasure in recommending them to the public."

CHARLES DOWNING, Newbury,
163m. C. W. Grant, Iowa Island, bet Peekskill and Newburgh.
Also Refer to our Neighbors:

GEORGE BENT, Esq. of firm of Beebe & Co., Bankers, New York.
Wm. Nelson, Esq. of firm of Wm. Nelson & Son, Shipyard Merchants, 66 South street, N. Y.
JOHN C. FARMAN, Esq. of firm of Goodrich, Freeman & Foster, 60 Broadway, Wm. HARRELL, Esq. late Merchant, 48 Cliff street. J. LEE SMITH, Esq. of firm of Morgan & Smith, Glass Merchants, 48 Cliff street.
R. Y. LAMAR, Esq. of firm of R. Y. Lamar & Co., N. Y.
HON. MORRIS FRANKLIN, Esq. of firm of the New York Life Insurance Co., 105 Broadway. PAINT FARMER, Esq. Attorney of the New York Life Insurance Co.

PARSONS & CO., PLUSHING, near NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE an assortment of Trees and Plants which they have grown for the use of amateurs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and other modes, for success in moving.

They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among them will be found

Standard Apples of fine quality.
Standard Pears, Plums, and Cherries.
Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, on Plum stocks, and their own roots.

Dwarf Pears, of fine form, and ready for bearing.
Gooseberries and Currants, strong plants of the best varieties.

Raspberries, Fastoli, Red Antwerp, Fillbasket, and other known sorts.
strawberries, of all the best varieties.
Native Grape—Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy varieties.

Foreign Grapes: all the well-known sorts, with some new varieties of great excellence. These plants are propagated from vines that have borne abundantly for some years, and are known to be correct.

Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be sent out.

The Ornamental Department

Contains trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including Elm, Silver, Norway, and SCANDINAVIAN MAPLES, Catalpa, Linnaea, Tulip Trees, Cypress, Larch, Willows, Ash, and Oriental Plane, and all the best varieties of deciduous trees.

It also includes Evergreens of fine size for single planting, and of small sizes at low prices, from one foot upwards, for massing; among them are Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Austrian Pine, Hemlock, White Pine, Scotch Fir, and other varieties.

The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices, for massing, of which the Rhododendron Catawba, can be particularly recommended for its fine evergreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness.

The ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on their own roots, of all the most rare varieties, and to reduced rates.

The Exotic Department

Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIAS, grown as bushy, rather than tall, slender plants; and also contains all the well-known varieties of exotic plants and many rare sorts, introduced from Europe, annually. These are carefully grown for those who desire plants of symmetry and beauty.

CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and trees will be delivered in New York, and thence shipped as directed. v-16 1f

LAWTON OR NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY PLANTS!!

PRICES REDUCED!
THE subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES OF THE GENUINE LAWTON (or New-Rochelle) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore, prepared to fill large orders the coming FALL and the next SPRING, at the following reduced prices: One Thousand Plants.....\$125 00
Five Hundred Plants.....62 50
Two Hundred Plants.....25 00
One Hundred Plants.....12 50
One Half Dozen Plants.....1 50

Good Plants for setting of second size, will be sold for \$100 per 1000 Plants, or \$12 per 100. Plants will be taken up with the greatest care, and under our own personal supervision.

Of the many thousands sent out by us last year, we have heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they were forwarded to every part of the country, and to California, where perfect success, and the setting out has often been entrusted to unskilled hands.

Printed directions for the time and cultivating are sent with every package.
v-13 3m

GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. MAIR. Z. R. WINCHESTER.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Harness, Saddles, Brides,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE WARE, &c.,
No. 83 Battery Street,
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good material (Concord Stage Harness, Saddle Stocks and Leathers, of the quality, constantly on hand.
v-11 3m

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140 North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BEDDING, MATTRESSES, PALLIASES,
Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, &c., &c.
Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly attended to.
v-11 3m

FARMERS! ATTENTION!!

WEBSTER & WAITE,
Are Importers and Dealers in every description of
Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Wooden Ware,
Agricultural and Mining

IMPLEMENTS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware and Agricultural Emporium,
BRICK STORE,
Corner of Main and El Dorado streets,
STOCKTON.
N. B.—All goods sold at San Francisco prices.
v-11 3m

To Buyers of Family Groceries.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TIN OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
v-11 3m

To Farmers and Others.

We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, for cash; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
SAN FRANCISCO.
v-11 3m

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand

MANILA ROPE of all sizes, 812m,
Also,
SALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v-11 3m

TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural and Mining

TOOLS,
Grain Sacks, Ship Chandlery,
THRASHING, MOWING and REAPING MACHINES,
And every article usually kept for the Farmer's or Merchant's use.
Corner of Main and Hunter streets,
Stockton, Cal.
v-11 3m

J. T. MILLS.
v-11 3m

MILLS & DOLL, IMPORTERS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES,
Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware,
&c., &c.,
Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre
STOCKTON, Cal.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Pastry, Air-Tight and other Stoves.
Keen, Jobbing

W. B. Chapman.

The following brief but correct sketch of this well-known comedian we take from an exchange. Mr. Chapman was universally known in California for he was long with us and universally esteemed and respected as a first star among actors. Few actors have had as many friends while living; few have left more true mourners. He gave life and animation to all the scenes around him upon the stage where he was an actor below; and he has now gone to perform another and a higher part upon the great stage where all are judged according to their true merits. A generous sympathy has been shown to those of his family in their bereavement, and they have been the beneficiaries of all in the profession. His life as an actor is thus sketched:

For twenty-nine years, Mr. Chapman has held a prominent and distinguished position upon the American stage. He began his career as a boy, at Covent Garden Theatre, where his father had been an actor during thirty years, and where his brother Sam, two years his junior, played Prince Arthur, in King John, with Mrs. Siddons. From thence he went to the English Opera House, and became noted for singing many of the songs of the elder Mathews. In 1828, he received offers to visit the United States, and accepted an engagement with Mr. Governor, making his first appearance at the Bowery Theatre, New York. Two years after, he became joint manager with his brother Sam, of the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia. As a low comedian he was always ranked among the first in the country, and Dr. Pangloss, Billy Lachaday, Toney Lumkin and a very wide range of characters, including eccentric comedy, and later in life, leading old men, Mr. Chapman had no superior, while in many personations he stood unrivaled. He possessed an infinite fund of humor—its quality the most unobtrusive and irresistible. For a few months past, Mr. Chapman evinced symptoms of declining health, but his friends and family did not apprehend the swift approach of the final summons, until a few hours before his death. His close was calm and peaceful. The last words to his devoted brother, Mr. Hamilton, were: "It's over now—the story's told." And placidly he sank to sleep. Mr. Chapman leaves a wife—for twenty-seven years the constant and beloved companion of his joys and sorrows—and two boys, both of whom already evince bright tokens of that histrionic genius with which so many of the family have been gifted.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A school teacher who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:

"I have found it to be a universal fact without exception, that those scholars of both sexes and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every style in the newspaper, from the common-place advertisement to the finished and classic oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language.

A FALLEN GENIUS.—The Nashville Whig alluding to the fact, that the Hon. W. T. Haskell was recently taken to a Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, says:

The career of this gifted but unfortunate son of genius is a peculiar one, and should be universally known for the impressive lessons which it teaches. From his earliest boyhood he has shown himself possessed of the highest order of talents. While at college in this city, he distinguished himself as a poet and an orator. His graduating speech is spoken of to this day by those who heard it, as worthy of the immortal Prentiss in his palmist days, and probably not surpassed by any subsequent effort of his own. He has served his country on the battlefield and in the halls of Congress. It was his residence at Washington that confirmed upon him those unfortunate habits from which he never recovered, and which have finally blasted his exalted intellect. True, he at one time broke the fiery serpent from his hands and dashed it to the earth. To make his own reformation complete, and aid in lifting up others who had fallen like himself, he went through the State lecturing on temperance. The tour was an eminently successful and brilliant one, his lectures being fully equal to those of Gough, whose unearthly eloquence has electrified thousands in this country, and in England. But his old habits gained the mastery of him again, and his subsequent life has been but a fearful struggle between his appetites and his ambition—a struggle in which, it must be confessed, his appetites have generally triumphed. So great, indeed, was his craving for artificial stimulants, that even while delivering his temperance lectures he made use of drugs, sufficient in quantity and potency to burn out the vitality of an ordinary man.

LINDSEY'S Double Acting Rotary Force Pump.
THIS is a new Pump, patented in America and England in 1853, and for Cisterns, Wells, Mines, Engines, Railroads, &c., has no rival in that it works water at great depths, discharges water at different heights, can be used for a long time, is made entirely of wrought and cast iron, without using of packing, simple in construction, easily portable, and likely to get out of order, will last for an age, and is cheaper than any other Pump. It has a wrought iron pipe, solid gear and balance wheels, with every thing complete to raise water by hand, from one to one hundred feet; and costs, boxed and shipped, from \$15 to \$25.
It can stand in the water, and will not rust.
Drawings and a full description sent to all parts of the world, free of postage, by addressing the general agent,
JAMES M. EDEY,
56 John street, New York City.
New Orleans to be had, and orders received at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.
Circulars mailed to any address, by sending to the Editor of the Farmer.
v7-23 ly cop

Who Wants a Cheap Piano?
THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the business of selling PIANOS, HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., and, being a practical musician, has given entire satisfaction. He buys directly from the manufacturers, and is thereby relieved from heavy costs and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, is guaranteed not only as to quality, but as being cheaper than it can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable references, will be sent free to all parts of the world, on application to
JAMES M. EDEY,
56 John street, New York City.
Circulars to be had, and orders received at the Editor's Office, San Francisco.
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GRAVES & SMITH, COPPERSMITHS, PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS, SODA WATER APPARATUS, Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters, MADE TO ORDER, Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. No. 80 Jackson street, SAN FRANCISCO.

VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!
MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at VANCE'S GALLERY!
PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at VANCE'S GALLERY!
THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at VANCE'S GALLERY!

J. L. POLHEMUS DRUGGIST



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE, No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh, SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the year glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open All Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit—we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Dr. Carr's Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Budd's Nerve and Bone Lincture, warranted the best in California.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD. Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

J. L. POLHEMUS.

Who Wants a Cheap Piano?

THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the business of selling PIANOS, HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., and, being a practical musician, has given entire satisfaction. He buys directly from the manufacturers, and is thereby relieved from heavy costs and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, is guaranteed not only as to quality, but as being cheaper than it can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable references, will be sent free to all parts of the world, on application to
JAMES M. EDEY,
56 John street, New York City.
Circulars to be had, and orders received at the Editor's Office, San Francisco.
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NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 Long Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

Books for Accountants to Pleas
Sure Clerk Stationery
Pencils Can't Copyist
Brown Always
If you Before
Front Used one
Before Stop, Bought
Proxy Then
Marked Good
Man Them
Rule Headkerchief
Pencils Leads
Made Cards
Fancy Girl
Soon Very tickled
Handsome Parson
Temperance Inkstand
Bull paper Legal
For the Bad policy
Culinary Bound
Gleason's Big Book
Tues Pretty
Girl and Wife
Combs Feels
Try it New Clerk's
Fall of Hair
Poet's Books
Bibles Prayer
All kinds Pencils
Staplers, &c., &c., &c.

NOISY CARRIER'S BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 122 Long Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa., WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Catarrh or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Nervousness, Disordered Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Sour Eructations, Sluggishness of the Liver, Harbored and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Debility of the Stomach, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Urinary Constant Imaginations of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivaled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is innumerable, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH STREET Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE, Washington street, San Francisco, Wholesale Agents for California.

v7-16 ly

PLOW! PLOW!! PLOW!!!



NOW LANDING, The Celebrated "Boston Steel Clipper,"

"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,"

Get up by the subscribers to meet the wants of California, and which, for adaptability, material, finish and cheapness, surpass any plow ever brought to the notice of the public.

These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in the United States, and defy competition in price, and comparison in material and workmanship. Being made as life order, and no expense of transportation from the Western States, we are enabled to offer Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less money than any other in market.

CANT PLOWS (Eagle Pattern), OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than can be found elsewhere.

These Plows are packed in cases, very compactly, and can be sent to any part of the country at very small expense, and can be set up easily.

Extra points and parts to all our Plows constantly on hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements, And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and replenished.

TREADWELL & CO., v8-10 3m N. E. cor. California and Battery streets.

FRANK BAKER, 110 and 112 Clay Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GOODWIN & CO. GROCERS, 53 & 55 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. (v8-3 6m)

IRON WORKS, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY, WM. H. MOORE, San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry, (No. 58 HALLECK STREET, (Near of American Exchange), SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS, ZINC, AND ANTI-FRICTION OR BABBIT Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Belts, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liqueur, Soda, Oil and Water COCKS, And Valves of all descriptions made and repaired. HOSE And all other Joints, Spelter, Solder, Copper Brasses, &c.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes, Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v8-10 3m

COFFEY & RISDON'S BOILER AND STEAMBOAT BLACKSMITHS' WORKS, Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

COFFEY & RISDON.

DONAHUE'S UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY, Corner of First and Mission streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE. MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST MILL Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES. Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

PETER DONAHUE, v7-3 3m

HOTELS, &c.

Union House. PROPRIETOR, FRANK WILLIAMS.

On Fifth street, next building to the "Old Fremont" Hotel, on the corner of Fifth and Main streets, MARIPOSA. THE undersigned, formerly of the Franklin House, has opened a Hotel under the above name and location.

Accommodations for Families, Private Parlors and Rooms, a Good Table and Beds, and constant attention from the proprietor and others connected with the house, which will be in a rapid and pleasant place, free from the noise, confusion and dust of Main street.

Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to. FRANK WILLIAMS. v8-9 3m

Solano Hotel, Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Solano, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house. P. S. WEISS, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with the house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v7-9 3m

Hayward's Hotel, Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel has pleasure in calling the attention of the patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.

The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness, cleanliness and comfort. These things will be appreciated, and every effort will be made to give the table and every other department subservient to the pleasure of his patrons.

A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasant road, scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.

The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-13 3m

HOTELS, &c.

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The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-13 3m

Webber House.

THE proprietor desires to call the particular attention of the public to his large and spacious Hotel. It has been long established in this the largest Hotel to this section of the country, and he is confident that he can furnish as good accommodations as any hotel in the country.

Extra accommodations will be provided for the patrons of the Webber House during the Great Fair, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those that visit the Webber House.

Stockton, August 27, 1857. ROBERT MANNING. v8-7 3m

DAWSON HOUSE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO CITY.

This new and magnificent Hotel contains TWO HUNDRED ROOMS, Among which are a great number of

Large Single and Double, and Suites of Rooms, Fitted up Expressly for Families. SAMUEL KELLEY, Proprietor. v8-15

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!

The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of SILK AND MERINO VESTS; SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS; MISSES' MERINO VESTS; BOYS' MERINO VESTS; LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c., &c.; The Best Assortment in San Francisco.

LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING; LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c., AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods, before purchasing elsewhere. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS; U. S. REGULATION BELTS; U. S. REGULATION SASHES; EPICULETTES, ENDOBERIES, ETC. All of which will be sold at reduced prices. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS, AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments

Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS.

IS ACKNOWLEDGED to be by all who have tried it, the BEST TONIC and ANTIDYSPEPTIC ever presented to the California public.

In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its salutary and extraordinary medicinal properties.

Medical Men and Men of Science All pronounce it to be most healthful and invigorating; and whether it is used by adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial.

It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of The juice of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots; The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits; The bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charm the bee; The opening leaves, the bark of the forest tree; The bulbous root, on mountain's slope that's found; The spreading vine, that grows in marshy ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE Being well known to this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and its Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER. And all the Steeps, Cordials and Extracts now in use in this State, by TURNER BROTHERS, Market street, opposite R. C. Orphan Asylum, San Francisco. v8-14

Pioneer Establishment.

FOR curing of FISH of all kinds, AND ALSO for the curing of prime HAMS, AND BACON. Always on hand, the best article of Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Herrings, warranted of superior quality, in packages to suit.

The Subscriber is now engaged in Pork Packing, and is desirous of extending the business for that purpose he will purchase well-fatted Hogs in any quantity.

The Smoking of Beef is also a branch attended to at this establishment.

On hand and for sale—one hundred tons of SALT—Liverpool, St. Quentin, Caroline Island and China Salt, of superior quality. G. O. COOPER, Front street, opposite Water Works Building, Sacramento. v8-16

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1857.

NUMBER 22.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 120 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.
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Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequalled.
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

Agriculture the Greatest Interest.

The Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, delivered an address in the Crystal Palace, New York, before the American Institute, which was greeted by the largest audience ever assembled in that Palace. His subject was "The Agricultural, Manufacturing and Commercial Interests of the United States." We make the following extracts from his address, touching these great interests and their influence. In his statements he is comparing this country with the old world:

In Holland, in 1841, the product of agricultural industry was \$181,000,000; that of manufacturing industry, \$144,000,000; and the estimated products of commerce, \$65,000,000; thus of \$390,000,000, commercial industry gave but little more than a sixth part, while manufactures and mechanics afforded 37 per cent of the entire wealth of the State. In France, in the same year, the product of agriculture was \$800,000,000; manufactures, \$400,000,000; commerce and navigation, \$268,000,000. Of an industrial product of \$1,468,000,000, that of commerce is but 18 per cent, while the mechanic arts furnish a third of the amount. The industrial product of England in 1840, was \$630,000,000, and of all other pursuits \$855,000,000. Allowing to commerce a fifth of the aggregate, as in the case of Holland or France, or even a quarter part, it is still far below that of manufactures and the mechanic arts.

Neither in England nor the United States, in the census of 1850, is the product of commercial industry separately stated, as was the case in both countries in 1840; but it is safe to assume the same proportions, and, first, as to the number employed. There were, in 1840, 1,000,000 persons engaged in the United States in manufacturing and commercial life, of which less than one-third were in commerce. The same proportions are found in New England for the same year. In 1850, there were 2,400,000 employed in agriculture, of the white male population over fifteen years of age, and \$1,596,000 in commerce, trade, mining, manufactures, and the mechanic arts. Deduct from this million and a half, 338,000 persons, free and slave, who were employed in mining, commerce, ocean, sea and river navigation, it leaves one million and a quarter of free manufacturers and mechanics—just half the number engaged in agriculture, and three-quarters of all other pursuits. Their industrial product is fabulous. That of agriculture for the present year is not less than two thousand millions; of manufactures, fifteen hundred millions; and in commerce a thousand million dollars—and this accompanied by an unexampled energy, and a specie basis for its trade in the country, that, at the close of the present fiscal year will amount to nearly three hundred million dollars. Nothing less than panic will persuade the world that such people are poor. From these facts I state the elements of national prosperity to be: First, agriculture; second manufacturing and mechanical industry; third, commerce."

Again, in speaking of the triumphs of commerce and finance, he remarked that:

Their financial chiefs are not unworthy of comparison with warriors, statesmen and philosophers—the Rothschilds and Barings of the Old World, and Girard, Astor, Peabody, Lawrence and Cooper, of greater fame in the New, under whose direction industry thrives, colleges of science and art, and public libraries are established.

On the history and dignity of mechanical pursuits he told us that:

The founder of mechanical science is no less a man than Archimedes. He discovered the inclined plane, the pulley, the screw, and the lever to which the ancient mechanics reduced all mechanical powers. The labors of Galileo, as a mechanic, are considered to be higher proofs of his transcendent genius than his discoveries in astronomy. He suggested the pendulum, and its application to the measurement of time. The Marquis of Worcester imparted to the world its first knowledge of the power of steam. Sir Christopher Wren was no less distinguished for his mechanical inventions than for St. Paul's Cathedral—the imperishable monument of his genius as an architect. Newton gave an importance to astronomy it had never attained by the application of mechanical laws to the phenomena of the heavenly bodies. Coulomb discovered the nature and law of friction. The clustering stars have no brighter luster than the underlying names of those who have applied the discoveries of these founders of mechanical science to the inventions of modern times, as Watt, Fulton, Whitney, Morse, Hoe, Adams, and many others.

The influence of mechanical inventions upon social life is appreciably great, and, as an agent of civilization, all other pursuits fade before it. We can measure the importance of recent agricultural improvements—of railroads—of the telegraph—the daguerreotype and photograph—of the cotton gin that creates the cotton crop. The sewing machine will work as great a change in the family as railways have in communities and States. We have seen at this exhibition a perfect watch, unsurpassed in beauty of workmanship and for service, that is made by machinery, and under one roof, where the roughly swayed materials are fashioned into the perfect watch in the hours intervening between morning and evening—an achievement never before attempted in any part of the world. And I understand that machinery is in progress of construction that will secure the manufacture of as perfect time-keepers, at a cost of three dollars, as are now imported at a cost of three hundred.

The Plowing Season.

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

We wish every cultivator of the soil could realize the full force of this truth. The author of the couplet we have quoted, felt it, realized it, and by the practical use of the plow, gained a knowledge of the uses of all other implements that follow the use of the plow; and the knowledge he gained he diffused among his fellow men for their benefit. The hundreds and thousands of plows that are now in daily use by our farmers must tell upon the future prosperity of our State, just in proportion to the skill and ability with which they are used. As it is said most truly, "He that sows sparingly shall reap sparingly, and he that sows bountifully shall reap bountifully;" so it must be that he that plows lightly shall reap lightly, and he that plows deep and plentifully shall reap plentifully.

The piteous complaints that rose from so many the past year about loss of crops, induced us to examine the farms of such, and we were quickly confirmed in our opinion as to the cause of the failure of the crops in many instances. We do not say all; but we saw enough to convince us that we have given the hint in the beginning of our remarks, which will remedy many short crops, if duly regarded.

During the past two weeks we have been among the plowman from San Pablo down to Santa Clara, and believe we have seen a thousand plows moving in the earth, or on the teams going from the ferry, or the working, or to the field to begin the work. It is most interesting to pass along our highways now. Truly the plow is a glorious emblem for California.

We have visited many fields and regret to say we saw too much of the *skimming process*. Hundreds were at work as if it were their last crop and they were in hurry to get that. Such men were not owners of the soil they were skimming. Three, four and five inches was the general depth. In some instances where the lease of land was two or three years, six and eight inches was the depth, and but few owners even plow beyond this depth.

Occasionally we find the deep tiller at work and the glorious subsoil plow. Here and there we saw the land that lay fallow last year—now the deep-tiller was doing its duty, and the earth turned up was rich and mellow, and pliable like meal. It is upon such land, well tilled, and generously sowed, that we can look with confidence for a bounteous harvest.

From what we have seen, and from all the information we have gathered, we are fully convinced that the land is not half cultivated. Farmers themselves admit that they are too hasty, that they do not plow deep enough, nor oftentimes enough, nor are they careful enough about the seed they sow, or the preparation of it to prevent the smut, but of this we speak elsewhere. We now seek to call the attention of our farmers to the subject of a better system of plowing, and for this purpose would ask one and all to keep a record book of the time of plowing and planting, and all the material facts attending their operations, and if they will favor us with the same, we will preserve them, and make a good use of them.

While speaking of plowing we should not fail to call the attention of all to the plows offered by our California manufacturers, first, T. Ogg Shaw offers his splendid Steel Plow, his Deep Tiller, and his new Subsoiler. D. C. Matteson of Stockton offers his new plow, the Farmer's Pride, and others of excellent quality. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco and Marysville offer their steel and cast Plows of the best imported varieties, and Messrs. Southworth & Co. of San Francisco, offer the Peoria and other deep tillers, so that there is no excuse for want of means to execute well the honorable employment of the farmers of California.

MOUNTAIN VEGETABLES.—A correspondent of the Humboldt Times says he has measured a White Flat or French Turnip grown on the ranch of Messrs. Sanford & Willshire, a few miles back of Cox's Bar, which was in circumference, one way, 39 inches; the other, 35 inches; its diameter is four inches greater than the top of an ordinary painted water-pail; it weighs 22 pounds, and four-fifths of it grew above the surface of the ground.

POTATOES.—Among the potatoes raised in this county this season, says the Humboldt Times, we hear of some crops that would be considered wonderful in some countries. Wm. Chapman raised from a patch something short of an acre, 30,000 pounds—15 tons; and 19,000 pounds were raised on three fourths of an acre, at Bates' Ranch.

We have specimens in the office, of single potatoes weighing 3, 3½, 4, 4½ and 4¾ pounds each, perfectly sound and of good smooth shape. We offer them for comparison.

THE SIAMSE TWINS. now about forty-five years of age, have fourteen children. They are about to proceed to Cuba to exhibit themselves.



ASTORIA, A. H. B. (221).

Winner of the 1st Prize in the class of yearling Bulls, at the Show of the American Institute, in 1851. Also, the 1st Prize in the class of 2-year old Bulls, at the American Institute, and Queens County (N. Y.) Fairs, in 1852. Also, the 1st Prize in the class of Bulls from other States, at the N. Y. State Show in 1854. Also, the 1st Prize in class of Bulls over three years old, at the New Jersey State Show, in Camden, 1855. The

property of B. & C. S. Haines, Elizabeth, N. J. and J. McGraw, Jr., Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Red; calved August, 1850; bred by J. C. Jackson, Long Island; sire, imported Duke of Exeter (10152). Dam, Creampot 6th, by Pontiac, A. H. B. (125). g. d., Creampot 4th, by Guarionez A. H. B. (68). gr. g. d., Creampot, by imported Lord Althorp gr. gr. g. d., Flora Hills, by Young Eclipse. gr. gr. g. d., imported Jenny.

Artesian Wells Again.

DURING the present week we have paid a visit to the Alameda side of the Bay, and while at Milpitas and vicinity, and near Alviso, we took occasion to examine the Artesian wells there, and gather facts relating to them.

We visited the famous Artesian well of Mr. Robinson, near Milpitas, that was sunk two years since. This well created much interest at that time from the magnitude of the volume of water that projected above the surface of the ground. We saw it then, and gave a description of it. This well was sunk about 300 feet, and rose in a gushing stream over five feet above the surface of the ground. It is about the same now; its roar can be heard at a great distance. It gushes from a tube seven inches in diameter, with great power, and supplies four streams to different grounds, giving thousands of gallons per hour.

Mr. Hughes sunk a well 335 feet with 7-inch bore. The water came with such power when the stream was struck as to cause alarm; it rose four feet above the end of the pipe, throwing up sand, gravel, and pieces of earth of several pounds weight. It was almost impossible to dispose of the immense quantity of water. So great was the working of the water below, that by some defect the tube filled up more than half way, and now the water barely passes over the pipe.

Mr. Harris sunk a well 238 feet, and struck a bold and permanent fountain of water, clear as amber. This is the best stream in all the district. It is seven inches in diameter, and rises thirty inches above the tube, and the sound can be heard a great distance.

Mr. Antonio From has also an admirable Artesian well—one of the best in the vicinity—280 feet deep, 7-inch pipe for 200 feet, 6-inch for 50 feet, and 5-inch for 30 feet. This well throws a solid 7-inch stream of sparkling water, 17 inches over the tube.

We also found a very fine Artesian well bored 260 feet, with 7-inch pipe, and full head of water rushing 12 inches over a pipe 2½ feet above ground, and is about to be turned over a large water-wheel—this wheel to carry a machine to cut the Sugar Beet for the manufacture of vinegar. This was at Mr. Thomas', on the Santa Clara road, 2½ miles from San José.

Another very fine well, on the farm of Wm. Letcher, Esq., is used for churning and other purposes, by means of a water-wheel.

One of the most singular wells is that at Alviso, which was sunk in the creek that flows in from the Bay. Here we see a large and bold stream of water brought up from a depth of several hundred feet through the bed of the sea, and the pipe passing through the salt water—bright, sparkling, fresh, and pure, from the bed of a thick, muddy creek; thus showing that the ocean or the bay is entirely distinct from any communication with the streams that run below, even only some two or three hundred feet.

Sometimes, in examining the immense quantity of water that floods the entire lands around these wells, we have had some doubts as to their absolute benefit. We are certain too much water is as much an evil as too little, and would urge the most thorough and complete drainage of the surplus water from around the dwelling, for surely a continual pool of water around the dooryard cannot be healthy. We

hope attention will be given to all the results of Artesian wells—the *evil results* as well as the good. By the proper application of the immense supply of water obtained from these wells, we may expect singular and great results.

Assignments in Trust.

A GENTLEMAN told me, says a writer in the Louisville Journal, of the following case: A friend of his came to him and wanted to make an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. He owned about \$30,000 worth of property in the city, had shipped produce to New York and Baltimore to the amount of about \$30,000, and had drawn bills on New York to be paid out of the proceeds of that produce (which were endorsed by his friends), amounting to about \$30,000. He owed bank debts in the city amounting to some \$3,000, and this was a full exhibit of his affairs. He was very much distressed and alarmed, and so were his indorsers. They thought that he would do nothing but assign. But this legal friend to whom he applied, after viewing his condition, advised him to go at once to New York and Baltimore, and dispose of his produce, at a sacrifice, if necessary, and meet as many of the bills as he could, and then come back and arrange the balance with his \$30,000 worth of property. He did go, and advices from him now, for several weeks past, state that he is selling his produce as fast as his bills fall due, and he may make profit enough to pay what he owes here.

If he had made an assignment, his property here would have been sacrificed; the bills in New York would have been protested, the property there sacrificed and in all probability he would have had nothing left after the assignment was wound up. But now he is likely to come out with his \$30,000 property here, and clear of debt.

There are many instances of this kind, where timid men, alarmed by their friends or their indorsers, or persons who want to make a large fee as trustees under the assignment, are ruined. Too many assignments are made. Nothing is made by them, and nothing is saved by them. The expenses attending such a course are larger than the expenses attendant upon suits for debt, and property is put up under the hammer, particularly merchandise and groceries, and especially in the present panic, which brings comparatively nothing. What is the remedy? We think that it is plain. Go on in your business. If your notes fall due and you have to go to protest, console yourself with the reflection that it is better to be protested and saved when you know time will bring you out, than to give up in despair, throw up all you have to be swallowed up by expenses in a long and tedious settlement by a hungry trustee. Let suits be brought and let the sheriff sell your property. It will cost you no more than for the assignee to sell it, and then you may be able, especially if you replevy, to collect what is due you, and come out a solvent man, with property left.

There is a very great mistake pervading the community in this respect. If a man fails to meet a note he must assign. This might do, in a State where a man can prefer his friends in an assignment; or, in flush times, a man who has any come out in him can always save a protest fee. But *here and now*, it should not lose a man his credit because he is unable promptly to meet his debts, and his friends cannot complain that he will not prefer them, because he cannot—the law will not allow it.

But even if a man is in business, and is satisfied that he cannot meet his engagements, it is better to go on in business, and make his profits, than to put up his property, under the assignee's hammer, and let him knock all the profits out of it, with cost and carriage besides.

Many a man is ruined for life, pecuniarily, by his timidity. Keep up energy and persevere in industry, battle with adversity and look the ghost of ruin in the face (for it may only be the ghost of ruin at last), and many of you that are

now depending will yet come out without the intervention of an assignment. Good men, wealthy men, men who will yet be rich, must be sued occasionally in the present monetary condition of the country, because the fountains from which they draw their sustenance are dried up; but it should not affect such men's credit.

Large Yield of Squashes.

Middle Ferry, Yuba Co., Nov. 4, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: I have been a reader of your valuable paper for the last twelve months, and I notice, it has been somewhat fashionable for your readers to give a few items in relation to the products of their localities. As the San Jose folks brag a little on their large yield of Squashes from one seed and the vine from it, I must give you a true statement in regard to this locality. The yield from one seed and the vine it produced, was as follows: the number of squashes was one hundred and thirty; the weight of all of them together 2604 pounds. They were grown by Messrs. Hooper & Hubbs, 2½ miles east of Marysville, on the east side of Yuba river. If any man can beat that, let us hear from him.

I shall let you hear from me again before long, on the Sugar-Beet question; I have some on this ranch that, I think, will yield equal to any in this State. Yours, truly, J. J. KENDALL.

P. S.—When I said this ranch, I meant Capt. James Simpson's ranch, of Middle Ferry, Yuba County.

BIG SQUASHES.—When at San José this week, we stopped at the store of Mr. Murdoch, on Third street, to view two moderate-sized squashes; they only weighed 210 and 204 pounds respectively. They were raised by Mr. J. Q. A. Ballou, of San José, who has raised on one vine the present year 1200 pounds. One of these squashes can be seen at our office.

Correction.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 7, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: In your issue of Nov. 20, I notice a correction of a mistake which occurred previously in your journal, and which correction was by me unsolicited. However, as you have considered it your duty to make it, you perhaps are not aware that you have not done so fully. Mr. Smith's gardens are, at present, as they always have been, divided into departments, with a competent manager to oversee and work in each. The Nursery, and the Greenhouses, forming two separate departments, the latter is in my charge, and through no indisposition occasioning the absence of anybody else, had the *inarching* of the Camellias fallen into my hands.

Yours, most respectfully, Wm. O. BRIEN.

[We are always happy to do full justice to all meritorious laborers in all departments of science, and having learned that we had not given the credit to Mr. O'Brien which he deserved we make the correction alluded to. We were not then correctly informed, but supposed there was but one superintendent, but have since been informed that the *Fruit* department belongs exclusively to Mr. Saul, and the *Floral* department to Mr. O'Brien, and so wish it to be understood, and thus set the matter straight among gardeners, who always deserve as well as wish to have justice done them.]

Splendid Melons.

The famous *Apple-pie Melons*, as they are called, and which have excited considerable interest among the lovers of good Apple Pies, from the fact that this melon makes good *Apple Pies*, will prove a great blessing to all good housewives, for they can now have *Apple Pies* all the year round, and not be obliged to pay a dollar, or even two bits, a piece, for they can make their *Apple Pies* without apples. We only assert what is easily proved—this variety of melon will make pies that nine persons out of ten will pronounce *Apple Pies*. Two years since we had two of these melons presented us by James Lick, Esq., of Santa Clara. The pies we ate from these melons at various times satisfied us of the facts stated. One of those melons we now have in perfect order, weighing forty-five pounds. Thus we have a valuable proof of their keeping qualities. The present week, when at Santa Clara, we were again presented with two melons of the same species of greater weight, each over fifty pounds. These can be seen at our office also.

EARLY VEGETABLES FOR FAMILY USE.—Now is the time to sow radishes, turnips, early peas, cabbages, cauliflowers, etc. Radishes and turnips should be sown as directed in our journal, some four weeks since, or they can be sown in drills, on well-pulverized sandy loam. A new soil is preferable. For family use sow only a sufficiency for two weeks, and put in that quantity every fortnight, so as to have a fresh crop when wanted. Early peas should be sown in drills, three feet apart. Sow once in every two or three weeks, the quantity wanted for that time. Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, and Celery should be sown in a frame, and, when in five or six leaves, plant out in rich ground.

Shelter for Stock.

ALTHOUGH we have often reminded our farmers, and especially our stock raisers, of the necessity of having shelters provided for their stock, both summer and winter, we cannot permit the present time to pass—now we have the prospect of a long, wet winter—without urging the necessity of providing comfortable shelter for all their stock. We take the following wholesome, practical advice from "Canfield on Sheep," at this time, for the particular reason that sheep-raising has been largely increased within the past year. We hope these suggestions will not pass unheeded:

In all past ages, the common sense of mankind has decided that shelters were necessary and useful for sheep in winter. Among other picturesque objects, which Homer delineated on the shield of Achilles, nearly three thousand years ago, was a pasture with many white sheep, in a beautiful valley, and shepherds' tents, and building stakes, and sheep cotes, well roofed over.

Virgil, in his Georgics (i. e. poetical works upon husbandry), specially directs that sheep should be foddered in stalls through the winter; and he informs us that the Germans, and other northern nations, kept their herds in stalls in winter.

Less care has formerly been used in Britain, with respect to shelters, than in other northern parts of Europe, in consequence of the greater mildness of the climate; but of late years more attention has been paid to the benefits of protection.

Sir G. S. McKenzie, of Scotland, thus remarks upon this subject: "Shelter is the first thing to be attended to in the management of sheep. While every good shepherd is decidedly hostile to their being confined, or to their being forced into shelter, whether they wish for it or not, it cannot be too strongly recommended to all sheep farmers, to put the means of avoiding the severity of stormy weather within the reach of their flocks at all times."

In this matter, the comfort of animals and the profit of man, are promoted by the same means. Shelters are beneficial in many respects; and first, they save a very considerable amount of food.

All practical farmers know full well, that every description of stock may be fattened much more rapidly in a mild temperature, than when the weather is extremely cold; and that animals will consume much more food in extreme cold, or only moderately cold weather, than when the temperature is mild; and sheep managers are fully sensible that the sheep is not an exception to other animals, in this respect.

Hence good shelters, by lessening the cold to which the sheep is exposed, diminish also the amount of food which is necessary for them.

But in order to understand this subject scientifically, it will be necessary to bear in mind, that all the varieties of their food is composed principally of carbon, and also that their flesh and fat, wool and horns are composed mostly of the same material, as may be seen by the following table:

	Hay.	Oats.	Flesh.	Wool.	Horns.
Carbon.....	45.8	50.7	51.9	79.9	50.5
Hydrogen.....	5.0	6.4	7.6	11.7	7.0
Oxygen.....	35.7	26.7	21.2	9.3	35.5
Nitrogen.....	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.2
Albun.....	2.0	4.0	4.2		
Sulphur and Oxygen.....				24.0	24.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

By this table it appears, that hay and oats, flesh, wool and horns contain carbon, in nearly equal proportions. Hence, at first view, it would seem that a given amount of hay and oats ought to produce a regular proportional amount of flesh, wool and horns. But the carbon which is taken into the animal system of digestion, is used for distinct purposes: one is the production of flesh and fat, wool and horns; and the other purpose is, the production of animal heat, by slow combustion in the lungs. Whenever, therefore, for want of shelter, the animal is exposed to extreme cold weather, or wet weather, which chills the body, an increased amount of carbon will be necessary as fuel in the lungs, in order to keep up that even temperature of the body, which is necessary for the proper action and preservation of the animal system; and unless the carbon be supplied in food, the tissues of flesh and fat will be wanted, in order to furnish the necessary quantity. In such case, shelter, by lessening the cold to which the animal is exposed, will lessen the amount of food which will be necessary to the system, in order to keep it at the proper temperature, will be in part a substitute for food.

Second. Protection increases the quantity, and preserves the quality of the wool.

Whatever contributes towards the preservation or increase of flesh and fat, also promotes the growth of the wool and the secretion of yolk. For, if the sheep be in good condition, the glands of the skin will act with strength and regularity; the fibres of wool will consequently be uniform in size, and a full supply of yolk will be produced, so as to give the wool all that softness, pliability and brilliancy which can be obtained only by keeping the sheep in a mild temperature, as in Spain, or by a full measure of protection, as in Saxony.

Third. With proper protection, sheep are much less liable to disease and death, than if exposed to the severity of the weather. Cold and wet weather have a direct tendency to produce foot rot, scab, coryza and dropsy, and above all, poverty and rot, which last mentioned disease is very frequently an unsuspected cause of death. Cold and wet weather close the pores of the skin, and if the fleece be wet through, have the same injurious effect upon the sheep as upon other animals.

Fourthly. As ewes which have the benefit of shelter, will be more healthy than those which are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, they will rarely need mechanical aid in parturition; a greater number of lambs may be raised, and the lambs will be healthy as their dams.

Fifthly. A greater quantity of manure can be saved, so as to be distributed on such parts of the farm as may most need it. Whereas, if the sheep be permitted to run at large, and find shelter as best they can, a large share of their manure, in winter, will be deposited by the sides of fences, and in other places where it is least needed.

Sixth. It is a great convenience to be able to fodder entirely under shelter; and the hay and straw of every kind will be eaten up cleaner than if it is exposed to wet weather.

Those who are opposed to the sheltering of sheep in winter, assert that the breath of sheep, and the effluvia of their manure are injurious to them. In ill-ventilated and ill-cleaned sheep stalls, these circumstances sometimes produce serious diseases; but with proper ventilation and removal of their manure, sheep will no more be liable to injury by their shelters, than are cattle or horses.

Lime as a Manure.

AFTER reading Mr. Palmer's letter requesting information in regard to the use of lime, I have concluded to give you our experience. In 1843 we bought the farm where we have since resided, for a trifle over \$3,000; since that time we have used, I should judge, about six thousand bushels of lime, and of late have used considerable guano and phosphates, but consider that the lime has paid us the best. If I should say now that we could get \$12,000 for our farm, I do not think that I should exaggerate at all. Well, gentlemen, lime has done by far the most of this. To be sure, property has raised in value in our vicinity, as well as elsewhere. I think that property has increased in value more through here than almost any other place in New Jersey, on account of raising peaches, which, it is admitted, will equal the best that are sent to New York.

But to tell you about the lime. Lime costs us about sixteen dollars per hundred bushels, delivered, and we always calculate to get pay for our lime in the first crop of oats. We lime whenever it is convenient, but would prefer it put on at least one year before we plow the ground. If the ground is limed over the summer before plowing, the first crop will be benefited; but if put on so late, it will not always show in the first crop, but will show itself in the oats and grass. Mr. P. must not abandon or condemn lime, if his wheat should not meet his expectations. Lime, when put on so recently, hinders wheat from ripening.

Now I will give you the rotation of crops as successfully practiced with us. Lime on the soil, from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre (I mean stone lime, but nicely slacked, of course, before spreading), in the fall; plant with corn the following summer; next spring sow with oats and clover; and the next summer plow under the clover, and sow with wheat and timothy. We do not let our ground lie more than two years, unless it best suits our convenience, but consider that it is never in a better state to plow than as soon as it is in a good soil. I notice that a number of your correspondents speak of the ground as getting "clover sick." Well, ours used to do so, too, and we had to quit sowing clover after clover; but since we have sowed timothy after clover, and clover after timothy, we have had no cause to complain of the land becoming "clover sick."

We have a variety of soils, from a sandy loam to a stiff clay, and are certain that lime will pay on all or any of them. Some of the farmers of the best land in our county commenced liming when lime cost twenty-five cents per bushel, and these farms are ahead yet, I should judge, more than the lime cost; and I am certain that if Mr. P. commences using lime at twenty-five cents per bushel, he will get so far ahead of his neighbors, while they were looking on, that they will never catch up.

Pennington, N. J. A NEW JERSEY FARMER.

Gambling in Breadstuffs.

The Hon. Edward Everett, the eloquent orator, in a recent Address before the New York State Agricultural Society, thus speaks of gambling in breadstuffs. An anathema upon any business, coming from such a source, deserves high consideration.

In acknowledging as I do most cheerfully the important relations of city life and commercial pursuits to the entire social system of the country, I leave of course out of the account—I have no words but of abhorrence for—the organized conspiracies, swindling and plunder which exist side by side with the legitimate transactions of the stock exchange. It is not one of the least perplexing anomalies of modern life and manners, that while avowed, and thus far, honest gambling—if I may connect these words—is driven by public opinion and the law to seclude itself from observation within carefully tiled doors, there to fool away hundreds, perhaps thousands, in secret—discredited, infamous, blasted by the anathemas of deserted, heart-broken wives and beggared children, subject, at all times, to the fell swoop of the police—the licensed gambling of the brokers' board is carried on in the face of day, its pretended sales of what it does not own, its pretended purchases of what it does not expect to pay for, are chronicled in the public prints to the extent of millions in the course of a season, for the cruel and dishonest purpose of frightening innocent third parties into the ruinous sacrifice of bona fide property, and thus making a gaily profit out of the public distress and the ruin of thousands.

Steam Plows.

E. Graves, of Yonkers, N. Y., has invented a new steam plow; the invention consists in the employment of an endless chain of plows and harrows, arranged and applied to a steam traction engine, whereby a simple and practicable implement is obtained.

John P. Gray, of Fair Play, Wis., has also invented a new steam plow, which does away with the use of the traction engine, and thereby renders it lighter and more manageable; the motive arrangement being two right and left screw shafts working in the ground. It might be called a propeller. So says the Scientific American.

ARTIFICIALLY-REARED FISH.—At an exhibition in the Champs Elysees, Paris, were about three thousand fish from the Artificial Piscicultural Establishment formed at Thuringen by the French government. They consisted of salmon from the Danube, trout from the lakes of Switzerland, and grayling from the Lake of Constance. The last named have only been hatched the last Spring. There are two salmon three years old, one of which is nearly nineteen inches long by thirteen inches in circumference. These fish were conveyed in cylindrical reservoirs made of tin, the water being renewed frequently. If, instead of breeding and rearing these fishes, they had been permitted to return to the ocean, or to remain in their native streams, they would have exhibited very different results. A young salmon of four inches in length, and as many ounces in weight, when permitted to proceed to the ocean, returns to the rivers in about six weeks; from five to eight pounds weight. Left to nature, the salmon will grow to about twenty-five pounds in three years; reared and fed at the piscicultural establishment at Thuringen, he will not in the same time have reached a weight of five pounds. So that, after all, Dame Nature has the best of us, and will continue to do so in this particular, as it would seem, from all evidence, that we cannot adopt any but the natural method of producing living beings, and the artificially-reared fish will prove like machine-hatched hens—weak and sickly substitutes for the natural ones.—Scientific American.

Massachusetts State Agricultural Show.

We continue the sketch of this fair, from the Boston Cultivator, part of which we gave last week.

The Jerseys were out in considerable numbers, and made a very interesting display. As a class, they formed a higher average of merit than any other animals on the ground. The specimens from the herds of J. P. Cushing of Watertown, Thomas Motley, Jr. of West Roxbury, H. H. Hunnewell of Needham, William Spencer of Lowell, and others, comprised some very superior cows. Mr. Motley took the herd premium. His bull Major was estimated according to his deserts, and took the first premium. The committee who had him in charge this time, did not seem to think his "cow head" a bad point. Flirt, a daughter of the celebrated Flora, took the first premium on cows. Judging her by her points, we think the preference over her mother is well-grounded. We do not know that she has ever been brought to the test as to butter-making. Some of the bulls shown in this class, indicated that there was a tendency to vary from the true standard of the breed. In some instances the animals had too much coarseness of head and limb, and in others too much tendency to acquire flesh, with a corresponding change in shape and proportions. If the characteristics of the breed are to be kept up—that is their superiority for dairy qualities—these tendencies must be counteracted by breeding from bulls whose points conform to the dairy standard.

Col. Jacques showed some specimens of his "Cream-pot" cattle, which he has been so long experimenting with. Several of them have been bred from very close affinities.

Among the "grade" and "native" cattle were several good dairy cows. Those of Messrs. Robinson, of Barre, and Ellsworth of the same town, a cross of the Short-horn, though mostly rather coarse and bony, are probably good milkers. Mr. Sheldon, of Wilmington, showed some of his stock which he has paid particular attention to for nearly half a century. Some of his cows stand very high in points for butter, and have besides demonstrated their capabilities in this respect.

There were but few fat cattle. T. J. Field, of Northfield, exhibited a very large Short-horn ox, five years old. His weight was stated at 2800 pounds. For so large a beast his shape was pretty good, but the quality of flesh cannot be first-rate. H. Taylor, of Westfield, exhibited a beautiful pair of fat oxen. One of them, in color and shape, indicated a strong dash of Hereford blood. He was a fine specimen of a fat ox.

We have not space to mention in detail the working oxen and steers. A pair of twin oxen, owned by E. Robbins of Acton, weighing 3930 pounds, took the first premium, and were a very strong and valuable pair. The same owner had another fine pair. Those of L. Maynard, of Bradford, Nathaniel Dodge of Sutton, and the half-Hereford three-year-olds of T. J. Field of Northfield, were particularly worthy of notice.

Of sheep there was more of a show than we expected to see. George Campbell of West Westminster, Vt., showed specimens of his Spanish and Silesian Merinos, of which there are none better. Thos. Motley, Jr. of West Roxbury, exhibited some beautiful specimens of the Cotswold Down, or Oxfordshire Down, from the stock imported by Mr. Fay. This breed of sheep is gaining favor rapidly in England, and their appearance in this country, so far, is decidedly favorable to them. Specimens of Cotswold and other long-wool sheep were shown by T. J. Field and Walter Field of Northfield, A. S. Lewis of Framingham, L. B. Morse of Boston, S. F. Bullum of Winchester, N. H., and Baldwin & Whittier, of Montpelier, Vt. The latter gentlemen showed a very good Cotswold ram, bred by George Miller of Markham, Canada West.

There was a fair show of swine. Messrs. T. & I. Stickney presented several specimens of their well-known Suffolks, among which was the boar Moses Wheeler, who has gained another first premium to lengthen out the previously long list. Several lots of fine pigs shown by Messrs. S. proved the value of this animal as a sire. Harvey Dodge of Sutton, exhibited several good Suffolks, as also did Joseph Kittredge of Andover. A. S. Lewis of Framingham, showed six very nice pigs, a cross of the Suffolk with a boar parading of the Mackay blood. A. G. Sheldon of Wilmington, showed some of his useful stock of swine—two sows and some pigs. Bred to a good Suffolk or Essex boar, the sows are calculated to produce an easy-fattening and profitable stock. There were a few specimens of the Essex breed. A good boar was also shown by David Wilder of North Bridgewater. There were some good sows of this breed, though rather thin in flesh, whose ownership we did not ascertain.

The show of poultry was not large. It is evident that this department has lost the charm with which it was invested when people were so captivated that Shanghai fowls were called "beautiful." The Spanish fowls took the lead here, and formed a fine display.

The show of Agricultural Implements was very large and excellent. We have never seen so fine a display at any previous show. The leading exhibitors were Nourse, Mason & Co., who took the first premium for collection; Blake, Barnard & Co., who took the second premium; Nourse & Co., and Parker, White & Gannett. We have not space to particularize in this department. Yale's large tent—300 by 100 feet—was devoted to implements and horticultural and agricultural products.

The display of Fruits and Vegetables was quite large. The leading exhibitors were Messrs. Hovey & Co. of Cambridge, T. Clapp of Dorchester, J. Lake of Topsfield, D. C. Brewer of Springfield, Wm. Bacon of Roxbury, A. Low of Roxbury. Mr. Bull of Concord, presented specimens of his Concord grape, for which he received the first premium as a seedling. We had here, for the first time, an opportunity to taste this grape in perfection, and we do not hesitate to say that it is at least equal to the Isabella, unless the latter has the advantage of protection. Under an equal exposure, we presume the Concord is as good or better. It has ripened well this season in situations where the Isabella has failed, and will undoubtedly ripen here in the open air. Mr. Bull showed samples of wine from this grape, two years old, of excellent quality.

Messrs. E. Paige & Co. presented samples of their native grape wine. It was only one year old, they having none on hand of more age—but it was universally pronounced fine for its age, and very favorable opinions were expressed in regard to it, by connoisseurs.

Flour.—A French chemist is said to have discovered a cheap and practicable method of disintegrating wheat and other grain by chemical instead of mechanical means, so as to produce fine and admirable flour without a mill of any kind. A commission has, it is stated in a late French paper, been appointed to examine the nature of the flour chemically, so as to ascertain its character, as prepared with flour which has been produced by crushing and grinding.

Kentucky State Fair.

HENDERSON (Ky.), October 14, 1857.

It is intimated that there were four thousand persons on the Fair ground on Tuesday. To-day there is a decided increase in numbers, as well as interest. The earth having been moistened with rain during the night, the traveling is good, and at an early hour in the morning the tide of people turned toward the fair ground. The number in attendance at 12 M. will reach near or quite ten thousand. The most observable feature in the crowd is its orderly character—in fact the entire absence of that genteel rowdiness which seems to take a kind of license on similar occasions. There is no drinking—consequently no hallooing or quarrelling—nothing to annoy the most fastidious taste.

The entries of horned cattle and horses were mostly from the neighboring counties. Honors were as easy as ever before on any similar occasion. One gentleman, a large grower of cattle, "took the blue" on eight, and one certificate on nine entries. His aggregate premiums amounted to \$230, and he estimates the advanced value of his herd at over \$2,000. With more competition he might have passed less successfully, although his stock was exceedingly meritorious. The sales of cattle, which took place on Tuesday at 1 o'clock P. M., were very limited. Out of several transfers it is doubtful if one actual sale was made. To-day results in a similar observation, sustained by evidence from the proper parties.

The Agricultural Ball, which came off at Woodruff's Hall, last night, was attended largely by the beauty from abroad and the city of Henderson. A sumptuous supper was spread in the room below, to which several hundred ladies and gentlemen did ample justice.

This morning the show of stallions, mares and draft horses was meagre enough in number, but fair as regards the style and shape of the various animals. Fine saddle and harness horses will occupy the ring on Thursday, when an exciting spectacle will be witnessed, as the competing animals are said to be the best horses in the State.

At 10 o'clock to-day, Gov. Powell, who had been unwell for several days, and whose appearance had been regarded as doubtful, took the stand, and for one hour entertained the people with a thoughtful, forcible and dignified address on the importance of agriculture to individuals, States, and nations. His facts were arranged with great care, and his review of the history of man as a farmer from the earliest period in history was presented with great pungency. As this graceful performance will soon meet the eye of the public in pamphlet form, it is unnecessary here to speak of it at greater length.

The exhibitions of machinery—of the various finer decorations of art—in the products of the soil, and in the floral and horticultural departments, have had but slight accessions to the Fair since my report of yesterday.

It is said by those who have the opportunity for judging of what they speak, that nine tenths of the people present to-day are from the counties adjacent, on the Kentucky and Indiana side of the river. It was observed that the attendance from abroad is in very limited numbers. Even the judges and alternates are rarely present to perform the duties assigned them.—[J. R. S. B., in Evansville Journal.]

PAVING-STONES.—How seldom does the street passenger think that each of those round boulder stones has its own particular history, almost as important as his own, and ranging through the whole and mighty Past; and yet it is so, and the history of one of these paving-stones shall form our theme. In the far back chaotic age, that stone was created, and then when the ordering came, and each material found and took its place, it was assimilated with some hard and mighty rock, when, either by the action of the waves upon some geological sea-shore, or by the action of the winds and rain upon some mountain which it formed, it was broken off; then, carried across the bed of the sea by currents, or rolled down the valleys by glaciers, it became rounded in the journey, and was deposited in a bed of sand. The sea-shore, in course of time, has become dry land; the valley has been elevated; other changes have gone on; and now, miles away from where the seas of to-day beat their waves against the shore, or regions of eternal snow prevail, we quarry these stones for various uses, and with these boulders pave our streets. Their history is wonderful; who shall say what changes they have yet to undergo?

TRANSPORTING PRODUCE.—For some months past, considerable quantities of farm produce and other perishable substances have been brought to New York from remote parts by means of a new description of rail car, fitted up on the principle of a refrigerator. By this invention an artificial atmosphere is created—pure, dry and cold. Fresh meats and poultry have been brought from the Western States to New York city during the extreme heat of the summer months—a season when the value and utility of the invention would be subjected to a severe test—with complete success. By one arrival, fifteen hundred turkeys, chickens, geese, &c., and one hundred and eighty carcasses of mutton, were delivered in the city in as good condition as when first placed in the car, in which they had remained nineteen days.—[Scientific American.]

A PROFITABLE COW.—The Lewiston Falls (Me.) Journal states, that Mr. J. Holland, Jr., of Lewiston, has a cow which has yielded in six months 2458 quarts of milk, amounting, at five cents per quart, to the nice sum of \$122 90. Isn't this better than fancy stocks?

Another.—Mrs. J. D. Hawkes, of Charlemont, Mass., has made from one cow, in twenty weeks, the past season, 140 pounds of butter to sell, besides what has been used in the family. The butter has averaged twenty-three cents per pound, amounting to \$32 20. The cow has had no feed except what she gathered on the side of the mountain.

DUMPS WAGON.—Messrs. M. P. and T. J. Cope, of Centerburg, Pa., have invented a wagon, by which two distinct materials can be carried and dumped separately if desired. The body is divided across the center of its length, so that half the load can be dumped at the center, and the other half at the end, thereby doing away with shifting or sliding the body back in order to dump the load.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN BACON.—When the meat is taken out of salt, wash it clean in joint with about one teaspoonful of flour of sulphur, rub it in well and hang it up to smoke. The sulphur is an effectual prevention of skippers, and does not affect the taste of the meat in the least.

It has been demonstrated by experiment, that the refuse of Chinese sugar-cane may be profitably used in the manufacture of paper.

HOTELS, &c.

Union House.
FRANK WILLIAMS, PROPRIETOR.
On the corner of Fifth and Main streets, MARIPOSA, CALIF.
THE undersigned, formerly of the Franklin Hotel, has opened a Hotel under the above name and location.
Accommodations for Families, Private Parties and Tourists, and a Good Table and Beer, and a good attention to the proprietor and others connected with the house.
The Hotel is in a retired and pleasant place, free from noise, confusion and dust of Main street.
Attached to this establishment is a good STABLE, where animals will be well attended to.
FRANK WILLIAMS.
v8-9 3m

Solano Hotel.
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations, elegant furniture, and a good table and beer, and a good attention to the proprietor and others connected with the house.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge.
P. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
v7-9 3m

Hayward's Hotel.
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Contra Costa Road.
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly furnish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one who wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved, and every effort will be made to have the table and every other department subservient to the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest and most economical in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Pease Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
The patronage of the public is solicited.
v7-9 3m

Webber House.
THE proprietor desires to call the particular attention of the public to his large and spacious Hotel. He has been long established in this, the largest Hotel in this section of the country, and he is confident that he can furnish as good accommodations as any hotel in the country.
Extra accommodations will be provided for the patron of the Webber House during the Great Fair, and every effort will be made by the proprietor to give satisfaction to those who visit the Webber House.
ROBERT MANNING.
v8-7 3m

DAWSON HOUSE.
CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO CITY.
This new and magnificent Hotel contains
TWO HUNDRED ROOMS,
Among which are a great number of
Large Single and Double, and Suites of Rooms,
Fitted up Expressly for Families.
SAMUEL KELLEY, Proprietor.
v8-13

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!
The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISSIE'S MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The Best Assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c., AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods, before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.
U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
v8-7 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

PACIFIC OIL
AND
CAMPENE WORKS.
100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
—TANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
v8-13

10,000 GALLONS CAMPENE.
For sale at the old price.
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
v8-13

40,000 GALLONS POLAR OIL.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
v8-13

10,000 GALLONS LARD OIL.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
v8-13

3,000 GALLONS SPERM OIL.
For sale at
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
v8-13

1,000 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL.
For sale by
Pacific Oil and Campene Works,
STANFORD BROS., 46 Front street.
v8-13

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.
J. & W. GRUNOW & CO., New Haven, Conn.
necient, invite attention to their superior
Achromatic Simple and Compound Microscopes.
These Instruments have obtained the commendation of the most eminent scientific men of America, and have received the premiums of the New York World's Fair of 1853, and of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society of 1855.
These Microscopes vary from forms of the greatest possible simplicity to those combining the most elaborate of modern improvements.
They call the particular attention of STUDENTS and TEACHERS to their EDUCATIONAL and SCIENTIFIC value, which are provided with object glasses sufficient for all ordinary investigations, and of a quality never before sold by any American or foreign maker at prices so low.
PRICED CATALOGUES will be sent gratis upon application. J. & W. GRUNOW & CO. have also on ready distribution, an elaborate DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE which will be sent post-free upon receipt of 30c in postage stamps.
v8-15

RED CURRANT JELLY.
100 cases Lewis' Red Currant Jelly, in tin and glass;
50 cases English Jellies and Jams, 2 1/2 stone jars;
100 cases 20 B tins, R. C. Jellies and Jams.
v8-15
BRADSHAW & CO.

Miscellany.

ONE BY ONE.

(No one can read the following stanzas, without feeling the truth conveyed; there is a simplicity and beauty in each stanza like some loved song, with many variations, yet all in harmony, and all remembered as true.)

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee;
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elude thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from heaven),
Joy is sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy gifts shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow,
Every day begin again.

Every hour that flees so slowly,
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passion hours depend;
Nor the daily toll forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links. God's token,
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them lest the chain be broken,
For the pilgrimage be done.

DEATH OF THOMAS CRAWFORD.—The steamer Baltic brought news of the death of Thomas Crawford, the gifted American sculptor, whose long and painful sufferings have been so often alluded to in the public journals. The event took place in London on the 10th October. Mr. Crawford was born in New York, in March, 1814. His passion for art was exhibited in his early years, and he commenced his exercise as a wood-carver. In 1834 he went abroad, and studied under Thorwaldsen. In 1839 he produced his "Orpheus," which at once brought his name and genius prominently before the public. He has remained in Rome, nearly all the time during the past twenty years, and has enjoyed a liberal share of public and private patronage. During his illness he made proper arrangements for the completion of the great work upon which he has recently been engaged for the State of Virginia. The fine statue of Beethoven in the Boston Music Hall, is a noble monument of Mr. Crawford's genius.

The same mail that brings the news of his death, also brings us news of the arrival of his last work, the monument of his fame:

Crawford's Statue of Washington.—The brig Walborg, from Amsterdam, went up James River, yesterday. She has on board the statue of Washington, by Crawford, to be placed on the monument in the Capitol Square at Richmond.—[Norfolk Herald, Oct. 30.]

DEATH OF G. W. P. CUSTIS.—The Alexandria Gazette, in announcing his decease, appropriately says: "The whole country knew him, and his patriotism will long be remembered. Closely allied to the Washington family, fond of calling himself the child of Mt. Vernon, he was never so much in his element as when talking or writing of the great Chief and the men and times of the Revolution. As he said of himself once, 'his was the destiny of no common man,' for he had been fondled on the knee of the Father of his Country, and received from him the kindness of a parent. He repaid that care and affection with filial devotion, and, to the day of his death, all the recollections of his life centered around, or radiated from, the time when he was one of Washington's family. Mr. Custis was in the seventy-seventh year of his age."

A FLOWER GROWING UPON A LIVING HUMAN BODY.—Dr. Hawley gives a detailed account of the case of the boy at Ithaca, New York, named Northrop, upon whose diseased limb a flower is growing! The lad is from thirteen to fourteen years old, and has been subject to tenderness and disease of the hip-joint, which, at two years of age, resulted in extensive tumefaction; three years later an abscess was formed, and finally the disease caused the dislocation of the hip-joint. For four months the patient has been unable to move an inch in bed; abscesses have formed in the abdomen, through which the fecal contents of his intestines have been discharged; and his nervous sensibility has been such that he would allow no one to touch him or make an investigation, and careless walking across the floor has caused him to cry out with pain. The prologation of his life was regarded as a miracle.

On the 4th Nov., there was projected from the right limb, which for a long time had been greatly swollen, a stem, on the inner side, at the edge of the gastrocnemius muscle, rising at right angles with it, more than seven inches in height, a flower squarely set upon it, resembling the Passion Flower, or the China Aster. On Wednesday the boy felt an oozing from what had been expected to be an abscess, and expressed great relief. He did not permit an examination until Saturday afternoon, when a stem was seen arising at right angles with the limb, at about the height of three inches, crowned with pure white buds, resembling the white buds of the orange! On being exposed to the light, the flower expanded, and assumed the color of a beautiful grayish purple.—[Rochester Democrat.]

AN ADROIT EXPERIMENT.—The reporter of the Boston Traveller while on his way to the Scientific Convention, at Montreal, witnessed an experiment by one of the learned members of that body, which he describes thus: "I saw one large, red-faced, burly gentleman perform an adroit experiment, at White river junction. He filled a tumbler half full of water, and by discharging a pocket pistol into the same, changed its color into a brassy hue. After holding the liquid to the light, he deliberately drank it. I understand the experiment is quite a common one." Extraordinary reporter!

TREMBLING TRAFFIC.—The number of passengers conveyed by the "London General Omnibus Company," within the past year, has averaged thirty-seven millions and a half, or at the rate of nearly three quarters of a million weekly!

"Good morning, Jones. How does the world use you?" "It uses me up,—thank you!"

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. H. H. WINCHESTER.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Harness, Saddles, Brides,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE WARE, & C.,
No. 52 Battery Street,
Between Long Wharf and Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Repairing promptly attended to.—Good assortment
Concord Saddle Harness, Stage Stocks and Lashes, of the best
quality, constantly on hand. v8-14 3m

J. T. PIDWELL,
Wholesale and Retail
FURNITURE DEALER,
No. 140 North side of Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BEDDING, MATTRESSES, PALLIASES,
Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, Etc., Etc.
* * * Orders from Country Dealers and others, particularly
attended to. v8-10

FARMERS! ATTENTION!!
WEBSTER & WAITE,
Are Importers and Dealers in every description of
Hardware, Crockery, Glass and Woodenware,
Agricultural and Mining
IMPLEMENTS,
AT THE
Pioneer Hardware and Agricultural Emporium,
BRIK STORE,
Corner of Main and El Dorado streets,
STOCKTON.
N. B.—All goods sold at San Francisco prices. v8-7 3m

To Buyers of Family Groceries.
REYNOLDS & LAW
No. 124 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the
public that they are now offering the largest
stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS,
OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at
prices which cannot fail to please. Every article
guaranteed as represented.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.
We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the
market price, for cash, or we will make advances to those
who may consign to us.
REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 124 Washington street
(Opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
San Francisco. v8-9

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are
manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v8-8 3m **TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.**

HEWLETT & COLLINS.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
Agricultural and Mining
TOOLS.
Grain Sacks, Ship Chandlery,
THRASHING, MOWING and REAPING MACHINES,
And every article usually kept for the Farmer's or Miner's
use. v8-14
J. T. HILLS. **O. H. DOLL.**
MILLS & DOLL,
IMPORTERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES,
Tin and Copperware, Sheet Iron, Hardware,
&c., &c.,
Brick Store, Main street, adjoining the Theatre,
STOCKTON, Cal.
Constantly on hand a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor,
Air-Tight and other Stoves.
Hoisting, Jobbing of every description done to order, in
a manner that cannot fail to suit.
Wind Mills made to order, cheap.
Stockton, August, 1857. v8-7 3m

L. HASKELL,
Dealer in
HIDES, WOOL,
SKINS and FURS.
OFFICE AT MOORE & FOLGER'S
Davis street, between California and Pine,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS.
FRIEND & TERRY, cor. 24 and M streets, Sacramento
J. F. SMITH, cor. 4th and E streets, Marysville.
S. PEARSON, Old Bridge Market, Stockton.
PORTER & NICHOLS, Petaluma.
WM. A. SAN JOSE.
L. C. EVERETT, Gilroy.
R. EMERSON, Los Angeles. v8-14 3m

LIBRERIA ESPAÑOLA,
EN FRENTE DE LA PLAZA.
W. SCHLEISER'S
BOOK AND MUSIC STORE,
WASHINGTON STREET,
OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.
French, Spanish, English, German and Italian Books.
STATIONERY.
CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOOKS AND MUSIC.
PIANOS FOR SALE. v8-3 3m

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By **JACOB SCHREIBER,**
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds,
Mattresses, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets,
Comforters, and everything in the
above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Polo and
Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and
retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N. B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed
with neatness and dispatch. v8-8

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware, Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
San Francisco. v7-17

PREMIUM BRUSH FACTORY.
Brush Manufactory.
NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds
of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacra-
mento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse,
Shoe, Scales, Scrubbing, Tanners', Currier's, Whitewash,
and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufac-
ture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices.
Flue, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to
order.
NEWMAN BROTHERS,
74 Battery street,
one door from Sacramento street
N. B.—Cash paid for Brushes. v8-11 3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

Great Collection of Strawberry Plants.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD IN-
form all Cultivators of the Strawberry
throughout the State and Oregon, that they
are now prepared to offer them a collection
of strains and heavy Strawberries
Vines, that have proved to be well adapted to our
climate, and also have been fully tested as to their bear-
ing qualities, by the splendid exhibitions of Fruit which
they have exhibited throughout the season, in the mar-
kets of San Francisco. They now offer them to the
public, with the assurance that they will not only prove
equal to any plants offered, but superior, as their constant
bearing qualities have so proved them, they having re-
ceived the premium at all the Exhibitions thus far
the present year. The subscribers offer the following
kinds the present season:

THE BRITISH QUEEN.
This magnificent perpetual bearer has won laurels from
all good judges of fruit, both as to its excellence of flavor,
its remarkable size—often measuring five to six
inches—and the abundant crop it yields, it has been
generally adopted as one of the very best marketable
fruits grown.

THE HOVEY'S SEEDLING.
Whatever may be said of other varieties, this splendid
fruit should be grown in every collection. It is large,
beautiful and delicious, and always brings the highest
prices in the market. With the Virginia Scarlet as an
impregnator a crop can always be secured.

THE LONGWORTH PROLIFIC.
This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name
it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The
Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches,
and none more beautiful can be found.

THE EARLY OR VIRGINIA SCARLET.
This is the earliest variety, a great bearer, and should
be in every collection.
The subscribers, having a very large stock on hand,
can furnish plants in large quantities for making planta-
tions, and for market, and persons wishing orders of from
10,000 to 25,000 plants will be dealt with on very liberal
terms.

As the undersigned are fully able to supply the market,
purchasers will do well to call at the office of one of the
partners, on the corner of SACRAMENTO AND DAVIS
STREETS, where specimens can be seen, and also at the
Gardens at Oakland, where terms and prices can be
known, which will always be the most liberal.

WOLF, LUSK & CO.,
STRAWBERRY PLANTATIONS,
Oakland.
N. B. Samples of the Plants can be seen at the office
of the FARMER, where orders can be left. v8-16 3m

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!
JUST received by Express, a large assortment of fresh
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, and will constantly
receive by every express for the season, from the best
growers in the Atlantic States, so that purchasers may
rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase
from our store.

All orders from the country, accompanied with the cash,
will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
Liberal discount made to DEALERS. Catalogues for-
warded to parties desiring same.
Onion seeds—Red, White, and Yellow.
Cabbage, of sorts. Carrot, of sorts.
Beet—Large White Silesian. Red Mangelwurzel.
Cauliflower, of sorts. Broccoli, of sorts.
Melons, of sorts. Cucumbers, of sorts. Etc., etc., etc.
Peas—extra Early, of different kinds.
Extra Beans of different kinds.
Fruit seeds, of all kinds.

Tree seeds, of different sorts—Orange, Black
Larch, Honey Locust.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Ky. Bluegrass, Red-Top,
Lam. and Rye-grass, Clover (Red and White), Winter
and Spring Vetches.
Bird seed—Canary, Millet, and Hemp. Together
with a regular assortment of all kinds of seeds.

50,000 Fruit Trees, of the choicest kinds.
All orders forwarded to J. P. SWANEY & CO.,
Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate atten-
tion.
J. P. SWANEY & CO.
116 California street,
San Francisco. v8-17

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.
THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Vegeta-
ble and Agricultural Seeds, Dutch Bulbous
Roots, Double Dahlias, &c., for the Fall of 1857, is just
published, and will be mailed to dealers and others, requiring
same, in quantities, including a stamp for return postage.
This year's Seeds, so far as harvested, are of prime quality,
generally abundant, and prices correspondingly moderate.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO., Seedmen, &c.,
15 John street, New York. v8-17 3m

Field and Garden Seeds.
A FULL assortment of the choicest Foreign and Do-
mestic Field and Garden Seeds, raised especially for
trade. Special care is taken that all are fresh and
genuine to the kind. Garden Seeds put up in any quan-
tity, and particular pains taken in packing for California.
Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cucumber, Peas, Onions, &c.
GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Red Top, Orchard, Ray,
Blue, Fowl Meadow, &c.
Clover—Red, Dutch White, Lucerne, &c.
CHINESE SUGAR CANE—The celebrated Sorghum
Saccharatum which has been raised in the Eastern States
for two years, and is now successfully made into Sirup
and Sugar with large profit.
R. L. ALLEN,
v8-13 3m 129 and 131 Water street, New York.

Chile and Australian Seed Wheat.
SIX HUNDRED SACKS Australian Wheat;
FIVE HUNDRED SACKS Red Chile Wheat;
Selected for seed from the **PERMANENT RANCH OF D. W.**
COXWELL, Esq.
In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Davis Street. 1m
San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1857.

BEET SEEDS!
IMPORTED BY EXPRESS.
FOR SALE BY
EUG. DELESSERT,
172 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BEET SEEDS!
Sugar Beet and Chinese Sugar-Cane.
A FINE Invoice of Seed of the above, just received
and for sale at our office.
WARREN & CO.
Fresh Garden Seeds.
HAVING widely extended facilities for obtain-
ing Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, of all the
best and newest kinds, we shall have it in our
power to offer invoices of the different kinds, and only
power so that purchasers by wholesale or otherwise,
can secure of us at first prices, those qualities and vari-
eties not usually imported.
Orders sent us by Express, with remittances, will
be promptly attended to by **WARREN & CO.,**
v8-15 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.
THOSE who desire fresh Alfalfa Seed, can be supplied
either at wholesale or retail. Sample bags of the seed
can be seen at all times at our office. Orders or letters of
inquiry, by mail, relative to the nature and cultivation of
it, will be promptly responded to, and the seed shipped as
demanded. As this species of clover will soon be in great
demand, orders should be forwarded early.
Orders for seed should be accompanied with cash,
or payment by the Express companies on receipt of the
order.
WARREN & CO.

Sliced Apples.
50 HALF DBLS. extra nice Sliced Apples, equal to
fresh.
Cor. California and Sansome streets.
v8-1

HORTICULTURAL.

Established 1828.....Rebuilt and Enlarged 1856
BRIDGEMAN'S
HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 876 AND 878 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and
choice selection of FIELD, HERB, VEGETABLE
AND FLOWER SEEDS; BULBOUS
AND TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.
Every article appropriate to the business furnished at
reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. The Seeds
are grown to order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested
before being offered.
For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade.
* Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by
mail (with remittances) will be attended to with exactness and
promptness.
Catalogues furnished on application. v8-10 3m

Ornamental Shrubbery.
THE Greatest Variety in the State may be
found at the
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner of Fourth and Eddy streets,
CONTAINING
5,000 Monthly Roses, of 150 varieties;
2,000 Carnations, of 120 kinds;
200 Monthly Hardy Geraniums, of 8 varieties;
200 Monthly Hardy Pelargoniums, of 10 varieties;
Laburnums, Arbor Vite, Myrtles, Eucalyptus, Silver Maples,
Mimosas, Clematis, Cythrus, Eucalyptus, Lilacs, Jasmines,
Mock Oranges, Athanas, Spiraea, Weigela, Deutzias,
&c., and a great variety of
Hardy and Green House Plants.
Skillful Gardeners provided for laying out grounds.
Office at the Nursery, and 171 1/2 Clay street, above Mont-
gomery. v8-24

Ravenswood Fruit Garden
PLANTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Brinckle's Orange Raspberry, \$70 per thousand, \$8 per hundred.
Col. Wilder Raspberry, do do do
Thompson Raspberry, do do do
Linnaeus Rhubarb, \$50 per thousand, \$8 per hundred.
Also,
Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or
Thornless, \$15 per hundred.
Strawberries: Early, \$40 per thousand, \$1 per hundred.
Currants: Black Naples and Cherry, \$10 and \$12 per hundred.
All the above plants of best quality; we cultivate most of
them for market fruit.
THE BRINCKLE'S ORANGE RASPBERRY, for market
or garden, is considered the best of all Raspberries; is ac-
quainted in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vinous; and
color beautiful bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardy
and exceedingly prolific.
The Cushing and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams,
preserves, &c., &c.
THE LINNAEUS RHUBARB is a new variety originated by
Myatt of England, who also originated the Victoria, on which
this is a great improvement in both flavor and production.
Its flavor is deliciously aromatic and spirited, and it is
freed from the toughness and stringiness which character-
ize the Victoria, but when cooked becomes a fine uniform
pulp, like the most tender apple. The plant is a very strong
grower, more productive than the Victoria, and very hardy.
We cultivate most of the above Fruits for market, and se-
lected them from our Fruit Gardens, and the choicest varieties
known. Brinckle's Orange Raspberry and Linnaeus Rhubarb
especially are of exceeding excellence.
Orders will be promptly attended to in the order in which
they are received, and Plants packed in careful manner.
Terms cash. Bills payable on delivery of Plants to the
agent, or order of the purchaser.
Our plants will be ready to ship any time between the first
of November and first of April. Circulars with full descrip-
tion of varieties and testimonials can be had at the office of
the California Farmer, San Francisco.

FRANKLIN & KENDALL,
RAVENSWOOD, L. I. NEAR NEW YORK,
54 William street, New York City.
"We have visited Messrs. Freeman & Kendall's Fruit Gardens,
from which they are now offering to sell Plants; and we can
say that their Plants are of very superior quality and well grown,
the Orange Raspberry and Linnaeus Rhubarb particularly;
we take pleasure in recommending them to the public."
CHARLES DOWNING, Newburgh.
163m C. W. GRANT, Jones Island, bet. Peekskill and Newburgh.
Also Refer to our Neighbors:
GEORGE BEER, Esq. of Bees & Co. Bankers, New York.
WM. NELSON, Esq. of firm of Wm. Nelson & Son, Shipping
Merchants, 66 South street, N. Y. JOHN G. FREEMAN, Esq. of
firm of Goodrich, Freeman & Foster, 60 Broadway. WM.
HARSELL, Esq. late Merchant, 48 Cliff street. J. LEE SMITH,
Esq. of firm of Morgan & Smith, Glass Merchants, 48 Cliff
street, N. Y. ISAAC C. KENDALL, Esq. 54 William street, N. Y.
HENRY M. FREEMAN, President of the New York Life In-
surance Co., 106 Broadway. FLYNN FREEMAN, Esq. Actuary
of the New York Life Insurance Co. 21

PARSONS & CO.,
FLUSHING, near NEW YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE an assortment of Trees and
Plants which they have grown for the use of amate-
urs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and
other modes, for success in moving.
They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among
them will be found
Standard Apple, of fine quality.
Standard Pear, Plums, and Cherries.
Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, on Plum stocks,
and their own roots.
Dwarf Pears, of fine form, and ready for bearing.
Gooseberries and Currants, strong plants of the best
varieties.
Raspberries, Fastol, Red Antwerp, Filibasket, and other
known sorts.
travellers, of all the best varieties.
Native Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy
varieties.
Foreign Grapes—all the well-known sorts, with some
new varieties of great excellence. These plants are propa-
gated from vines that have borne abundantly for some
years, and are known to be correct.
Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees,
and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be
sent out.

The Ornamental Department
Contains trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including
ELM, SILVER, NORWAY, and SYCAMORE MAPLES, CAT-
ALPAS, LINDENS, TULIP TREES, CYPRESS, LARCH,
WILLOWS, ASH, ABLES, ORIENTAL PLANE, and all the
best varieties of deciduous trees.
It also includes EVERGREENS, of fine size for single
planting, and of small size at low prices, from one foot
upwards, for massing; among them are NORWAY
SPRUCE, BALMAM FIR, AUSTRIAN PINE, HEMLOCK,
WHITE PINE, SCOTCH PINE, and other varieties.
The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices,
for massing, of which the RHODODENDRON CATAWBA-
ENSE can be particularly recommended for its fine
evergreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness.
The ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on
their own roots, of all the most rare varieties, and to
those who purchase in quantity, will be sold at greatly
reduced rates.

The Exotic Department
Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIAS, grown as
bushy, rather than tall, slender plants; and also contains
all the well-known varieties of exotic plants and many
rare sorts, introduced from Europe, annually. These are
all carefully grown for those who desire plants of sym-
metry and beauty.
CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished
on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and
trees will be delivered in New York, and thence shipped
as directed. v8-16 1/2

LAWTON OR NEW-ROCHELLE
BLACKBERRY PLANTS!!
PRICES REDUCED!
THE subscribers announce to their friends and customers
that they have now
OVER SIX ACRES
OF THE
GENUINE LAWTON (or New-Rochelle)
BLACKBERRY PLANTS,
under cultivation, and in good condition.
They are therefore prepared to fill large orders, the coming
Fall and next Spring, at the following reduced prices:
One Thousand Plants.....\$125 00
One Hundred Plants.....15 00
Fifty Plants.....8 00
Twenty Plants.....4 50
One Dozen Plants.....2 50
One Half Dozen Plants.....1 50
Good Plants for setting, of a second size, will be sold
for \$100 per 1,000 Plants, or \$12 per 100 Plants.
N. B.—All Plants ordered of us will be taken up and packed
with the greatest care, and under our own personal super-
vision.
Of the many thousands sent out by us last year, we have
heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they
have been forwarded to every part of the country, and to Cal-
ifornia, with perfect success, and the setting out has often been
contributed to successful hands.
Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with
every package.
GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,
v8-13 3m South Norwalk, Conn.

THE Greenhouse Department is quite full, and
our really superb stock of
CAMELLIAS
is unequalled by anything of that sort in the State.
Garden Vegetable Seeds,
Of this year's crop, fine and of first quality, put
up in packages, all sizes, suitable to the trade, WAT-
ERBURY PURE and sure to grow.
For fuller particulars, see our new Catalogue,
which we will furnish GRATIS to all applicants.
All orders, sent either by mail or express, ac-
companied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, and
Trees carefully packed, to carry safely to any part of the
State.
v8-18 6m A. P. SMITH.

Shrubs and Roses.
A very extensive collection of all that is
rare and desirable.

THE Greenhouse Department is quite full, and
our really superb stock of
CAMELLIAS
is unequalled by anything of that sort in the State.
Garden Vegetable Seeds,
Of this year's crop, fine and of first quality, put
up in packages, all sizes, suitable to the trade, WAT-
ERBURY PURE and sure to grow.
For fuller particulars, see our new Catalogue,
which we will furnish GRATIS to all applicants.
All orders, sent either by mail or express, ac-
companied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, and
Trees carefully packed, to carry safely to any part of the
State.
v8-18 6m A. P. SMITH.

Shade and Ornamental Trees,
We have a very fine stock of all the leading varieties,
some very fine extra large trees of the
ELMS, LABURNUMS AND LOCUST,
particularly the latter, we have a large lot of from 10 to
18 feet high.
Shrubs and Roses.
A very extensive collection of all that is
rare and desirable.

THE Greenhouse Department is quite full, and
our really superb stock of
CAMELLIAS
is unequalled by anything of that sort in the State.
Garden Vegetable Seeds,
Of this year's crop, fine and of first quality, put
up in packages, all sizes, suitable to the trade, WAT-
ERBURY PURE and sure to grow.
For fuller particulars, see our new Catalogue,
which we will furnish GRATIS to all applicants.
All orders, sent either by mail or express, ac-
companied by the cash, will be promptly attended to, and
Trees carefully packed, to carry safely to any part of the
State.
v8-18 6m A. P. SMITH.

Shade and Ornamental Trees,
We have a very fine stock of all the leading varieties,
some very fine extra large trees of the
ELMS, LABURNUMS AND LOCUST,
particularly the latter, we have a large lot of from 10 to
18 feet high.
Shrubs and Roses.
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Trees carefully packed, to carry safely to any part of the
State.
v8-18 6m A. P. SMITH.

FARM STOCK, ETC.

H. T. WOLLARD,
BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED
Ayrshire Cattle,
Southdown Sheep,
Suffolk and Chester White Hogs,
Fancy Poultry, &c.
H. T. WOLLARD,
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SHORT-HORN CATTLE
FOR SALE.
H. RENICK—Circleville, Pickaway Co.,
Ohio—for a long time an extensive Breeder
of the Best SHORT-HORN CATTLE, will
sell as low as stock of the same merit can
be bought for. [v8-21-6m] Address as above.

THOROUGH-BRED DEVON STOCK.
—FOR SALE—
"MONARCH"—by "Albert" (Imported), 6 months
old, out of Beauty 6th, \$150
"QUINDORA"—by "Comet" (Imported), 6 months old
Sire of Nelly 1st, \$150
"GLADSTONE"—by "Comet" (Imported), 5 months old
out of Nelly 2d, \$100
"ORPHEUS"—by "Comet" out of "Fairy" (Dam
sire Imported), 7 months old, \$150
"CHANCE"—Heifer, 1 year old, by "Comet" out of
"Fairy 2d," \$150

LINSLEY BROS.,
West Meriden, Conn.

FRENCH MERINO SHEEP!
Imported and for sale by
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
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Silesian Merino Sheep,
Imported and for sale by
GEORGE CAMPBELL,
West Westminster, Vt.

Spanish Merino Sheep.
Pure Spanish Merino Sheep

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco. Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, that we may be in receipt of their favors at earliest date.

Are We Serfs?

THERE is probably no feeling that awakens in the mind of a true American, or any industrious citizen of any country where Freedom is worth more than a "mess of pottage," a real abhorrence of vassalage, so much as the feeling that he is a serf upon the land he tills, a serf in any sense; and those men that have recently been bereft of what they had supposed were their homes, and that now find they must become the tenants of a landed aristocracy or monarch, feel that they are placed almost in the category of serfs.

It matters not, how many efforts may be made to argue the question now, there is a feeling taken possession of many minds that they have been wronged, and they recoil under the sense of their wrongs, and cry out in bitterness, ARE WE SERFS?

Let us calmly present the case. Thousands of people have settled upon lands in this country, from '49 to '56, supposing the land upon which they settled belonged to the U. S. Government; thousands, it may be, settled upon lands also that they heard belonged to somebody, but who they knew not; they have made improvements, built cottages, tilled the land and felt it was their home. After a time a claimant comes, and after arguments and efforts to evade arguments, lawsuits, &c., a settlement is made, money is paid, and now all fear is removed and the home is now settled. When lo! a new claimant comes; the first was only a squatter claim; that was bought; now comes a "Mexican Grant," and again all is afloat. After a new trial, strife and battle, more money is paid, and now the thing is forever at rest, and more labor and money are invested. When, God save us! the real claimant comes, in the shape of the family of those to whom the grant was originally made. Now comes the great struggle; but it is brief. The Settler is defeated. Law, lawyers, parchment titles, and money, do the work. The settler is now permitted to leave his home of five, six or seven years, with much that is dear to him, and seek *anywhere*, in some new territory, a home for himself and family. He pleads for those things that are dear to him; he is willing to labor again, nay, he is willing to pay a fair value a second, a third time, even, for what he thought his own; but now he is denied this prayer. He cannot be a freeholder; he can rent the land; he can become a serf; or he can leave. This is the present attitude of thousands of good, honest, industrious men, with their families. We do not say there are not some, that deserve such a fate; for they have no principle about them, they were squatters in the worst sense of the word. But we make a difference between a settler and a squatter; and we are now alluding to thousands of men who wish to purchase land of these large claim-holders, purchase and pay for it a fair price, and then go to work and improve it, and make not only their own homes better, but also be a benefit to all around. This cannot be done so long as the lands of California are held by the present claimants.

Within the past two weeks we have gone from San Pablo down to Santa Clara, and we can now refer to leagues of land that within two weeks was improved by fences, cottages, and a wide-extended cultivation; but now the fences are removed, cottages and barns down, and a broad valley and hillside in one almost unbroken belt of land. The workers have left and the hum of industry has ceased. And why is this?

We answer! Commencing at San Antonio, we begin with the "Peralta" Claim, next the "Estudillo" Grant, then the "De Soto," next the "Castro," now the "Vallejo," next the "De la Guerra," and again the "Alviso," and thus from the City of Oakland to Santa Clara, some seventy miles one of the most magnificent and fertile valleys on God's fair earth, these claimants lawfully entitled by our courts to all this land, have now decided that they will not sell their lands, they will only lease them.

SHALL WE BE SERFS?

This is the question now! And it is not for us to open or agitate a single thought that would not be strictly just, lawful and right; but we will do what we can to awaken in the minds of these our Spanish citizens and friends, or their advisers, some serious thoughts upon the wisdom of such a decision on their part, as not to bring into market the lands that have been heretofore occupied. "The greatest good of the greatest possible number" is what we seek. We would not wish to dispossess those who have come into possession of their vast estates, of one penny of their lawful rights; but we wish to say to them that we believe the present time is full of import to them. Thousands stand ready to purchase these lands at a fair market price and pay for them. They will improve them, build houses, beautify them, become permanent citizens, and by such acts become defenders of the very estates that are now too large to be defended.

We believe that if the owners of all the Estates that we have now named would come forward and offer their land at a fair price, and sell one-half of their Estates, the balance would be worth double the amount of the whole at the present day; for the very labor of those who would become purchasers would make it so. Unless a wise and judicious course is pursued, hundreds if not thousands will seek other locations and the value of these lands be greatly depreciated

by remaining unimproved. These are matters of great interest. We might say much more, but we only desire the success and prosperity of all the people, and have no wish but "peace and good will among men." We sincerely trust those who are most interested in this matter will act wisely and quickly.

A Few Days' Ride Across the Bay.

As we have said in another column, we have been busy in noticing the preparatory work of the Cultivators in the great valley that is embraced from Oakland to Santa Clara.

The prospect of a wet winter gives a cheerful smile and tone to the farmers this year. Plowing is the order of the day now, and thousands of acres are daily turned up to the sun. Having spent near two weeks among those thus engaged, we know their hopes and wishes; and having visited many farms, we learn, that the present year there will be more wheat sowed than any previous year in California. We wish we had time and space to describe all we saw, minutely, but that is impossible.

We made calls at the ranches, gardens, orchards and fields, of the following: Abbott's, Irvin's, Lewelling's, Lockwood's, Guillot Brothers', and others, at Brooklyn; upon Messrs. Fargo, Dougherty, Mulford, Toler, Edmondson, and others, at San Leandro; and Lewelling, Farally, Chisholm, Campbell, Wood & Matson, and Martin, at San Lorenzo; upon the principal occupiers on the De Soto claim, and upon Messrs. Chauncey, Williams, Smith and others, at Alvarado. We visited the ranches of Messrs. Beard, Hawley, Sim, Shinn, Tyson, Morrison, Overacker, at Centerville; Messrs. Beard, Sanders, Chapin, Jones, Walter, Millard, Wilson, and many others, at the Mission of San Jose. We called on Messrs. Peterson, Allen, Russell, Humboldt, Johnson and others, near the Bay, below Hayward's; and at Milpitas, we found Messrs. Rathborne, Weller, Evans, Harrison, Frone, Anderson, Capell and others; thence to Alviso, where we called upon those engaged in forwarding produce, milling, trading, etc., Messrs. Rowley & Adams, Letcher, Wilson, Capt. Appleton, Jones, Babcock and others; and from thence to the city of San Jose, via the Santa Clara mills, or those called the famous Lick's mills. In all this interesting trip our particular attention was given to obtaining facts as to grain on hand now, the results of the past, the preparatory work in hand at the present time, and the plans laid for the future.

We found much to interest, instruct, and to please. We saw among those we met enough to convince us of the certain prosperity of California, and especially of the farmers. We found health, energy and wealth; we found homes and hospitality; we found working men, and some fifty thousand bags of wheat—and no fear of starvation. We found many kind friends, many readers of our journal, a bright prospect for the future to all, and we were grateful for much courtesy, kindness and generous hospitality everywhere.

We were under particular obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Abbott of San Antonio, to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Beard of Centerville, Mr. Beard and family at the Mission San Jose, Mr. and Mrs. Rathborne of Milpitas, and to W. Letcher, Esq., and family at Santa Clara, for very courteous reception, hospitality and entertainment for ourselves, and faithful pony, that carries us safely through sunshine and storm. Many incidents and interesting facts collected, we have for future sketches, which we hope will be of interest.

See to Your Seed Wheat.

We desire to ask the grain growers of California if they have experimented with the seed wheat which they plant. We would ask who of them have been in the habit of using seed wheat of two, three, or four years old? If none of them have tried wheat of this age for planting, we ask them to procure it, if possible, and make the experiment. We ask them again if it may not prove, after all, that we have been planting seed wheat too new—is not this the cause of the smut? We have called attention to this subject often, yet would speak again of this feature.

We ask our grain growers to try the experiment this year, if they can procure good plump seed of two, three, or four years old, and sow it. We venture the assertion that it will be free of smut. This fact we have often noticed. The present week we met a farmer, Mr. Hayek of San Jose, who has been in the habit of planting wheat three years old, and his crops were always free of smut. Mr. H. showed us some wheat of a most beautiful quality, the very best we have seen this year.

When our cultivators take proper precautions as to seed, and cultivate in the proper manner for this climate, the great majority of the troubles and trials now so vexatious will disappear, and success and prosperity attend their labors.

HELP FOR US NEAR AT HAND.—We promised our patrons more promptness and something better when we had help in our editorial labors. We had hoped that help would have come to us last July, but were disappointed by reason of the illness of our son—the aid we had anticipated. The coming steamer we trust will bring that aid, and we hope to greet again an only son, from whom we have been separated nearly nine years. Should it be the will of that kind Providence that rules all things that we are thus blessed and shall meet in health once more one who comes to aid us, then we will do for our kind patrons all and more than we have yet promised them, and our next issue shall speak our Christmas joy and welcome. Till we shall be thus blessed, our friends will be still our kind and indulgent friends.

California Timber for Plow Beams.

It will ever afford us a lively pleasure to herald every event that gives assurance of the steady progress of our own manufactures, and thus build up and make prosperously independent our own glorious State.

While at San Jose the early part of this week, we made a visit to the San Jose Iron Foundry of C. W. Pomeroy & Co., and found that the proprietors had enlarged their works, improved in all departments of the establishment, and were offering a very superior Plow, called the "San Jose Plow," and, for a cast plow, a most admirable one. What gratified us exceedingly was to find that Messrs. Pomeroy & Co. were now using California Oak, procured high up on the Coast Range. It is of a very superior kind, and though of a very hard and tough quality for working, yet, in point of strength and durability, equal to any imported.

We examined the beams of the plows made, and they are very superior; so excellent that we need no longer import this article, for there are millions of tons of it in our own mountains.

We hope the farmers in and around San Jose will not forget the duty they owe to home manufactures, and Messrs. Pomeroy & Co. are their own fellow-citizens, well worthy their generous support.

Prepare your Gardens.

Now is a good time to dress and prepare your gardens. The roses, vines, and creepers of all kinds require pruning, and as the soil mellow has the ground well and deeply spaded, and a good, rich compost dug in at the same time. After this protect any tender tree or plant, by strong manure, and place compost around the roots of large plants or trees.

See that all trees and tall plants are securely staked, those in windy positions tied up, and those varieties that require pruning and forming, do now, so that when they commence their growth they will not bleed.

Now is the time to plant fruit-tree seeds and bulbous roots.

ROLLINS BEET.—Mr. John Robinson brought to our office, a few days since, a beet, which he says is of the genuine Rollins breed—notable for its attractive superiority to all of its kind. It measures two feet two inches in circumference, and weighs nearly ten pounds.

We copy the above from the Weekly Missouri Statesman, stating, however, that the name of "Rollins" was given to the beet by a political candidate who bore that name; but a Californian would say, the candidate that couldn't beat that beet had a mighty small beet to run. If our Missouri friends will just call at the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, they can see a moderate sized beet that weighs ninety-three pounds. We have had one in our office that weighed one hundred and three pounds; and both these beets were shown at the State Fair, and were seen by thousands of our citizens. Taking of beets of ten pounds! Farmers plow under all beets under about twenty-five pounds as stubble, now-a-days. It don't pay to bag them.

We have the "Adam and Eve" beets at our office now, that beat all the other beets (as the Statesman says) by the superiority of their kind.

DANGER IN BARBERS' SHOPS.—Very many of the customers are afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, pimples, erysipelas, scorbatic affections, and other sores; and if, in shaving such customers, the barber should inflict a cut or gash, and neglect to wipe and scald the razor well before using it on another customer, the disease will most assuredly be communicated to the second party! I have known many such cases at home and abroad. In all these cases, the best alternative that can be used here is a tea-cupful every morning (two hours before breakfast) for a fortnight, of the decoction of the fresh leaves and roots of the dwarf elder.—[Ex.]

The above article is worthy a wide extended notice, and every person should be careful how and where he thus permits himself to be exposed to the danger of imbibing the various diseases to which all are more or less liable. When all who patronize barber shops shall demand more care and cleanliness, there will be less danger; but we too often see the same towel rubbed upon many faces. If a diseased or eruptions face is out and the towel that is affected with the blood should come in contact with a healthy face, though out with the razor, would it not convey that disease, whatever it may be?

We hope a greater attention will be given to this subject, until our barber shops are noted for care and cleanliness on this point; and as towel washing is now reasonable, compared with '49, we hope to see an improvement, so that there shall be no danger. We shall keep an eye to this subject, and shall take pleasure in calling public attention to those barbers that are the most careful and cleanly, and at the same time skillful and prompt.

SMART PLACE.—At a corn husking in Hitchcockville, Conn., lately, it is stated that "two hundred bushels of yellow ears were neatly stripped, forty girls kissed, five engaged, and every body at home before 10 o'clock. That's something like business."

California will be a "smart place" too, by and by, for by the various reports from different parts of our State, we shall soon equal Ohio in growing corn. Then won't we have some husking frolics? But we grow the "red ears" in California, and have the advantage, for then the rule is we have the kiss returned.

Our readers and correspondents will be lenient and compassionate with us we pray. Our duties are arduous in the extreme; but ere long we look for relief—for aid in our labors; and then we hope neither to ask indulgence for delay or omissions. But, till help comes we ask kind indulgence.

Foreign Miners' Tax.

AMONG the important subjects which will be brought up for the consideration and action of the Legislature at the coming session, the Foreign Miners' Tax is one which ought not to be overlooked. It is well known that immense sums are every year collected in all the mining districts from the foreigners engaged in the mines—a much larger sum, indeed, than is ever accounted for to the treasury, there being so many opportunities afforded, and by no means neglected, for imposing upon the ignorant in the assessment of licenses of this description. This is not, perhaps, the fault of the law. It has one serious defect, however, as it now stands on the statute book, not in connection with the manner of collection, but the application of the proceeds. The funds derived from this source are the property of the State, and not of the county in which they are collected, or at least they evidently ought to be so regarded. Yet by the provisions of this law, one-half the tax is appropriated for the benefit of the county, while the other half only is paid to the State. This income, it is stated, is in some counties more than sufficient to defray all the county expenses.

Now the injustice of this consists in the fact that the money so applied is as before said the property of the entire State, and the Agricultural and commercial districts are as much entitled to their proper share in the benefits accruing as the mining counties. The provision by which the latter are declared entitled to one-half the moneys so collected amounts simply to a donation out of the general fund for the benefit of those counties. Is not this so? There is no possible reason for the longer continuance of so inequitable an arrangement, except the simple fact that the mining counties have a large majority in the Legislature, and can perpetuate it if they choose to do so; a consideration which we hope and believe will not be allowed to prevail over the plain principles of justice.

The above excellent article we find in the San Jose Tribune of the 4th inst., and we fully endorse the opinion therein expressed, and the suggestions made, and we further propose, that unless that Tax is wholly paid into the State Treasury, to be used as all State money should be used, for the good of the whole people, that the farmers' taxes should be placed on the same footing, and one-half go into the treasury of each county for the benefit of the county where raised, and the other half to the State treasury; the same as the miners' tax; for most assuredly the one is as equitable as the other.

LAST OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.—We have received a copy of the work entitled "Last of the Fillibusters, or Recollections of the Siege of Rivas, by William Frank Stewart." It is a pamphlet of eighty-six large pages, with an engraved title page which is, no doubt, very expressive of the "manifest destiny" of fillibustering, and is likely to assist the author in his endeavor, as stated in his preface: "that by telling the whole story—the truth, and nothing but the truth—in relation to the recent transactions in Nicaragua, I might thereby lift a veil from the eyes of the unwary youth of the land, and be instrumental in rescuing many a good fellow from the insidious snares which are now being laid to drag fresh victims into the hungry jaws of insatiable ambition." The work is very neatly got up, and is published by Henry, Shipley & Co., at the State Journal office, Sacramento.

THE SNOW STORM is the title of a pretty little poem, we find on our table. It is the effort of a bright little miss, daughter of Dr. G. M. Bourne, of this city. She gives a graphic description of a snow storm, and one can almost hear the merry jingle of the sleigh-bells in her sketch of that most fascinating of northern winter amusements, a moonlight evening sleighride, with a party of rosy lads and lassies. The illustrations are very pretty and appropriate. They were designed by Charles Nahl, and cut by Durlin Van Vleck, both artists of this city. The printing is neatly executed by Agnew & DeFebach. Altogether it makes a right nice little book for a present in the coming holidays.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS FOR THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.—We want a New Year's Address for our journal, after the style of a carrier's address; but as we have no carrier, as we mail all our papers, we are desirous of receiving from those who may be pleased to write such for us, an address. We want that address to embrace the mission of the agricultural journal that we conduct. What its purpose; what it has accomplished already, and what it should accomplish, and what it may justly hope when that mission is accomplished. Such voluntary addresses as may be tendered us by the 28th of December will be gladly received, and we shall endeavor to testify our gratitude according to the truthfulness and merit of the address.

PLANT ALPACPA SEED!—To those who desire to know about this seed, the preparation of the land, quantity to the acre, etc., we can say that from fifteen to twenty pounds to the acre is the required amount. The land should be well subsoiled, and given two or three fine plowings, so as to mellow the soil, especially if in heavy land. If in light, sandy, alluvial soil, a deep-tiller plow will do the work. Harrow well and finely; sow the seed on the surface; then harrow and brush in. Sow in February and March.

THE THREE MILLS.—We have data of the Union City Mills, the Alviso Mills, and Lick's Mills. Our visit to these three excellent mills will be given, with our data of the orchards of Mr. Beard, of Centerville, Mission San Jose; Mr. Lewelling and Mr. Martin, of San Lorenzo.

WINE REVENUE.—France (says the Moniteur Vinicole) contains about 5,000,000 acres of vineyards, which are estimated to yield about 80,000,000 barrels of wine annually, or about two barrels for each inhabitant; the aggregate worth of this vintage is about \$600,000,000. It should be borne in mind that the greater portion of this immense product is consumed by the French people.

Hotels on the Alameda Side.

Good hotels are great blessings, and travelers find it so. The great majority of what are called hotels in the country, are terribly deficient in comfort. Drinking, card-playing, billiards and political gatherings seem to monopolize the greater portion of the time of the landlord, and leave him no time to look after the comfort of travelers, either to the rooms, beds, bedding and eatables, or that general attention so needfully appropriate in places intended as places of rest and refreshment. Among perhaps a thousand that bear the name of hotels, we are always glad to point out those that deserve the name. Often traveling along the Alameda side, we can speak of some Hotels with great pleasure:

The Estudillo Hotel, at San Leandro, now under the proprietorship of Cummings & Co., is one of the first-class hotels: good rooms, clean linen, and neatness and comfort all around; a table where the appetite can be satisfied with good food, well cooked, and you can be sure of polite and prompt attendance; and while Major Hogerman is about, the patrons of the Estudillo will always have kind and courteous attention.

Hayward's Hotel, at San Lorenzo, or rather at the Castro Ranch (for Hayward's is a place of itself). We venture to say there is not a more excellent house than this in all California, when you sum up all its good qualities; for location, for the beautiful scenery around it, it cannot be beat; and when we speak of the neat and quiet order that prevails around and within, it is without an equal among hotels. Billiards, dice, cards and gaming of all kinds, are never seen. No cards are allowed in the house. The grounds around are in perfect order; everything you see bespeaks neatness and order, and the rooms, table, and all other things required by visitors and boarders, are of that kind to give perfect satisfaction. The proprietor, Mr. Hayward, has been very liberal in all public matters, and is entirely devoted in making his mansion a comfortable home for the traveler. We can assure all those who pass that way that they will be pleased by calling at Hayward's Hotel.

When you pass on down to San Jose you will stop at Beaty's Hotel. This is an old established hotel, and widely known. Mr. Beaty has again resumed his business, and is more devoted than ever. He is active in endeavoring to meet the wants of his patrons, and leaves no measure untried to give satisfaction to all that call on him.

Persons who may be on the Alameda side, and wishing to stop in these places, will not be disappointed if they call at them.

We have received a very courteous invitation to be present at the Second Annual Christmas Ball, to be given at the State House, at Vallejo, on Thursday evening, December 24th, for the benefit of the Vallejo Library Association. We return our thanks to the Committee of Invitation, and hope it will be in our power to attend, as we see by the preparatory works the managers intend to have a very glorious time.

PICTORIAL WIDE WEST.—We have received from the publishers, E. G. Jeffers & Co., their "Holiday Pictorial," which is a very creditable California production, and no doubt will be very acceptably received by persons in the Atlantic States from their friends here.

RESULTS OF THE PANIC.—A summary of the failures and suspensions in this country since the 1st of August, makes the whole number 952 of which 448 were in New York, 120 in Massachusetts, 85 in Pennsylvania, 40 in Ohio, 7 in Kentucky, 3 in Indiana, 2 in Washington City, 5 in Minnesota, 45 in Illinois, 6 in Maryland, 21 in Iowa, 23 in Michigan, 18 in Missouri, 23 in New Jersey, 5 in Rhode Island, 24 in Wisconsin, and 58 in other States.

THE NOBLEST AMBITION.—It has been well remarked by an American poet, "that no gift however beautiful, no success, however brilliant, should be placed above the skill and talents which can relieve a single pang, and the self-devotion which lays them at the feet of the humble fellow-creature." Judged by this rule, Professor Holloway, of whom the world has heard so much during the last twenty years, occupies a high position. His life seems to have been devoted to the alleviation of suffering, and his desire to benefit his fellow creatures appears to have been seconded by an amount of natural talent and acquired skill, seldom combined in one individual. The practical result of this combination has been the production of two remedies known throughout the world as Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, which, if any value can be attached to human testimony, have left all devices of science far behind in the great work of relieving pain, strengthening the constitution and prolonging life.

In bilious disorders especially, the Pills have been wonderfully efficacious, and for that reason they are a most important medicine in the country, where bilious fever, and all the varieties of liver complaint are unfortunately so common. We learn from persons subject to bilious attacks in the Spring and Fall, who have resorted to these Pills as a preventive, that they have never failed to save them from such periodical afflictions, while we have also the strongest possible testimony in their favor from individuals who have taken them in the worst stages of liver disease. Long before we had an opportunity to judge of their value from home testimony, the medical journals and the daily press of Europe had referred to them in terms of praise. It gives us pleasure to say that our own experience confirms and verifies the statements derived from foreign sources. Not being conversant with the philosophy of medical science, we cannot enter into a learned exposition of the *modus operandi* of Holloway's Pills in bilious cases, but shall rest content with saying that under the influence of the remedy the skin and the whites of the eyes soon lose their yellow tinge, the pain in the right side disappears, the appetite returns, the digestion improves, and the physical strength of the invalid is restored. Professor Holloway, who has made physiology and pathology his study for a quarter of a century, has given scientific whys and wherefores for their curative effects; we simply state that they fulfill the promises of the inventor, a fact that has never been questioned, we believe, by those who have given them a fair trial.—[N. Y. Nat. Pol. Gaz.]

CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The exodus of the Mormons from San Bernardino, says the Los Angeles Star, is giving an opportunity to those who are desirous of fixing themselves permanently, in one of the most desirable localities in the State, to accomplish their wishes under the most favorable circumstances. That our readers may judge for themselves, we give some items of sales recently made. One tract of eighty-two acres, that cost \$10.50 per acre, fenced with a good picket fence, which cost two dollars per rod, the entire tract under cultivation with good ditches for irrigation, was sold for \$500. One lot of two and a half acres, in the city, with a good dwelling house, blacksmith's and wagon-maker's shops, out house, and one hundred and fifty fruit trees, forty of which are bearing, was sold for \$300. Another tract, containing 600 acres, under fence, on which were 7,500 grape vines, and was assessed last year at \$10,000, sold for \$1,500. A tract of 300 acres, under fence, having 500 peach trees in fruit, and 250 young trees, assorted fruits; a good distillery, which cost \$17,000; a flouring mill, with two run of stones; a saw mill; all in first rate condition, with unending water power, was sold for \$6,000. This property cost not less than \$75,000. The titles to all this property is unexceptionable. There cannot be less than one hundred improved farms with comfortable dwellings, now for sale in that county.

The Bath Organ says, that Bro. Drew, of the Rural, inquires, if "Eden produces a larger squash" than was raised by J. B. Swanton, Esq., of Bath, Maine? It adds that Bro. D. is a clergyman, and ought to know that Eden was not a squash yard, but produced apples, and at least one pair.

These down-east editors are terrible punsters. The "organ" that would grind out such a pun merited a "Bath" of nettle tea, until he "Drew" a better comparison.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT have been counterfeited! There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz: the water-mark, "Holloway New York and London," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c, 50c, and \$1 per box or pot.

A BERT NOT TO BE BEAT.—Judge Horrell sends us a Red Table Beet which outstrips all our notices of that vegetable. Its length is five feet, largest circumference seventeen inches, and three feet from the foot-stalks thirteen inches. Weight, exclusive of some fifteen inches broken off twenty-three and a half pounds. It must have weighed when entire two or three pounds more. It is sound and crisp, and fit for cooking. [Napa Reporter.]

San Francisco Market—Friday, December 11.
Flour.—Jobbing sales of 480 qr. sacks, various brands Domestic, at \$12.50 a \$13.50.
Wheat.—Sales of 300 bags, at \$3.95.
Barley.—No sales reported.
Oats.—Sale of 400 bags, on private terms.
Potatoes.—Sales at 80 a 90 cents per bag.
Hams.—Sale at auction of 5 tierces brine hams, at 10c.
Butter.—40 firkins New June, sold at 35c.
Coffee.—800 bags Rio sold at auction, on account of underwriters, at \$10.20; 50 do \$9.62.
Sugar.—333 bales China No. 1, sweated, sold at auction, at \$10.37 a \$11.90.
Tea.—25 chests Souchong sold at auction, at 30c; 30 boxes Black Teas, at 30c; 50 half chests Oolong, at 47c.—[Alta.]

PRIZES FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
 We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
 2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate as above, and the FARMER for Two Years.
 3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER; or Volume I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
 4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1883 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
 5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
 6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Downing's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.
- We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year.

GOULD & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 266 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogue sent per mail to all parts of the United States. **United States.** **7-20 6m**

SANTA CLARA NURSERY.
 Half a Mile West of Santa Clara, on the San Francisco Road.

The Proprietor of this extensive and well-known Nursery, informs the public that he has for sale this winter, a large and very choice stock of the very best varieties of

FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.
 Consisting in part of
 3,000 two year old Apples;
 12,000 one year old Apples;
 3,500 one year old Pears; on Pear stock;
 2,500 one and two year old Cherry.

Besides a large stock of
PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT AND NECTARINE TREES.
 Also a lot of
Fig Trees, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, and about 20,000 Grape Vines.
500 lbs. China Sugar-Cane Seed,
 At \$1.25 per Pound;
 One pound and a half being a great plenty to seed one acre of ground.

The Proprietor will sell his Trees, Bushes and Vines as low as any other responsible nursery in the country. His stock is taken wholly from trees which have borne fruit in California, and is therefore known and reliable. All orders will be promptly attended to. The expense of packing and freight will be charged to the purchaser. Terms cash.
L. A. GOULD, Proprietor.
 Santa Clara, Nov. 24, 1877. **7-22 3m**

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THORNBURN'S Wholesale and Retail Catalogues of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS, will be published on the 20th JULY, and will be forwarded to Dealers and others including stamps for return postage.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Catalogue of VEGETABLE SEEDS, of the present year's growth, will be published on the 20th JULY, and will be mailed to Dealers and others requiring Seeds in quantities, including stamps for return postage.
J. M. THORNBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!!!—BACHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.
 Fitting to a charm—No turning up behind—No shrinking of the Head. Indeed this is the only establishment where these articles are properly understood and made.
HENRY OWEN, Agent.
 234 Broadway, New York. **7-13 17**

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of Standard Quality, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory. Each box contains a warrant, bearing a fac simile of Joseph GilloTT's signature.
 Manufacturer's Warehouse,
 91 John street, New York. **7-13 6m**

Dyspepsia Cured.
DR. GEO. R. GREEN.—Dear Sir: In reply to your question in regard to the *Oxygennated Bitters*, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decided effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of indigestion and dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy for that distressing complaint, and would reliably and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC DANFORTH, 17 South Market street.
 The above certificate is from a well-known and highly respectable Merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.
Seth W. Fowler & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.
 Agents: C. Morrill, Cor. Third and E. sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. **24-1m**

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!
Bachelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World!
GRAY, RED, OR RUSSY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.
Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Bachelor since 1830, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dyeing the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

WM. A. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.
 Made, sold or applied (in 12 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 230 Broadway, N. Y.
 Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
 The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle.
WILLIAM A. BACHELOR,
 230 Broadway, New York. **7-13 17**

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.—Lead Pencils, Propelling Pencils, Colored Pencils, White Crayons, Black Crayons, Slate Pencils, Red Chalk, etc.
 These popular Pencils can be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California. Extract of a letter from the eminent artist, Chevalier P. von Cornelius, Director of the Royal Academy in Berlin, 27th Oct., 1872: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I find Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils in every respect most excellent. They are of all degrees of hardness and shade, and adapted as well for fine and firm outlines as for finished drawing. The wood which incloses them has the necessary strength, but yields easily to the knife, and the lead never breaks away."

Extract from the Report of the Great London Exhibition, 1851: On referring to the Report, page 450, it will be seen that the Jurors have considered A. W. Faber's Pencils deserving of a more extended notice than has been accorded to any other Pencil Manufacturer. The Report further states as follows: "A. W. Faber's Pencils are of the best description, and the prices extremely low. They are exported throughout the whole civilized world, the demand being created by their good quality and cheapness."

Beware of Counterfeits!
 The reputation of A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils has not failed to attract the attention of certain individuals, who have either attempted an imitation of the same, or have undertaken the sale of a counterfeit article, which, though of a totally different manufacture and very inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, W. A. Faber, A. W. Faber, A. K. Faber, C. F. Faber, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Lead Pencils.
 Every person will please to examine carefully the stamps on each Pencil—"A. W. FABER"—and observe that each dozen bears on the label a fac simile of A. W. Faber's signature; and, further, that every genuine Pencil sold in the United States, has impressed in the wood itself, "E. FABER, 133 William street, New York."
E. FABER, Sole Agent,
 133 William street, New York. **7-2 6m**

Chinese Sugar-cane Seed.
 A PURE and reliable article. For sale in large or small quantities at moderate prices; with a large assortment of Flower, Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, of the choicest qualities, by
JAMES M. THORNBURN & CO.,
 15 John street, New York.

Union-City Flour,
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by **N. REYNOLDS & CO.,**
 San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1877. (1m) Davis street.

Mexican Seed Wheat.
 SELECTED CHOICE MEXICAN SEED WHEAT, SIMILAR to the parcel from which the Crop of Messrs. Lobz Brothers, of Martinez valley, was obtained the present season, and samples of which were exhibited at the Mechanics' and State Fairs.
 For sale by **LYNCH & ROEDING,**
 Dec. 4, '77. 46 133 Jackson street.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.
 Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
 AT this popular place of amusement there is the LARGEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever exhibited on this Coast.
 Among them may be seen the Grizzly Bear called "Sampson," weighing over 1,500 pounds; one Russian Brown Bear, weighing about 1,100 pounds; another Grizzly, weighing 1,000; a Black Hyena Bear; two Rocky Mountain White Bears; the Red Bear of California; three Black Cats; two Cinnamon Cats; one Mammock Pig; also, a great variety of other Wild Animals, together with the California Lion and Tiger, Elk, Deer, Sea Leopard, Catamount, Ant Eater, Prairie Wolf, Eagles, and other large Birds. Besides a collection of Stuffed Birds, such as cannot be found on this or any other coast.
 A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.
 Open every Day and Evening (Sunday excepted.) Admission, 50 cents. **7-13**

KEGS, 1000 lbs. NEW NUTMEGS; 100 mule Whole Cassia, in grain. Selling low.
BRADSHAW & CO.
 7-15

HORTICULTURAL.

THOMPSON'S SUSCOL NURSERIES.
 Situated on the Napa River, at Suscol Ferry, NAPA COUNTY.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public and patrons of these well-known Nurseries to the present extensive stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, GRAPE-VINES, etc;
 Also a choice lot of **GARDEN and GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, ROSES, SHRUBS, &c.,** comprising all of the Very Best Varieties of Cultivated Plants, such as

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, NECTARINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, ALMOND, QUINCE, and FIG TREES, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, and RASPBERRY BUSHES, &c.
 Together with a large lot of

Shrub-bearing and Shade Trees, Consisting in part of Black Walnut, English Walnut (or Madeira Nut), Shell-bark Hickory, Elm, Weeping Willow, Locust, Sugar and Silver Maples, &c.
 Grapes-vines of all the Best Foreign and Native Varieties.

The Fruit Trees offered for sale are all budded and grafted from the best, most approved and popular varieties now cultivated in the United States and Europe; all of which are growing, and in a large majority of which have fruited in our own orchards and vineyards, under our own immediate inspection.
 Our trees are of one and two years' growth from Dad and Graft, thrifty and of large size; all of which have been grown without irrigation.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of Apple Trees, which for vigor of growth and beauty of form, cannot be excelled in the State.
 Our stock of Garden and Greenhouse Plants, Roses, Shrubs, &c., comprise all the leading varieties most desirable for beautifying private gardens and residences.

CATALOGUES containing a full list of all the varieties, with a brief description of each, together with their time of ripening, will be forwarded either by mail or express, to all who are desirous of purchasing trees. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed for shipment.
 Our prices will be as low as reliable Trees, Vines, &c., of like quality, can be bought for in any Nursery in the State.
 Our terms are CASH on delivery of the trees at the Nursery or approved notes for a short time, bearing interest. Parties desiring to purchase can apply either in person or by mail, or by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, to

T. THOMPSON, at the Nurseries.
 O. S. PARKINS & Co., corner of Third and E. streets, Sacramento; DERRY & BALDWIN, Petaluma; GOODMAN & Co., Napa City.—Agents who will send samples and receive orders.
 The above-named gentlemen are our sole agents, in whom the public can place implicit confidence, and all who may favor them with their patronage can be assured that they are not getting Trees from *Action House* and *Pettler's* Wagons. **21-3m**

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!
50,000
FRUIT TREES!
 —AT THE—
SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,
 FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO,
 On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to Mission of San Jose.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, containing all the choicest varieties of Fruits congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

ALSO,
GRAPE VINES
 one and two years old.

Three varieties **CURRANTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;**
 A few varieties of the most choice **DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES,** strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruits, the most of which have been grafted from bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LEWISTON, San Lorenzo Post Office, Alameda county, or to R. KIRK, 151 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.
APPLE TREES, two years' old:
 Large size, trained with low heads - 50 cents each.
 Extra pick trees - 75 " "
 One year's growth, from two to five feet long - 25 " "

PEAR TREES:
 Standard Trees, on pear stock, two years from graft \$1.00
 Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock - 1.00
 Extra size bearing trees - 1.50
 One year from graft - 75

PLUM TREES:
 Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads - 1.00
 Extra large size selected - 1.25

PEACH TREES:
 One year's growth from the bud - 50
 In the dormant bud - 25

APRICOT TREES:
 Large size, one year's growth, from bud - 1.00
 In the dormant bud - 50

NECTARINE TREES
 Will be charged the same as the Peach.

CHERRY TREES:
 Cherry Trees - 1.00
 Extra bearing Trees - 2.00

FIG TREES:
 Well rooted, large size - 1.00
 Small size, one year's growth - 50
 All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion.

On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards, a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.
7-17 JOHN LEVELLING.

To Teamsters and Others.
PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.
 THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

MAGAZINES, ETC.

PHILIPS, SAMPSON AND COMPANY
 COMMENCED ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER
 A NEW MAGAZINE, TO BE CALLED
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
 IT will be devoted to LITERATURE, ART, and POLITICS. THE AIM OF THE PERIODICAL WILL BE,
 First, In Literature, to leave no province unprotected, so that, while each number will contain articles of an abstract and permanent value, it will also be found that the healthy appetite of the mind for entertainment in its various forms of Narrative, Wit, and Humor, will not go ungratified. They wish to say, also, that while native writers will receive the most solid encouragement, and will be made to feel that to the pages of the ATLANTIC, the publishers will not hesitate to draw from the foreign sources at their command, as occasion may require, relying rather on the competency of an author to treat a particular subject, than on any other claim whatever. In this way they hope to make their Periodical welcome wherever the English tongue is spoken or read.

Second: In the term ART, they intend to include the whole domain of aesthetics, and hope gradually to make this critical department a true and fearless representative of Art, in all its various branches, without any regard to prejudice, whether personal or national, or to private considerations of what kind or degree.

Third: In Politics the ATLANTIC will be the organ of no party or clique, but will honestly endeavor to be the exponent of what its conductors believe to be the American Idea. It will deal frankly with persons and with parties, endeavoring always to keep in view that moral element which transcends all persons and parties, and which alone makes the basis of a true and lasting national prosperity. It will not rank itself with any set of states, but with that body of men which is in favor of Education, National Progress and Honor, whether public or private.

As an earnest of the material at their command, they subjoin the following list of literary persons interested in their enterprise; wishing it, however, to be distinctly understood, that they shall look for support from every kind of ability which desires the advancement of the cause, and the remuneration of which they shall be added purely by their sense of intrinsic merit:

William H. Prescott, Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Gaskell, Author of "Ruth," "Mary Barton," etc.
 Rev. F. H. Bradley, D. D., Mrs. L. Maria Child, Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, John G. Whittier, Mrs. M. P. Phelps, Author of "Ida May," "Caste," etc.
 Oliver Wendell Holmes, James R. Lowell, J. Leitch Moore, Geo. Wm. Curtis, Herman Melville, Prof. C. C. Felton, Prof. F. C. Child, E. D. Wyler, Edmund Quincy, Author of "Wesley," J. T. Townsend, Author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc.
 C. W. Phillips, Author of "Twice Told," Thomas W. Parsons.

TERMS.—Three dollars a year, or Twenty-Five Cents a Number, and may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or of the Publishers. For sale by all Booksellers and Newsmen in California. **19-3m**

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
 MORE THAN
 One Hundred and Seventy Thousand
 Copies are now issued of each number
HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

THIS success, to which the history of Periodical Literature affords no parallel, has not been achieved and is not maintained, without a liberal expenditure of labor and money. The ample remuneration offered by the Publishers enables them to secure the best productions of the most accomplished Authors and Artists of the country, to whom at least Three Thousand Dollars are paid for the Master and Illustrations of Each Number of the Magazine.

By a careful and laborious selection from the abundant materials thus placed at their disposal, the publishers believe that they have produced, and can continue to produce a more attractive and useful Magazine than has ever before been offered to the great mass of the American reading public. Among the regular writers for the Magazine are numbered the most distinguished American Authors; but the Publishers have refrained from announcing a list of Contributors, being desirous that the Articles should be estimated by their own intrinsic merits rather than by the names of the Authors.

It will be the constant aim of the Publishers to fill the pages of the magazine with articles localizing sound views upon the great questions of Life and Morals, leaving the discussion of sectarian opinions in Religion and sectional questions in Politics to their own appropriate organs.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is also the cheapest Periodical published. Each Number contains from sixteen to twenty-four well-written pages, printed in a better manner, and upon better paper, than any other American Monthly Magazine. Subscribers have also the assurance that it will be permanently and punctually issued, and that its general scope and character will remain unchanged.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, nearly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five cents each. Fifteen Volumes are now ready.

The Publishers will supply specimens Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, five persons at Ten Dollars, or eleven persons at Twenty Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is THREE CENTS.

Each number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of the Fashion, a Complete Chronology of the Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the Month. The Volumes commence with the Numbers for JUNE and DECEMBER; but Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.
 19-1m Franklin square, New York.

A First-Class Illustrated Family Newspaper.
HARPER'S WEEKLY.
 The Best Family Paper in the World.

TERMS:—
 HARPER'S WEEKLY will appear every SATURDAY Morning, and will be sold at Five Cents a Copy. Each number comprises as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be mailed to Subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance:
 One Copy for Twenty Weeks - \$1.00
 One " " One Year - 2.50
 One " " Two Years - 4.00
 Five Copies for One Year - 9.00
 Twelve Copies for One Year - 20.00
 Twenty-five Copies for One Year - 40.00

To Postmasters and others getting up a Club of Twelve or Twenty-five, a Copy will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. Specimen Numbers gratuitously supplied.
 Clergymen and Teachers supplied at \$1.60 a year.
 Harper's Weekly, and Harper's Magazine one year \$4.
 Published by **HARPER & BROTHERS,**
 19-1m Franklin Square, New York.

C. MORRILL,
 IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
 HOPS AND HERBS, PAINTS AND OILS, COMBS AND BRUSHES, HAIR OILS AND FANCY GOODS: One of the most extensive stocks in the State,
 For sale on the most favorable terms.

CAMPENE:
 Manufactured and for sale at lowest rates.
 ALSO,
BURNING FLUID and OILS of all kinds.

BOOK TRADE.

"GET THE BEST"
WEBSTER UNABRIDGED
"GET THE BEST."
WEBSTER'S
QUARTO DICTIONARY.

Containing THREE TIMES the matter found in any other Dictionary Compiled in this country, or any ABBREVIATION of this work:
 Ask for Webster Unabridged.

"All young persons should have a standard DICTIONARY, at their elbows. And while you are about it GET THE BEST; that Dictionary is Noah Webster's."

The great work unabridged. If you are too poor, save the amount from your back, to put it into your head!—[Pittsburgh Journal.]

"A MAN WHO WOULD KNOW EVERYTHING, or anything, as he ought to know, must own Webster's Large Dictionary. It is a great light, and he that will not avail himself of it must walk in darkness. Every young housekeeper should lay it in, to occupy the place which was formerly filled with decanters and wineglasses. Every FARMER should give his sons two or three square rods of ground well prepared, with the avails of which they may buy it. Every mechanic should put a receiving box in some conspicuous place in the house, to catch the stray pennies, for the like purpose."

Lay it upon your table by the side of the Bible—it is a better expounder than many which claim to be expositors.
 It is a great labor-saver—it has saved us time enough in one year's use to pay for itself; and that must be deemed good property, which will last once a year. If you have any doubt about the precise meaning of the word clear, in the last sentence, look at Webster's thirteen definitions of the word.—[Massachusetts Life Boat.]

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass., sold by all Booksellers in San Francisco and elsewhere. **19-1m**

Downing and Yonatt.
THE HORSE By William Yonatt. A new edition, with numerous illustrations; together with a general History of the Horse; a Dissertation on the American Trotting Horse; how Trained and Jockeyed; and an Account of his remarkable Performances; and an Essay on the Art and Manner, By S. Skinner. 8vo.

THE DOG. By Wm. Yonatt. Edited by E. J. Lewis, M. D. With numerous fine illustrations. 1vol., 8vo.
 The well-known character of these important works renders unnecessary any testimonials of their value, though columns of highly commendatory notices of the press could easily be collected. It is sufficient evidence of their popularity and merit, that the number of extra books on the horse, is considerably increased, and for Yonatt exceeds that of any other, if not of all others combined; and his work on the Dog is so thorough, well considered, and practical, that it is now almost without a rival.

RURAL ESSAYS. By A. J. Downing. This volume, the last of the works of the lamented author, contains his valuable Essays on Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture, Trees, Agriculture and Fruit, together with his admirable "Letters from England," descriptive of English Gardens and London Parks, Warwick Castle, Woburn Abbey, Haddon Hall, the Isle of Wight, &c.—abounding with choice criticism, hints and suggestions, indicative of the author's unrivaled taste and judgment. The volume is also enriched by an appreciative Memoir of Mr. Downing, by Geo. Wm. Curtis; and a charming characteristic Letter from Miss Bremer. Complete in 1 vol., 8vo., with illustrations. The work of an author so well known, and universally esteemed, as the late Mr. Downing, requires nothing at our hands beyond a simple announcement, and those who possess either of his earlier books will not hesitate to add this to their store; while it has peculiar claims upon the unprofessional reader, from its general scope and popular character.

Published by **LEAVITT & ALLEN, New York;**
 And for sale by the principal Booksellers in San Francisco. **7-13 3m**

New York SEED WAREHOUSE.
 118 OLAY STREET,
 Northeast corner of Sansome.
C. L. KELLOGG,
 (Formerly of J. M. Moore & Co., California street.)

IN Calling public attention to our NEW SEED STORE we deem a lengthened notice unnecessary. We would merely state, that our
Stock is Entirely New,
 And we shall keep a full assortment of the Choicest Foreign and Domestic Field, Herb, Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Bulbous and Tuberos Root, &c., GROWN BY EXPERIENCED CULTIVATORS in the Atlantic States and in Europe.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted to be reliable. All orders for SEEDS, TREES, VINES, or RULBOUS ROOTS, directed to C. L. KELLOGG & CO., by mail or otherwise, promptly attended to, packed in the best manner, and forwarded as directed.
C. L. KELLOGG, San

Ladies' Department.

WHEN THE LEAVES ARE TURNING BROWN.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

NEVER is my heart so gay
In the budding month of May,
Never does it beat a tune
Half so sweet in balmy June,
Never knows such happiness
As on such a day as this,
When October dons her crown,
And the leaves are turning brown.

Breathe, sweet children, soft regrets
For the vanished violets—
Sing, young lovers, the delights
Of the golden summer nights;
Never in the sunnier hours,
On any way such radiance showers,
As from heaven falls softly down,
When the leaves are turning brown.

Braid your tresses, fresh and gay,
Children, in the bloom of May,
Twist your chaplets in young June,
Maidens,—they will fade full soon,—
Twice ripe roses, July-red,
Lovers, for the dear one's head,
I will weave my brighter crown
When the leaves are turning brown!

(Portland Transcript.)

Letter from Grace Greenwood.

ALBANY, Oct. 29th, 1857.

Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: The thing which has struck me most forcibly in our excursions up and down the Hudson, is the mysterious stillness that prevails everywhere. This whole Hudson Valley seems to me a continuous SLEEPY Hollow. It is not imagination; it is not the association of Washington Irving's charming stories. It is a positive element of the landscape—a peculiar acoustic principle—a subtle, almost inscrutable fact. The moment I get without the limits of the city, an ever-waiting, enchanted atmosphere receives and enfolds me; the noises of travel and traffic seem to drift away behind me, and become absorbed; the white-sailed sloops sail away propelled magically by a wind that does not ruffle my hair, a wind which I cannot feel. Even the roar of the railroad train, and the savage shriek of the engine, can only struggle up for a moment in fierce, ineffectual effort against this stagnant monster of the air, whose brooding wings are never lifted. It even subjugates one's intellect, and thought loses its power and purpose and unconsciously lapses away into dreams. This impression may be partly owing to the delicious October weather we have been having along back, and which may have laid a golden spell upon the air. But this does not wholly explain the mystery of quietude; and if I were in search of a place of perfect rest, for body and soul, I should consider it found in a cottage on the Hudson.

We made a pleasant excursion last week to Cohoes Falls, in the Mohawk river, six miles above Albany. We were fortunate in the time of our visit, as the recent rains had greatly increased the volume of water. The Falls are seventy feet high, and would be considered very beautiful, but for the proximity of the numerous Cascade family of Trenton and the multitudinous Falls of the Catskills. There are many large and handsome manufactories at Cohoes, and the number is increasing, as well it may, for these Falls furnish water-power enough to turn the globe, if the legitimate forces of Nature should ever chance to fail of accomplishing that little daily operation.

We made another excursion a few days since, to a house and demesne on the east side of the river, the history of which admirably illustrates one phase of American life. The original proprietor was a Mr. Van Rensselaer, son of the Patroon, I believe, who laid out the grounds and built the house. I am told that in building the latter, he employed only Italian workmen, whom he imported expressly, as well as much of the material. The grounds are traversed by drives which are said to be ten miles in extent, and which are certainly unsurpassed in picturesqueness and beauty by anything I have ever seen in our country. The house is very large and internally is distinguished by appointments of great splendor and costliness. The great hall is paved with a mosaic of vari-colored woods, the stairs are self-supporting and of fine, polished marble, with bronze balusters. Opening into this hall, through beautifully ornamented doorways, are drawing-rooms, reception-rooms, music room, dining-room, library,—all frescoed, gilded and corniced in the most lavish manner. Each of these rooms is further ornamented with a finely sculptured Carrara marble mantle-piece, with a classic subject wrought upon the front, in bas-relief. The chambers, dressing and bathing-rooms, on the next floor, are in a corresponding style.

Now comes the distinctive Americanism of this little history. Just as Mr. Van Rensselaer had got this princely structure in a condition to be inhabited, it was found that his financial affairs were in such a state as to necessitate a sale of this property and assignment of his other estates. At this juncture, in steps a Yankee East-India Merchant, wielding a potential bank-account, with which he coolly knocks down this palace and its costly belongings. This gentleman, who is said to be the proprietor of two or three similar estates, in various parts of the country, is now in China; his wife and children are departing themselves in Paris, and this royal residence has had no occupant for three years, save the servants in the basement. The cases in the library are filled almost entirely with wooden counterfeitings of books, beautifully embossed and gilt. While we were looking through this room, the Irish housekeeper called our attention to the bas relief on the mantle-piece, informing us that it was the Prophet Elisha, ascending to heaven, in a chariot of fire. It was Guido's Aurora.

I have found much to interest me in the State

Library, which is under the able and polite direction of Alfred B. Street, the poet. Beside the collection of books, which is large and choice, there are some very curious and interesting historical records and relics. Here are a lot of royal commissions, and protests, beginning with one granted by William and Mary, in 1689, to Henry Slater, or Slaughter, as Captain General, and Governor in chief of the Province of New York. Here is the pedigree of Washington, traced back to the fourteenth century; also, a painting of the manor-house of the family, in Sulgrave, England, and also a photograph taken from a picture of Washington, painted on marble, in 1792, by Archibald Robertson. In a handsome case, is arranged a series of portrait medals, seventy-four in number, of all the sovereigns of France, from Pharamond, who reigned in 420, to Louis Napoleon—presented to the State by Louis Napoleon. Here also is the original charter granted by Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York and Albany, of the State of New York, including all the New-England States, and the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard. Here too are the identical papers, sketches of fortifications, passes, &c., taken from Major Andre's boot, and which he had received from Benedict Arnold. I read them all; they are easy to read, written in the bold graceful hand of the arch-traitor, in ink yet almost as black as his infamy. I have heard my father tell, giving Col. Trumbull, Washington's Aid-de-camp, as his authority, that on hearing of Arnold's treachery, the Father of his Country broke forth with an awful execration. I cannot say that I ever thought the worse of him for that. It surely was as pardonable as the famous oath of Uncle Toby.

I could not look without deep emotion on these papers which had more to do with the destinies of our Republic, than the Sybilline Leaves with those of Rome, and which proved so fatal to one brave young life, whose sacrifice brought a generous sorrow to the stout hearts of his foes, tears to the eyes of a nation of fair rebels, desolation to a distant home, and clouded all the light of earth for one loving, faithful woman.

One day at least, of my stay in Albany, has been "marked by a white stone"—that of my visit to the studio of Mr. Palmer, the sculptor. I had heard much of this artist, and had seen one of his admirable busts; yet I have been almost as much surprised as delighted by all I have found here. Mr. Palmer is an artist of true genius, of exquisite taste and feeling, and of tireless industry. It was something of a wonder to me that so energetic and aspiring an artistic genius should come out of this quiet, steady going, conservative atmosphere; but the mystery has been explained to me: Mr. Palmer, though long a resident, is not a native of Albany. He is a man in the prime of life, but his career as a sculptor only dates from the year 1849. Before this time he was devoted to the miniature art of cameo-cutting. He is entirely a self-made artist, he has never seen Italy, he scarcely knows a brother in the craft; so there is little chance for his being in any degree an imitator. Not without due reverence for the classic principles and for the names and works of the great masters of his art, he has given his most earnest and ardent study to nature, and courageously followed the bent and bidding of his own genius. I have heard people say: "What a pity that Mr. Palmer is not in Italy!" and when I saw his beautiful sculptures, instinct, it seems to me, with that peculiar sweet and noble pure sadness which pervades all Italian art and life; and when I felt as I always feel at the sound of that magic name, Italy, a thrill of tender regret, the homesickness of the imagination, I echoed the sentiment. But on reflection, I think it is well that he is not there; at least, that he did not go there when he was a young, unknown, untitled artist. He is both more national and individual where he is, and as he is—more our own, and his own; his artistic manhood stands the fairer and firmer for it, I doubt not. It may be altogether better for him to have had his studio on the bleak summit of "Capitol Hill," here, than on the sunny slope of the Capitoline at Rome; and better that his genius has burst into brave, victorious flower, on this chill and uncongenial air (artistically speaking), than to have had it wooed into premature blooming by the soft, seductive air of Florence.

It is true that Italy is considered as *par excellence* the country for artistic study and labor—it is the great art-workshop of the world. The whole land is sunk in repose—the mournful, meditative repose of a sorrowful old age. The foreign artist participates in the quiet, and is not saddened by the sorrow. He enjoys far greater social freedom there than elsewhere; the climate and customs, even the misfortunes of the country, are friendly to his purpose, and feed the darling passion of his soul. Earth, air, sea, and sky, are full of beauty—the beautiful everywhere triumphing over decay,—and humanity here, however morally degraded, is yet grand in form. But, for all this, Italy is a perilous, enchanted realm for a young artist, with his powers undisciplined, and but half comprehended—enthusiastic, reverent, and imaginative, as all true artists are. Many, after having begun nobly, accomplished really admirable things at home, go abroad, because they believe it an absolute necessity, almost a religious duty, to make the prescribed pilgrimage to the ancient shrines of Art; or they go because they feel oppressed by our practical and commercial atmosphere, disgusted by the noise and dust of our race for gold, disturbed by our artificial and unquiet social life,—they go conveyed by brave hopes and proud prophecies, and—are scarcely heard of after. They seek the high temples of art; they bow like votaries before the old divine forms; they pass days in rapt contemplation of the works of the old Masters, deified by the eye

worship of the world, and, as they gaze, some sigh and shrink and fall gradually into a state of profound discouragement and dejection; some glow and swell with boyish conceit and an insane spirit of emulation, and fall into the more pitiable state of servile, though often unconscious, imitation.

The spirit of Italian life as often tempts the impressible young artist to indolence and pleasure, as it invites to labor and severe study, and then, the shadow of the great Masters is over all. One feels that to strive after the old divine inspiration were an effort to steal fire from the unobtainable heavens. Furthermore, however free, quiet, and intoxicating that life may be to our artists, it is an exile, which must sometimes weary and dishearten. The tumult and rush of our social system may be disturbing, but it is also exciting, an earnest of vitality and progress. There is no standing still in the general whirl; no loitering by the wayside, in the great national caravan. In Italy, the young American may take the moral malady of the country—the *dolci farniente*; he may abandon art altogether, or sink into the mere copyist; he may live in pleasure or poverty—"the world forgetting," or "by the world forgot;" he misses much of the incentive, the encouragement, and all the distinction which fired his ambition at home. The sincere, though ignorant praise of a friend thrills the heart of the young artist, and if it tinge his cheek with a noble shame, it does him no harm, but possibly much good. It is better than the sneer of foreign critics, the indifference or envy of brother exiles.

Thinking of all these things, and not meaning to impute to him a large share of mortal weakness, I came to the conclusion that Mr. Palmer did wisely and well not to spend his art novitiate in Italy, but to marry and settle, and struggle up to eminence here. Now he could safely, pleasantly, and perhaps profitably, visit the Louvre, the Vatican, the princely galleries of the Pitti, and the Uffizi; could sun himself in the glories of ancient art, and bow before the supernal genius of the grand old Greeks, without danger of being wilted or dwarfed. He has measured his capacity; he knows well his own work, and is not to be "bluffed off" by even the titanic Michael Angelo himself.

In person, a painter may be slight and delicate; an almost feminine fineness of organization may suffice for an art that seems to do its "spiriting gently" as Ariel, and by magic to take captive the illusive Iris of colors; but one always imagines the sculptor as manly, muscular, powerful,—so to be able to wrestle long and effectually with the strong and austere genius of art who presides over stone; and this, though we know that sculptors now-a-days seldom do their own chiseling, and never grapple with the marble in the way of old Michael Angelo, who for a time, disdained to prefigure his statues in base clay, but cleaved through the Carrara, transparent to his clairvoyant genius, to where they stood in grand expectancy; thundered away at the walls which hid them from all the world but him.

Mr. Palmer answers very well to one's idea of a sculptor. He is tall and athletic, with a marked and handsome artist head. In his studio, wearing his sculptor's cap and blouse, he reminded me strongly of Powers. He is simple and genial in manner and conversation, and has liberal and enlightened ideas upon politics, religion, and social progress.

Yet, for all his powerful physique, Mr. Palmer's works have hitherto been most distinguished for their exquisite tenderness and delicacy, for their purity and poetry. Beautiful heads of children and young girls, which make one's heart ache with their very sweetness, and pensive monumental figures of Faith, and saintly resignation. Yet he has a Sappho, in *Alto-relievo*, which has great passionate power. It tells the whole story of her genius, her love and her fate. She stands on the cliff from which she leaped; you feel strangely the presence of the scarce indicated sea, the mystery that attracts, the awfulness which appeals; it is all in her face, in her attitude. Her drapery is swelled by a strong sea-breeze; you can almost fancy the sparkle of spray in the hair, blown back from her woful brow. As you gaze, you feel the weak recoil, the wild resolve, and almost grow dizzy, despairing and desperate with her.

But Mr. Palmer's latest work evinces the greatest scope and grasp of his genius. It is the model of a group, for one of the pediments of the Capitol extension at Washington—the subject, "The Landing of the Pilgrims." It includes a large variety of representative figures, grouped with much skill and grace, and the effect is both pleasing and impressive.

I hope yet to see this group in marble in its place "on the outer wall" of the Capitol, to attract the eyes of strangers from the monstrosities in sculpture which now disfigure the national buildings and grounds, and to teach godless statesmen, plotting politicians, and fine ladies, what were men and women, and what were principles in the grand old time.

I have been grieved to receive news by the last steamer of the death of the sculptor Crawford, who died at London, on the 10th inst. He is a great loss to American art. All the lovers of his beautiful works, a goodly company, lament for him, but we who have known him, in whose hearts his name is associated with bright and dear memories, mourn him with a deeper, if more selfish sorrow.

Mr. Crawford was but forty-three years of age—young in the life of Art. His most important, and, I believe, latest work, was the great Washington Monument for Richmond—now his monument, as well.

Adieu, GRACE GREENWOOD.

To be able to bear provocation is an argument of great wisdom, and to forgive it, of a great mind.

Letter from the East—No. 2.

In our paper of August 28th last, we published Letter No. 1 from our new correspondent Sallie. That letter came to many hearts this side of the ocean, like sweet bells chiming Christmas melodies of Home. We said then that one that could thus picture domestic felicity, was worthy a home. Those who love a beautiful and truthful description of what "a home" could be, and should be, and those who can appreciate one, will find the picture ready-made. There are many warm, generous and noble hearts now beating in manly bosoms in our golden land, and that glorious faith that "Sallie" cherishes for the sterner sex, should secure for her the happiest of homes. Her noble description of woman's influence in the relation of wife and mother, and all those holy relations within the household, reflect honor upon her own parentage, as well as upon herself, and bespeak her own heart as being richly endowed with all the pre-requisites for real happiness.

We know our readers will peruse the annexed letter with sincere pleasure, and we trust its noble teaching will be as good seed sown in good ground:

EDITORS FARMER: The kindly reception with which you greeted my first communication, has encouraged me yet again to invade your sanctuary, and pilfer a portion of your editorial time, bringing your thoughts back to "Fatherland," and chilling you with the "wicked and wizard" breath of Autumn, perchance to whisper of home, and learn if your thoughts yet rebound to the dear familiar name.

When first I addressed you, all nature was appareled in bright fresh robes and beautiful verdure. Now the varied golden tints and chill autumnal blast announce that the season of bird-song is over, that our woodland rambles must be discontinued, and our haunts at the river and brook-side forsaken. Instead of the wild flower hereafter shall be the snow-flake, and each tiny dew-drop become converted into an icicle. Yet beautiful seems the world to-day, while falling leaves murmur, "how transient." Our loveliness is not enduring, our glory is but a symbol of decay. We are perishing, but not sadly; we die, but not as those who have no hope. Buried shall we be for a time 'neath the chilling snows of winter. Our substance shall mingle with the ground, but not long will the branches we desert remain naked; not long the sad wail of their voices endure; for the Spring will clothe them with fresh robes of loveliness, and soft breezes play once more amid their foliage.

And my spring-time has almost passed, my summer, too, must end, perchance unlike the falling leaf which only expires in the fullness of fruition, the flower may be early snatched from its stem, the fruit be quickly blighted, since Death is a wayward reaper, and knoweth neither times nor seasons, respects neither age nor persons. Serious thoughts are these, and I would we all might so live that even as the sun, who is just bidding farewell to day, reflects his golden rays upon the surrounding hills, so the luster of our good deeds might linger a little time upon our pathway, fading only from the memory of loved ones, as fades the roseate hue from the clouds of fleecy lightness. And speaking of death, and loved ones, naturally brings thoughts of home, from whose quiet domicile I for a little time have wandered, and although surrounded by elegance and in happy communion with dear kindred, yet I sometimes sigh for my own quiet nest, where in thought and fancy free, I may follow each wayward whim—indulge each momentary caprice. Oh! there is no spot upon earth so sacred, no resting place so refreshing, no heart-borne so full of felicity, as "home, sweet home." There the father speaks his earnest benediction; there the mother's tender counsel and soothing comfort are ever to be found; there the sister's gentle sympathy and the brother's protecting arm are mutually extended, and there all meet in full confidence of love. No sickening distrust, no malicious envyings, no words bitterly spoken, should ever desecrate its fond domains; but confidence unbounded, love free from dissimulation, and harmony unbroken, render it a type of that blessed home above.

And here let me speak of the responsibilities resting upon each inmate of home. First, of the wife and mother. For her a home is usually provided, while the husband's heart beats fondly, in the proud consciousness that she who loves him so highly prized is all his own. No embellishment seems too costly, which his money can procure, no art too luxurious with which to decorate her home, and anxiously are all her wants anticipated.

But will this honeymoon last for aye? Will that blithe some form be ever thus tenderly cherished? Shall not time assuage the lover's ardor, and frowns follow fast upon words of kindness? It may be thus, but our faith in man is yet to be shaken, if a wife's gentle ministry cannot win him, even in his winter hours, to cheerful thoughts and happy converse.

Let her protract those golden hours that follow her marriage vow, and never suffer her own lips to murmur a thought unkindly. Let her beware of angry words or potty quarrels, of a clouded brow, or an impatient answer, and with true womanly art strive to render her home attractive, and her fireside cheerful; that even as the bright coals sparkle and glow until the wood becomes warmed to a ruddy glow, so her husband's heart may reflect her own bright thoughts and bear the impress of her purity and love. Thus will he learn to turn from the contention, and tumult, and boisterous crowd, who in their

eager desire for gain jostle and vex him, and seek peace and tranquility at home.

Then will home seem to him a refuge, and an ark of rest; the wife a ministering angel, and dove of peace. And when in her arms is placed her first born, and as another, and another little stranger comes to share alike her love and her protection, let her remember that they are not mere jewels for an earthy crown, but will shine far more brightly in a heavenly setting. If every mother would look upon her babes as upon white-robed visitors from another land, angel spirits intrusted to her keeping, and try to preserve their spotless purity of soul, remembering always that she is training them for immortality; for an eternity of bliss or woe is attainable; might she not so discipline heart and character so as to render earth's inhospitable more worthy this terrestrial sphere, and still solicitous to enter upon celestial joys? Yes! upon the mother there rests a fearful responsibility, and yet how sweet! the training of an infant mind for heaven. The mother, too, may easily impress upon the flexible heart of childhood principles for right action, and a strong enduring love for home and country.

Hard indeed must be that heart, which having in childhood experienced a mother's faithful solicitude and care, having been the inmate of a cheerful, happy home, can in manhood turn ungratefully away, or plunge into the maelstrom of dissipation and vice. Strong is our confidence in a mother's love, unshaken our faith in her influence, and chiefly with her do we believe the responsibility of a happy home to lie, unless indeed! and of such we were not writing, the husband to whom she swore allegiance, has become dishonored, or yielded to the influence of vice and crime.

Then, indeed, God help her. Prayer may avail, where reproaches would fall to the dust; and a soft answer, or words tenderly spoken, will have more potency in charming away the spirit of evil, than torrents of tears and angry reproaches.

Oh! why will woman leave that sphere for which God evidently designed her; where there is room for the full exercise of all her powers, mental, moral and physical, where she can attune other hearts to harmony, and sound in childhood's ear "thoughts of high import;" why will she fly from domestic joy, to follow the fickle goddess of fashion, or complaining that her sphere is too limited, abdicating to herself the rights of man? Rather let her strive nobly to fulfill her allotted mission, and seek from God a blessing on her home, that it may be—

"A Christian home, where age in patience waits
For heaven; where youth is trained in wisdom's ways
The Lord to serve, and childhood early taught
God to remember. This is the abode
Of faith, and love, of kindness, and of hope,
This too, the hallowed sphere of joy, and peace."

But lest you should think some malevolent "brownie" has enchaind my imagination, and woven a somber spell for my fancy, I will bring these sage reflections to a close, promising not too frequently to trespass upon your columns.

Once more while the pale moon peers into my window, and the night winds murmur a mournful echo,

I say farewell. SALLIE.
WALTON, N. Y., October 23d, 1857.

PRIZES FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER, or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1858 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Downing's Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

HAVING OFTEN BEEN SOLICITED to make purchases of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc., for those who wish to plant Orchards, Gardens, etc., we have concluded to make it a part of our business to perform this duty. Having been for a long series engaged personally in the Raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Greenhouse Plants, and understanding the business thoroughly as a PRACTICAL WORKER, we feel confident we can make it much for the interest of those who desire to plant Orchards or Gardens, to make their purchases through us, as we have made arrangements with the best Nurseries, that we can select such articles as purchasers require; and as it is important to select Trees, Plants, etc., with reference to the soil, situation and size of the place where they are to be planted, if purchasers wish to act for them, and will send a description of their soil, the size of the orchard or garden, its position, and tell us of their wants, we know we can make a saving of time and money to them and can also secure to them a certainty that what we select shall be of the very best character—for our pride will be to have them succeed. We shall at all times be prepared with Catalogues of the best Nurseries, so that we can take the cream of the article. All letters will be promptly responded to.

GOUPIL & CO., Publishers and Importers of Engravings, Manufacturers and Dealers in Artists' Materials of every description, 269 Broadway, New York, have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named articles. Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States.

Important from Utah.

By the arrival of the steamer Surprise, from the Southern coast, we have Los Angeles papers and later news from Salt Lake City. An extra of the Los Angeles Star, dated December 8th, furnishes the following:

Mr. Bell, with whom we have had a conversation, informs us that he left Salt Lake City on the 8th of November, and after two days traveling, short stages, encamped for a day or two. While encamped, an express arrived from the city, who informed them that Col. Johnson had arrived at Ham's Fork, and taken the command; that communications, short but expressive, had passed between the Colonel and Gov. Young, the result of which was, that Col. Johnson ordered his command to be ready next morning for an advance on Salt Lake city, where he intended to winter. Ham's Fork is about a hundred miles from the city. The Mormons were stationed at Echo canon, about fifty miles from the city, through which the troops must pass. A collision, therefore, was inevitable, and the Mormons were in great numbers, and were being rapidly reinforced. A march of two or three days would bring the troops in front of their opponents.

The rumor alluded to in our last, respecting the burning of a number of wagons, has been confirmed by Mr. Bell. The wagons were the property of the government contractors, and seventy-six of them were burned. A body of armed mounted men came at night to the camp, told the wagon-master what they intended to do, gave him time to awake his men and remove their baggage and bedding, told him to select a wagon to take his party back to the States, which he did, and they then set fire to the whole train, burning up the seventy-six wagons. The cattle were driven into Salt Lake city.

With regard to the Indians east of Salt Lake, it is more than probable that Col. Johnson has propitiated them, and they will be found, if not on the side of the Government, at least neutral. In case of resistance to the troops, there is every reason for confidence that Col. Johnson will force the passage of the canon, and make good his advance to the city.

The force of the Mormons has been greatly over-estimated, almost every available man has been enrolled. In passing through the settlements, Mr. Bell found that the men generally had been called out to the mountains; and yet the whole force fell short of 10,000 men. The Mormon army was in a very poor condition, badly clothed, poorly armed, and with very little provisions. The families are represented as being in a suffering condition—wanting in provisions and wood; the winter already commenced, and the men all called off to the camps.

The winter had set in with severity. In the city the snow was two inches deep; and in the mountains where the Mormons were encamped, it must have been from six to twelve inches deep. Mr. Bell's company had passports from Gov. Young, but were only asked for them once. It seemed as if intelligence had been sent ahead of them, and all knew of their journey to California but at one station.

Nevertheless, it was necessary, at each settlement, to call on the Bishop, hire an interpreter, and send them ahead of the company to treat with the Indians for their safe passage. By representing themselves as Mormons, using every precaution, and more particularly by the expenditure of over two thousand dollars among bishops, interpreters and Indians, the company succeeded in making their way in safety.

We have confirmation of the report that was circulated at the time, regarding the company that was massacred some time since, that they suffered at the hands of the Indians, in revenge for criminal indiscretions on the part of certain of their members. Small bags containing poison were found in springs, the waters of which caused sickness and death among the Indians. They mustered their forces, followed and massacred the whole company.

The Mormons who recently left San Bernardino for Salt Lake, were met by Mr. Bell's company beyond the Mohave. The train was moving along. There was no encampment on the Mohave, as had been reported here the past two or three days.

Messrs. Kincaid & Co. and Gilbert & Crellish sold out their entire stock of goods to the Mormons, at the prices offered by the authorities. They were told the people wanted them, and they had better take what they could get, or abide the result.

Mr. Bell was enrolled in the army of defence, but on being informed of it, declined, of course, the intended honor. He, therefore, left the Territory. The company arrived in good health.

The Desert News of November 4th, says: The company from Carson began to arrive on the 1st inst., and will probably all be in by the 3d. This company, with a few exceptions, embrace all who were sent on foreign missions to that region; also, several from California and Oregon.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL AT SAN DIEGO. The mail of the 24th October, from San Antonio, arrived on Monday last, says the Herald, having made the trip in twenty-nine days. The riders between Tucson and Fort Yuma were detained five days on the Gila river, not being able to cross for the high stage of water. There is no news from the Purchase.

The mail which left San Diego on the 9th of September, arrived at San Antonio, Texas, on the 10th Oct., making the trip in thirty days.

The Austin (Texas) Intelligencer publishes a letter dated 6th Oct., from Capt. Pope's expedition, camped on Pecos river. The Artesian workmen had commenced their labors, and as the well is being bored at a distance of eight or ten miles from the river, two camps are necessary. One (head quarters) from which water, rations, and in fact all supplies are sent to the other. This keeps several teams employed constantly, besides those engaged on the road between the Pecos and the Forts, from which all the supplies are procured. All hands therefore are kept busy. The health of the command was good.

THE WEATHER.—During the past week, we have had a "considerable spell" of weather. On Saturday last, it rained for a short time; on Sunday, at about twelve o'clock, considerably hail fell, and also at three o'clock, whitening the ground for a short time. At intervals since, we have had some little rain, but the weather for the past two days wears quite a summer aspect. Snow is plentiful on the hills a few miles distant.

The farmers speak cheerfully of the indications of a good "growing" season, and think, from present appearances, that the coming crop will equal, if not exceed, the last.—[Mariposa Democrat,

THE EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO.

Lieut. Ives, says the Los Angeles Star, is now at Fort Yuma, putting together the steamer he brought with him for the navigation of the Colorado. It is a stern-wheel boat, drawing only two feet water—was built at Philadelphia, and has powerful machinery adapted for stemming the currents of the rapids. It was tried on the Delaware river, and found to answer the expectations formed of it. It was then taken to pieces and brought to San Francisco, having been packed across the Isthmus, at an expense of \$2300; thence it was conveyed to Fort Yuma in a schooner, and is now being re-constructed. The party, including packers, etc., will number one hundred men, all told.

The party is to be escorted by fifty men of the artillery, as infantry, under the command of Lieut. Tipton, from Fort Yuma. When organized at Fort Yuma, they are to proceed up the Colorado river, surveying it to its source.

A FRIEND IN NEED. is the Balsam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known. None genuine unless signed I. Batts on the wrapper.

Subscribe for the New Year.

As this year is drawing to a close, and as many persons may feel disposed to subscribe for our journal at the beginning of the new year, we desire to say to all such, that if they will favor us with their subscriptions now, they shall have the **FARMER** the remainder of this year free, their term only counting from January. We make this offer as the knowledge of the number that are so disposed to be with us will enable us to calculate the extent of the improvements we can make upon our new volume, as it is our intention to make some decided improvements. We trust this notice will draw to us a host of generous and appreciative minds that will aid us in the work in which we are engaged. We would also hope that all who may be indebted to the **FARMER** will not require us to name that subject again, but help us to have a clean list, such as we shall be proud to show to the citizens of any county when they look over it. We again refer our friends to our New Prospectus, and trust ere the year closes to be called upon to make many awards for generous lists.

PREMIUM BROOM FACTORY.

JOHN A. WOLF, Manufacturer,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CALIFORNIA BROOMS,
Corner of Drumm and Sacramento streets.

Brooms of all qualities made to order and constantly on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates, by
16-3m
JOHN A. WOLF.

C. A. MORRIS, G. W. OILMOORE, S. D. OILMOORE
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.

San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specks and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates.
v8-14

EX FANNY MAJOR.

DRY PULU, for sale in quantities to suit,
by **JACOB SCHREIBER,**
Rochester Reading and Printing Store,
No. 179 Jackson street,
16-3m
Opposite the International Hotel.

PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENCY!
THE constantly increasing demand upon us to execute commissions for the purchase of all kinds of articles, both for residents and non-residents of the city, has induced us to establish, in connection with our newspaper enterprise, a

PURCHASING BUREAU,
under the immediate supervision of one of our firm, assisted by the most accomplished experts.

For supplying any Article in the World! Particular attention will be paid to the selection, purchase and sale of thoroughbred Cattle and Horse Stock, Carriages, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Carriages, Harness and Saddles. Time Watches, every description of Fire Arms, Sporting Articles, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Music and Musical Instruments, Yachts, Sail and Row Boats, Furniture, Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars; Cricket and Ball bats, Pads, &c., &c.

State Rooms Engaged in advance, on Steamers and Packets to leave for Europe, California, the West Indies, or any part of the world. This will obviate the necessity to residents in inland towns, and places where no steam agencies exist, of coming to New York two or three weeks in advance, as they are now frequently required to do—either to obtain passage, or to secure eligible accommodations. In this department, we will be ready to secure Rooms at Hotels at favorable rates, so as to protect the stranger from imposition, as well as inconvenience; and, in short, to perform any description of commission that would ordinarily require the presence of the client himself.

Readers who may desire to form Libraries, or who may wish to procure the **Choice Literature of the Day**, can always rely upon our judgment and selection. Also, Blank Books and stationery, and Book and News Papers, for Printers.

FOR THE LADIES we will procure the latest Fashion Plates, styles of Bonnets, samples of the most varied goods, Combs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, and we shall always be pleased to furnish everything connected with their wardrobe.

In short, for any service which may be required, the public may rely upon having their orders filled at the lowest rates that they could purchase for themselves. Apply to
GEO. WILKES & CO.,
N. B.—Subscriptions for "Porter's Spirit of the Times," a Sporting, Literary, Agricultural, Family Weekly Newspaper, may be forwarded to the same direction.
Terms, \$1 a year.
v8-13



TURNER'S FOREST WINE BITTERS.

IS ACKNOWLEDGED to be, by all who have tried it, the BEST TONIC and ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ever presented to the California public.

In New York City, and Buffalo, N. Y., where the Turner Brothers first introduced it to the world, it has secured an unprecedented degree of popularity, owing solely to its salutary and extraordinary medicinal properties.

Medical Men and Men of Science All pronounce it to be most healthful and invigorating; and whether it is used by adults or infants, its effects are alike beneficial.

It is purely Vegetable, and is composed of The juices of berries, herbs, wild plants and roots; The Spring's first buds, the mellow Autumn's fruits; The bright wild flowers, whose fragrance charm the bee; The opulent leaves, the bark of the forest tree; The bulbous root, on mountain's slope is found; The spreading vine, that grows in marshy ground.

TURNER'S GINGER WINE Being as well known to this community, as well as to all the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast and its Islands, it is only necessary here to state that it is manufactured in all its purity, as well as the

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER And all the Shrubs, Corals and Extracts now in use in this State, by
TURNER BROTHERS,
Market Street, opposite R. C. Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.
v8-14

AGRICULTURAL.

PEORIA PREMIUM PLOWS!!



JUST RECEIVED,
GENUINE PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS,
Of Nos. 5, 5 1/2, and 6.

THE Plows are from the justly celebrated manufacturing of Messrs. TOLSON & ANDERSON, Peoria, Illinois—the makers named are the ones who have given the reputation to what is known as the "Peoria Plow." Several hundred were sold by us last season, and they have given very general satisfaction when imitations have failed.

These Plows are so completely packed at the place of manufacture, that they can be shipped to Agricultural districts of California and Oregon, at a very small percentage on their cost.

Merchants doing business in Agricultural districts would do well to call upon us before making their purchases of this important article.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, October 1, 1857.

PEORIA PREMIUM STEEL PLOWS.

We, the undersigned, inventors and First Manufacturers of the "Peoria Premium Plow," say, to all whom it may concern, that Messrs. SOUTHWORTH & CO., of San Francisco, California, are the only parties whom we have ever supplied with our Plows, or who have received them for sale in California, and are the only parties to whom we are shipping the present season.

TOLSON & ANDERSON,
Peoria, Illinois, March 9, 1857.
v8-12

Important to Farmers!

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
HARDWARE,
AND EVERY ARTICLE FOR THE FARMER'S USE.

HAVE received ex Clipper Ship "Fair Wind," a complete stock of Hardware, Agricultural Tools, consisting in part of:

- 50 1/2 B. Eagle Plows, with wheels and cutters;
- 50 2 B. " " " " " "
- 25 No. 31 Eagle Plows, " " " "
- 25 No. 35, 21, 19 1/2, and 30.
- 50 Premium x 8 Steel Clipper Plows;
- 25 " " " " " "
- 25 " " " " " "
- 10 " " " " " "

The above Plows have been manufactured to order expressly for us, and we warrant them to give perfect satisfaction.

10 Scott's two-fold Harrows, 40 teeth;

10 Golden's two-fold Harrows, 30 teeth;

10 Square " " " " " "

10 " " " " " "

Extra Wheels and Cutters for all kinds of Plows.

FANING MILLS.
Great's premium Fan Mills, Nos. 4, 5 and 6. The above named mills are the only mills that will clean all the foul seed out of grain.

HAY CUTTERS.
Gale's Hay, Straw and Stalk, with hand wheel to attach horse-power.

Norris & Co.'s Hay Cutters, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

OX YOKES—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

OX BOWS—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50.

Thermometer, and Cylinders, and Dash Churns.

Wash Boards, Wash Tubs, Clothes Lines, Pails, Wash Buckets and Wheels, Butter Hovels, Butter Stamps and Ladles, Scum and Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Cards.

TWINE—Cotton, sewing, Seams, Hemp and Wrapping.

CORDS AND LINES.
Garden Lines, Chalk Lines, Tape Lines, Sash Cords, Bed Cords, Cotton Cords, Fish Lines, Marine and Railing.

ROPE.
Hemp and Manila, from one to nine-inch.

Cotton Rope of all sizes;

Tarred Rope, Very Rope, Baling Rope.

Patent Blocks, single and double, of all sizes;

Hay Press and Feeder Blocks;

Winches for hoisting.

BARNS AND SKULLS.—A complete assortment, from 6 to 20 feet.

Also—Tern barrels, 5 and 10 gallon kegs,

Pitch, Resin, Oakum, Putty, Nails, Caulking Irons, Hooks, Turnbuckles, and all articles in the line.

AMMUNITION.
Hazard's, Dupont's, Hall & Son's, all kinds of Powder;

Shot and Balls of all sizes, Lead, Percussion Caps of all kinds, Gun Wads, all sizes. Also, Wad Cutters, Nipple Wrenches, Gun Wires.

SAWS, SAWS.
Cross-cut, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

Hand Saws, Cross-cut, Splitting and Panel;

Wood Saws, Stretcher and Frames;

Saw Handles and Files.

AXES.
Hunt's from 4 to 5 1/2; Colliery;

Irish Axes, 12 and 14; and Axes;

Hatchets, Lathing and Shingling.

KNIVES.
Drawing, Table, Butcher, Pocket and Pen, Chopping and Hay Knives; Sausage Cutters and Sausers; Butcher's, with cog and fly wheel, double geared; Family (Nourse & Co.'s make).

TRAPS.
Rat, Fox, Beaver, Bear and Mouse Traps;

SCALES.
Fairbank's Platform, Nos. 10, 10 1/2, 11 and 11 1/2;

Counter, of all sizes;

Traps,

Recep and Dish Balances;

LAMP—Reading, Parlor, Lamp, Dish, Globe, Britt and Ship Lamps.

Candle Sicks—Brass and Japaned.

WHEELBARROWS—Steel, Garden and Mining.

MILLS—Cotton, Sizing, and hand and Grain Mills.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.
Broad Axes, Adzes, Saws, Try Squares, Planes of all kinds, Augers, Chisels, Hatchets, Hammer, Spirit Levels, Braces and Bits, Screw Drivers, Scraper Aids, and all tools in common use with carpenters.

LOCKS.
Door, Closet, Chest, Trunk, Pad;

Also—Latches, Tumblers, Hasps, Screws, Bolts.

BELLS.
Door, Hand, Cow and Ox.

TACKS.—Copper and Iron, and Brads of all sizes.

KITCHEN UTENSILS.
Smoothing Irons, Charcoal Irons, Ladles, Fish Forks, Strainers, Egg Beaters, Skimmers, &c., &c.

FILES AND RASPS.
Files of all kinds, hand and wood.

GRINDSTONES and Rollers; Whet Stone, and Scythe Stones.

NEEDLES.—Packing, Flat Seam, &c.

SHOVELS.
Anne's long and short handled, Scoop or Grain.

HORES.
Field, Garden, Slake or miners', Bog and Plantation Hoes.

All of the above articles will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. We will not, knowingly, be undersold by any persons in this or the Bay City.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.
v8-14

Notice to Family Grocers.
WE would call particular attention to our stock of

POLAR OIL, as being

Pure and Unadulterated.
Some 60,000 gallons of Coast Oil have arrived here within two months, and it is now being sold by parties for Polar Oil. We warrant all our goods to be what we represent them to be. We have Coast Oil, and coal oil, at corresponding low rates.

Pacific Oil and Commission Works,
STANFORD BROTHERS,
46 Front street, corner California.
v8-13

Colored Plates of California Fruit.
THE beautiful Fruit Plates which were so freely prepared, of the Fruit of California at the State Fair in 1855, are on sale at the Farmer Office. Every person who wishes a beautiful Fruit Plate should have a copy.

COMMISSION CARDS.

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.

Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Store or Store Ship.

v8-3m

O. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant
No. 8 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.

Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses.
v8-13m

E. J. Loomis, J. D. Stewart, H. E. Harper,
LOOMIS, STEWART & HARPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Wholesale Dealers in
PRODUCE.

No. 3 Washington street, San Francisco;
No. 145 J street, Sacramento City.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us, as we are now enabled to offer them great inducements, having a constant communication between both cities, and a house in each of them.

Nich. Reynolds, L. V. H. Howell,
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets),
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GRAIN AND GUNNY BAGS.
First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances
made.
v8-4

WINE AND LIQUORS!
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS!
HAVE constantly on hand a very large stock of every article to their line, which they will sell on as favorable terms as any house in the State.

We give particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of Domestic Liquors, and would particularly recommend our

Fine Old Bourbon and Magnolia Whiskey;
Very Fine Old Cider Brandy—Apple Jack—
From New Jersey; and

Old Virginia Peach Brandy;
1,000 Packages New York Brandy, Whiskey
and Gin.

Also, all the Choicest Brands of
Fine Old French Brandy;
Harmony and Nephew and Duff Gordon
OLD PALE SHERRY;
VERY OLD PORT WINE
IN WOOD AND GLASS.

We are Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast of
N. LONGWORTH'S VERY CELEBRATED
CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES;
And Sole Importers of
MAX SUTAIN & CO.'S
Very Superior Cabinet Champagne
S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
59 Front street, bet. Sacramento and California sts.,
v8-14 3m
San Francisco.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1/2 cents a Glass.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant street, near City Hall.
v8-14 3m

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
103 Jessie street.

THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "People's Premium Ale," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition.

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
105 Jessie street, San Francisco
v8-1

HOME! SWEET HOME!!
WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

NUMBER 23.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 130 Washington street (top stairs), San Francisco.
Terms—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club
of five subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.
Advertisements in this journal will have circulation
and notices equalled.
Advertisements and Subscriptions must be
paid for in Advance.

Important Result

Artesian Well in San Joaquin Valley.

Future effect—Depth only 119 feet—Fine stream—Extensive
agricultural country—Farming operations—Coast Range
Coal.

SAN JOSE ROAD, 15 miles from Stockton, Dec. 14, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: As you have no corre-
spondent in this immediate section of country, I
offer my services for this present occasion, to
acquaint you and your readers with a successful
enterprise which may prove to be of interest
to some of your readers, and which I know will
alter the future destiny of this hitherto benighted
country.

Messrs. Chamberlin & Gage (my neighbors),
who have been engaged sixteen days in boring
an Artesian Well on the Plains, two miles directly
in front of Mr. O's house, yesterday struck a
stream of clear limestone water, at the depth of
119 feet. I should say, to the best of my judg-
ment, the stream contains four solid inches, and
by placing an extra joint of pipe on top, throws
the water fifteen feet above the level of the earth.
This will, no doubt, lead others to try the same
project soon, and should they meet with like suc-
cess, we will have the best agricultural country in
the State, and more of it. Only imagine the ex-
tent of country from Mount Diablo to the head of
the Tularés, a plain averaging from six to twelve
miles in breadth, for a distance of upwards of
250 miles.

If you live five years, and the artesian wells
are successful, as I have reason to expect, you
will see this valley one ceaseless grainfield, as far
as the eye can reach. Then we will have a rail-
road, sir, and instead of being greeted with the
neigh of the mustang, the familiar whistling of
the iron horse will be substituted. You may
think this visionary, but if you could see the
spirit and zeal our citizens are exhibiting this
winter, you would probably alter your notion.

Messrs. Chamberlin & Gage are running fifteen
plows now, and will sow 600 acres of grain be-
fore the first day of February. Hanten, Davis &
Co. are running six plows, and will probably sow
250 acres, besides a number of other gentlemen
who are farming on a smaller scale. The only
drawback in this section is timber for fencing.
All are sowing adjoining each other, and will herd
the stock off this field this season, which by
being close together can be done with a great
deal less expense than it could otherwise.

The Coast-Range Coal-mine is fourteen miles
distant from my residence, which, I am told, is
yielding abundantly. I have not been able to
visit it since Mr. Howard, the present proprietor,
had charge of it; in fact I am busily engaged
plowing, and have been for some time past.

Yours in haste, PETER M. GARDNER.

Deep Plowing—Thorough Plowing.

In our recent trip among the plowmen of Ala-
meda and Santa Clara counties we would occa-
sionally find those who had carefully experi-
mented with the subsoil plow and repeated plowings,
and we have never found a single case where
those who have used the real subsoil plow, or
those who have plowed their land several times,
or those who have used summer fallow, that have
not been more or less the gainer; and in many
instances we have found the gain to be 30, 40, 50
and even 100 per cent. gain.

One striking instance we will name. J. Aram,
of San José, cut from a four acre lot a good crop
of hay last June; then subsoiled and plowed the
land several times, and harrowed the land finely,
and planted to potatoes. He informed us that
potatoes actually were crowded out of the hills,
and upon harvesting, the crop was three hundred
bags to the acre, and all large potatoes; while
others who planted in the ordinary way had sev-
enty-five bags, and many small potatoes.

Another instance where a piece was planted in
the ordinary way, with the exception of a strip at
one corner, which had been subsoiled showed
the great contrast of these systems. The sub-
soiled piece produced all large potatoes and four
times the quantity of the balance of the land, and
that which was not subsoiled had mostly small
potatoes.

So fully satisfied was Mr. Aram of the good
effect of this system, that he leased land for the
growing of potatoes the present year, with the un-
derstanding that the land was to be cultivated
extra, and was willing to pay his portion of the
extra cost, being convinced of the importance of
it. The work was well done, and the result was
forty dollars per acre for the use of the land; he
having leased it to receive one-fifth of the crop,
and that result was forty dollars per acre. Who
can excel this? Who will not believe in good
thorough work?

Farmers, Clean Your Wheat!

We have visited more than fifty Flour Mills
within the last six months, and have always
endeavored to make such inquiries as would
result to the benefit of the grain grower.

There is one cause of loss among the grain
growers of California, which can be remedied if
they will. We have alluded to it several times,
and yet the cause of loss increases rather than
diminishes, and this is, the very poor manner of
cleaning wheat. We have taken particular pains
to ascertain the amount of loss, and the result is
as follows: of all the wheat brought to the mill
there is an absolute loss to the grower of five per
cent. This is a real loss now, but one that could
be saved. It occurs from a want of knowledge
by those who thrash and clean the wheat, or the
careless manner in which it is done. Loose heads,
straw, broken wheat, cheat, barley, oats, mustard,
etc., are mixed up with the wheat, so as to deteri-
orate its value in price, as well as waste in weight.

Those who are interested in this matter should
take time to see the waste at the Flour Mill, and
then they would begin to reflect, for all this loss
must come out of them.

It is customary at the mill, in exchanging flour
for wheat, to deduct a wastage of four or five per
cent; this is certain loss at once. But there is a
heavier loss, and we desire to show this to our
cultivators. By this careless manner of cleaning,
every five bags in one hundred is waste, and for
this the grower has to furnish bags; he pays for
harvesting these five bags, for hauling, freight, and
storage, and when it comes to milling—these five
bags are waste, a dead loss to the grower. It
would be easy for the grower to make an estimate
of how much five bags are worth; but it is not
only five bags—it is five in every hundred, fifty
in a thousand, and five hundred bags to the
grower of ten thousand bags of wheat. The
causes of this loss we have in part enumerated,
but if farmers would be more careful and house
their machinery so as to keep it in order, and
then use it with care, and thoroughly clean
their wheat, their saving would surprise them; for
after carting five bags of waste in every hundred
to the mill, these go to the mill as the reward for
labor in cleaning the wheat which could and
should be cleaned on the farm; and after it has
been carted to the mill and deducted from the
crop, the farmer buys back that very waste for
chicken or hog feed; that is, he deducts the waste
of his own crop which he has carted to the mill
and then buys it back again and hauls it home.
Whereas, if he had properly cleaned his wheat in
the first place he would have kept the chicken
feed at home, had only his 95 bags to haul, and
would get pay for his 95.

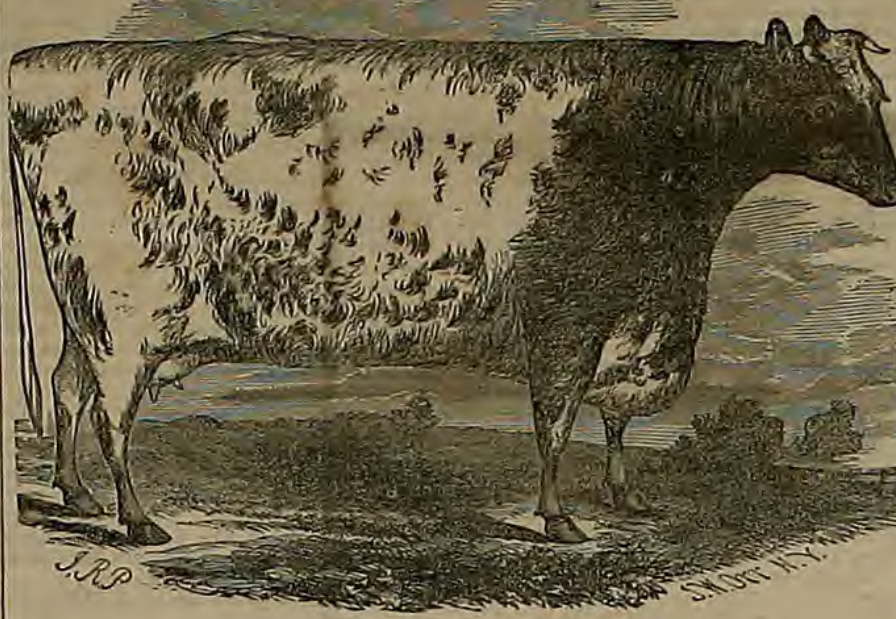
What is actually the farmer's loss who raises
large crops? The grain grower who raises
\$20,000 worth of wheat, loses \$1000 a year by
the careless manner of cleaning his wheat, and
this fact can be ascertained by any one who will
take the trouble to inquire into the matter. We
have thus presented this subject in detail, and
hope a proper attention to the matter will be
awakened.

Fruit Culture in California.

From the many years experience that we have
had, we safely conclude that Fruit culture, and
indeed Horticulture generally, will become the
leading feature in the economy of California.
With an unrivaled climate for the growth of the
Pear, which is now regarded as one of the popular
fruits of the country, and with an increasing de-
mand for fruits of all kinds, and with the means
to make the demand effectual, it would be a matter
of surprise if this glorious gift of Providence
was not taken advantage of by our intelligent
cultivators.

As is the case in all new societies and colonies,
extraneous aid is necessary; consequently, we
have to look for our supplies of new varieties,
stocks, &c, from our eastern friends. There are
many difficulties to be contended with in the im-
portation of nursery stock; but, with a little
more experience, we may safely suppose that
eastern nurserymen will become expert in pack-
ing for this country. From the attention which
has been devoted to this branch by Messrs. Frost
& Co., of the Genesee Valley Nurseries, Rochester,
N. Y., we hope to find our cultivators and nur-
serymen in the possession of everything new and
valuable, which recent importations from Europe
have introduced. And we are pleased to know
that the business of Messrs. A. Frost & Co. has
rapidly increased this season by the receipt of
numerous California orders, and they express
their determination to make that trade a specialty.

By the letters received from them by the last
steamer, we are happy to hear of the success
which has attended their advertisements in our
journal, and we feel sure that all nurserymen who
are in want of new varieties of fruits and nursery
stocks, will do well to improve the present moment
and send their orders east, even by steamer of
Dec. 5. We reiterate what we have before said:
Messrs. Frost & Co. are reliable nurserymen, and
orders can be sent to them with the fullest con-
fidence of being faithfully fulfilled. We have the



IMPORTED IRIS.

ROAN Shorthorn Cow, five years old, the prop-
erty of L. G. Morris; winner of the 1st prize at
the Fair of the U. S. Agricultural Society, held
at Boston, in October, 1855. She was bred by
James C. G. Duff, Esq., Aberdeenshire, and
gained the 1st prize at Banff, in 1851, and 1st
prize at Aberdeen, in 1852. She was calved
June 8th, 1850. Sire, Louis D'Or (9336); dam

wholesale-prices catalogues of this firm, which
we will mail free to all applicants.

Letter from Old Coon.

EDITORS FARMER: It is with pleasure that I
once more take my pen at this late period to thank
you for the insertion of the Old Coon's sentiments
in your Number of October 9. As you left him
treed in order to converse with him—as you found
me groping about in darkness, I still remain as an
unwearied servant, having lost all in trying to get
something, hoping that the day may come when I
may receive something to compensate me for my
labor. And may the day be not far distant when
all who have defrauded or wronged their fellow be-
ings, may have a feeling sensation of the fact as it
really is.

"Defraud not him that hired is
His labor to sustain;
But pay him well, without delay,
His wages for his pain."

Would that I could find language to express my
feelings on this one subject; then, let the tree be
ever so high, or its branches spread ever so far,
even to the ends of the earth, my only desire
would be (let me be placed any where in its
branches), that you might be possessed with suf-
ficient strength of lungs to converse with me on the
topics of the day. Not that I expect to add any-
thing to knowledge or history in this enlightened
day and age. But show me the man that first saw
the sun rise in the East, or first saw him sink be-
neath the Western hills, and if he is not a man of
knowledge and sense; if he is not an old man,
older than this coon, you may say that I am no
astronomical calculator; nor am I, for I do not
know one star's blink from another. There is
one thing that does not require much learning to
know, that is the wisdom of a certain class that go
armed with their revolvers to defend themselves,
and for any little offence they will shoot the first
man that happens to cross their path. I have
seen lads just from their cradles, up to men grown,
with a pistol slung to their back, and am sorry to
say that many a good citizen in California, espe-
cially, has been brought to an untimely grave.
The late affray at Soelling's, in Merced county,
is enough to convince any sensible community that
there ought to be something done. It may be
asked, what can be done? Let a law be passed
prohibiting the use of them, or even of having
more made. "That will not do," is the reply of
many, for it is dangerous traveling if there are
none made, and a heavy fine for the use of what
are already on hand, is the only alternative. It
might be said that he is a fool who makes any
such proposition.

"But what the wise in vain will try,
The fool may sometimes hit."

I have traveled some in my life, and am now
over fifty years of age, and never have I carried
any weapons about my person, of any description.

Now friends and fellow citizens, for I esteem
you all as such, stop one moment with me and re-
flect: Here is one instance among perhaps I might
say thousands, that are occurring every day; and
do not the cries of widows and poor fatherless
children ascend upon High to an All-wise Father
that He may avenge the blood of a deceased hus-
band or parent? Can we suppose that our All-
seeing and All-wise Creator and Ruler of the uni-
verse will overlook such proceedings, or let us
prosper as a nation? No, no, my fellow beings;
and the answer always will be, No.

Gentlemen, please bear with with me, although

I am somewhat tedious—consider my weakness,
the height of the tree, the strength of your lungs,
the warmth of the coon skin, &c. Leave me where
you think best, do with me as you please, only
don't point a six-shooter at me. I still remain
your obedient servant, and ascribe my name, as
usual,
Old Coon.

The Finest Artesian of the State.

We paid a visit to the Union Garden, of San
José, Mons. I. B. Bontemps, proprietor, who has
the only artesian with great power that has not
been affected, like other wells in the vicinity, by
filling up or losing water.

This well remains with great power, throwing
up a powerful stream of seven inches in diameter
some eight inches over a pipe raised some eight
feet above the surface. We believe if smaller
pipe was placed upon the tube, and reduced to
two inches, this well would throw a jet of fifty
feet. The great rush of water makes a river
of itself, and would carry a grist mill of several
run of stone.

Mons. Bontemps has been very successful in
grape growing, and has had some of the very
finest grapes in San José this season. He has
made some fine wine. We had the pleasure of
tasting the wine, and we have found no better in
any place this season. We were also presented
with a large cluster of the grapes, Mons. B. hav-
ing preserved some of his grapes to the present
time in very fine order.

Very fine pears of several kinds have been
grown here the present year, of the Duchesse
d'Angouleme, the Bartlett, Winter Nellis, and
others. We enjoyed a treat of the luscious Win-
ter Nellis, and never have we seen larger or finer
or a more delicious pear. Most heartily do we
recommend the Winter Nellis for cultivation
among our pomologists.

SORGHUM SUCRE—CHINESE SUGAR-CANE
SIROP.—The thing is done! The very best
sirup can be made of this cane in California; of
this there need be no longer any doubt. Persons
feeling an interest in this matter are invited to
call at the CALIFORNIA FARMER office and see!
SMELL! TASTE! the real pure California Sirup,
which we have received fresh from the manu-
factory of which we spoke last week. L. E.
Gould, Esq., sent up to our office, from Santa
Clara, three large hock bottles of this sirup, that
we might have a feast of it, and give to our friends.
We invite all who take pride in home products
to come and taste; "there's enough as long as it
lasts." It beats East Boston and Gen. Winn too,
and that's saying a good deal. We saw the ma-
chinery that made the sirup last week; saw the
kegs and bottles, 125 gallons, made this year.
As this is the largest and best lot made, we shall
christen it Gould's Sirup. We had a pleasant
visit at the residence of Mr. Gould. Sirup and
wine of his own make he had in abundance, and
our dinner was excellent; and with such fixings
we could not but be thankful. We shall speak
further of the nursery and wine-making next
week; but again ask those really interested to
come to our office and taste this sirup.

SORGHUM SUCRE.—Mr. J. Child, of the En-
cinal San Antonio, sent us a sample of the Sirup
made from the dry cane, 5th inst. The sample
was a very excellent thick rich Sirup, and proves
the fact, conclusively, that this Sugar-cane will
become a great product for our country.

To the Farmers.

Another Plan for Raising Water.

RICHARDSON'S new motive power is now at-
tracting great attention, as it is the application of
a well-known power to a new style of enterprise
altogether. Mr. R. has often shown us his plans
while in embryo, and as they progressed we have
seen that they must eventually result in great
public benefit. The peculiar heat of our climate,
and the long dry weather of the Pacific coast, has
called into active use all the inventive genius of
our mechanics, and many new and valuable
wind-mills, force-pumps, and every kind of hy-
draulic power, have been brought into active use
for mining and agricultural purposes; and every
new plan seems to develop something newer still.

The present invention now presented by Mr.
Richardson is the application of a motive power
something after the style of a house clock. An
apparatus is wound up by hand power at present,
and the machinery works six hours, pumping
six thousand gallons of water from an inch pipe.
Greater power can be applied, so as to increase
the quantity to a large extent.

This morning we went to see the finished
model, now at work, and were extremely gratified
to witness the success with which the plan op-
erated. Mr. Richardson first conceived this pre-
sent plan while working the pile-driver, and he
resolved to bring that power, the winding up of
heavy weights, to better use. The invention in
question is the result. It consists of a square
frame, upon which is placed the working power,
like the movement of a chronometer, to which is
attached the wheel and chain; to the chain is
attached the weight of nearly 1700 pounds. When
wound up by hand, it will work, as stated, six
hours. It can be made to work six, twelve,
eighteen or twenty-four hours. A drum can be
attached to work by horse power in winding up
the machinery; it can be wound up without in-
terfering with the work, being of double action.
The power will raise water from a well twenty-
five or thirty feet deep, and force it up one hun-
dred feet more. The whole moving power is
upon friction rollers, and will last an age.

Having thoroughly explained this valuable in-
vention, we must commend it to all who need
water power—to stock ranches, farmers, dairy-
men, miners—to all it will prove invaluable. The
frame work can be made to occupy a small space,
so that a house twelve feet square would be suf-
ficiently long to protect the machinery with drums
attached, by which a churn, grindstone, corn-mill
and hay-cutter could be driven, and thus a vast
amount of hard labor saved.

At the present moment we esteem the applica-
tion of this motive power to the raising of water
particularly valuable as a family and a farm im-
plement, and for one other implement that must
come into very general use; we mean a mill for
grinding the sugar cane. The success which has
attended the growing of the Sorghum Sacre has
been enough to warrant its general cultivation
over the State, and Richardson's Motive Power
is the very thing to carry such a mill on a farm
for family use.

Whatever may be said in its praise, everybody
needing it should see this model, now in opera-
tion at Fiske's Saloon, near the Bulletin office,
in this city. Mr. Richardson, the patentee, is
there to show the movement, and will be happy
to see all who please to come during the next
two weeks. We earnestly urge our friends to
see it; they will like it.

CALIFORNIA PAINTS EQUAL TO ANY KNOWN.

Dr. Polhemus of Sacramento, has sent us a box
of the samples of Dry Paints from the Paint
works of Covert & Co., of the following descrip-
tions: water and fire-proof paint of three differ-
ent kinds and colors, rose tinted, drab and slate
color; also decomposed quartz, for dark brown.
All these varieties are of superior character,
and being extensively used in the county of
Sacramento and having given perfect satisfac-
tion, are now offered in confidence to all parties
over the State. We are glad to learn that
orders to considerable extent have been received
by Dr. Polhemus, who is the agent of the prop-
rietors.

ANOTHER LARGE PEAR.—E. L. Beard, Esq.,
has left at our office another mammoth Pear,
weighing 34 pounds, and measuring about the
size of ordinary melons grown down-east. It is
of the old iron pear variety, Black Pear of
Worcester, grown at the Mission orchard, by
Henry Ellsworth, Esq., who has raised many
the present year of extraordinary size, even
larger than the present specimen. Mr. Ells-
worth now has this famed orchard in possession.
Mr. Beard having located on the Salinas Plains,
the large Ranch formerly owned by J. B. Hill,
Esq., who raised the great Barley crop of '53—
1493 bushels to the acre.

This large Pear can be seen at our office.

MR. C. APPLETON, of Oakland, called at our
office, and left samples of fine Strawberry plants
of the varieties British Queen, which he has for
sale at Oakland.

Narrative of Lieut. Beale's Wagonroad Expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River.

The following Outline Narrative of Lieut. Beale's Expedition of the Southern Wagon Road, taken from the note book of Mr. J. R. Porter, attached to the scientific corps of the Expedition, we copy from the Alta. The object of the expedition (which is just completed), as specified in the written instructions of the Secretary of War, was to proceed from Philadelphia to Indianola, Texas, where the camels had been landed from the storehouse supply. Lieut. David Porter, and from thence to proceed to Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, near Santa Fe, and from that place to commence the survey of the wagonroad through to the Colorado River, near the supposed mouth of the Mojave.

ARRIVAL AT SAN ANTONIO.

Lieut. E. F. Beale and his party arrived at San Antonio, on the 16th of June. From San Antonio they proceeded to Camp Verde, on the Verde river, where the camels had been conveyed, to await his requisition and that of Capt. Pope, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who had been deputed by Government to construct arched wells upon the Pecos, in Texas. He selected twenty-three out of the ninety camels at that place, and three dromedaries. Together with the animals were two Greeks, a Turk and two Arabs, who left him at San Antonio, being desirous of returning home.

THE START.

The party left San Antonio on the 25th of June; the camels packed with a large portion of the grain for ten teams of mules. The toulous, or regular pack camels, of which there were seven, are capable of carrying a load of one thousand pounds. They passed over the old wagonroad, extending some seven hundred miles between San Antonio and El Paso. The principal stopping places on the route were Leona Springs, the Honda, the Camancheque, Fort Clark, Rio San Felipe, Rio San Pedro, or David's River, Camp Lancaster, the Pecos, Esccondido Springs, Leona Springs, Barilla Springs, Fort Davis, Higo Springs, and reached the Rio Grande on the 22d July. The expedition followed the road leading through the valley of this stream, along a fertile and well-watered country, and affording sustenance to hundreds of thousands of sheep. They passed El Paso a few miles to the southward, and reach Albuquerque on the 10th of August.

THE CAMELS.

The camels performed this journey between San Antonio and Albuquerque—a distance of not less than a thousand miles, in which there was a considerable space to be passed devoid of water or grass—without, in a single instance, exhibiting any sign of fatigue or distress, nor showing any signs of thirst. They kept pace easily with the teams, at an average rate of four miles an hour, though, when required, their rate could have been doubled without their suffering the least inconvenience.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Albuquerque is a primitive Mexican town, built of adobe, and is the depot of the troops of that quarter. It is the center of the supplies for the U. S. forts in that section. Its population is about 6,000. The expedition was cordially and hospitably received, at every stopping place. The vicinity is entirely destitute of grass.

THE ROUTE THROUGH NEW MEXICO.

Leaving some of the wagons which had become unnecessary to transport the baggage, the expedition crossed the Rio Grande, and turned towards the Colorado. They crossed the dry bed of the Little Puerto, and proceeded on the road lying within sight of the river and among the mountain spurs extending through New Mexico. They passed through the pueblo of Laguna, inhabited by a mixed population of Indians and New Mexicans. They were now traveling upon Coronado's route—who, in 1530, passed through this country, the first explorer of New Mexico. Continuing upon the road, to the new town of Zuni, situated about eight miles from the original ruins of that name, they passed the Rio Prio, running through a remarkable volcanic basin, of ancient formation. They waited, upon the Pisco, the arrival of Colonel Loring, who was returning with his command, from the Gila. While the expedition was proceeding to Zuni, Lt. Beale, in company with Col. Loring, made a detour towards the northward, in the Navajo country, to Fort Defiance, a distance of ninety miles, to procure an escort of U. S. troops, for which he had an order from the Secretary of War.

THE INSCRIPTION ROCK.

Passing over this country, which Mr. Porter considers the most beautiful he ever traversed, and covered with almost interminable forests of noble and lofty pine trees, they arrived, on the 24th of August, at El Moro, or the Inscription Rock. This remarkable natural formation merits a particular description. Emerging from the forest which skirts the bases of the backbone of the Western continent, without any previous indication of its existence, and in the midst of an almost exclusively volcanic country, a smooth wall of white sandstone rises from the grassy plain which spreads away from its base, to an altitude of a thousand feet. At its southeastern base is the spring known as El Moro. It is wedge-shaped, and its summit is crowned by an ancient aboriginal fortress, evidently the work of the same artisans, whose tumuli are visible from Peru to Wisconsin. Sloping from the southwest is an artificial plateau, leading to the western entrance of the mountain, which forms a natural corral, capable of holding at least five thousand head of animals, and entirely impregnable except by a very narrow passage, easily defended and partially fortified. In this corral grow the loftiest pine trees, whose heads are far below the crest of the rock which towers above them. The party from this point proceeded to within twelve miles of Zuni, where they encamped, and awaited Mr. Beale's arrival from Fort Defiance.

THE ROUTE FROM EL MORO.

He arrived on the 28th, with his escort, and after treating with the Indians for corn, they started upon Whipple's trail, and encamped upon a plain covered with splendid gramma grass. The expedition from this camping place, passed over a comparatively level country, well watered, and abounding in fine grass. Ranges of mountains, of volcanic origin, were visible in all directions, some of them capped with snow. This mountainous feature is the prevailing topography between Zuni and the Colorado. They came in sight of the Colorado Chiquito on the 4th of September; on the 6th, they crossed it without difficulty. The river is a very winding, narrow and muddy stream. At the ford there were only four feet of water. The camels from the first made the marches without fatigue

or flagging. They continued their course on the parallel of 35 degrees, finding excellent water at convenient intervals, and the most luxuriant blue gramma grass.

AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY.

The course now lay through an unexplored region, presenting the wave line, intersected by ranges of irregular serrated volcanic mountains. They encamped upon a reservoir of pure water, discovered by the guide, Sevedra; to which Lieut. Beale gave the name of King's Creek. The trail of 1853, made by Lieut. Whipple, being obliterated by time, and also that of Aubrey, Lieut. Beale selected a road for himself, and thus from the point above mentioned, the travelers, until reaching the Colorado, were passing over a terra incognita. Expeditions from the camping place were dispatched by Lieut. Beale, in various directions, to examine the face of the country.

AUBREY'S CAÑON.

In one of these, led by Lieut. Beale himself, they discovered what was believed to be the celebrated cañon of Aubrey, described by him in his notes. An idea may be gathered of the stupendous depth of this great chasm, from the fact that standing on its precipitous brink, a musket ball discharged, occupied nearly half a minute in reaching the bottom at its shallowest point. This was proved by frequent experiments. Its width was so great, that a musket ball, discharged horizontally, fell about a quarter of the way across. This chasm appears to be a vast sink in the general level of the country, the result of some ancient volcanic convulsion. They descended to the bottom, and explored it to its mouth. In it they discovered the Indian trail to the Mojave village.

EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL FEATURES.

Some peculiar characteristics in the features of this section of country are worthy of remark. The road extending over the mesas resembled more a work of art, like the roads constructed by the Roman Generals and Napoleon, than natural formations. The plateau formations, on all hands, loomed up like gigantic fortifications. Singular to say, the volcanic rock was carpeted with the most luxuriant blue gramma grass, affording food for animals, as nutritious as oats. Only a thin stratum of soil laid between this and the rock. Specimens of petrifications of the most wonderful description presented themselves. And there, on the western bank of the Rio de la Xara, they found a rock about twenty-five feet square, in the heart of which was a large petrified tree. This fragment was detached from the main body, in which the boughs were distinctly visible. They also found, in the beginning of their new route, inscriptions on the rocks, evincing the progression of the writers from the Ideographic to the Phonetic character. This argues a very high degree of cultivation among the ancient inhabitants of these regions, as do their fortifications.

ARRIVAL AT THE COLORADO RIVER.

The guides having proved unworthy of trust, the expedition was preceded by parties detached in search of water, which was invariably found, showing that, up to this point, the route is in every way available for emigrant trains, it being scarcely necessary to double teams in a single instance. Nothing of consequence occurred from this point until the arrival of the expedition to the Colorado river, which they gained without difficulty, camping on its banks, for the first time, on the 19th of October, having ridden over the country on either side of the route for a considerable distance.

They encamped in a grove of cottonwood, on the eastern bank, in the immediate vicinity of the Mojave villages. Of course the camp was filled with the Indians, who were ready to trade in corn, which is plentiful in the valley, and exchanged by the savages for blankets, beads and trinkets. The passage of the Colorado was made without any hostilities, and in the same place by which Lieut. Whipple's expedition passed.

CROSSING THE RIVER.

The baggage was conveyed over in an India rubber boat, brought from New York for the purpose. The river is here about 200 yards broad, but has several bars in its bed, which enable animals to rest. The current runs about four miles an hour. It is only necessary to swim the animals for a short distance on the eastern side.

SWIMMING THE CAMELS.

At this place, the camels themselves refuted some assertions which have been confidently made of them—that they are unable to swim. Father Huck, in his work describes his detention upon the yellow river, in China, on account of the difficulty of crossing his camels, for, he says, "the animal cannot swim." The opinion has also been supported by many writers. On this occasion, Lieut. Beale, determined to try the experiment, led one of the large toulous to the bank of the river, and had him driven into the water. As soon as he found himself out of his depth, he struck off without hesitation for the opposite shore, swimming high and with perfect ease. The rest of the train were crossed in batches of five and six; not one of them, apparently, had the slightest difficulty in the passage.

A PORTION OF THE GREAT DESERT.

Here the travelers found the first sandy country on their route. The grass was poor and thin, and water at longer intervals than they had yet found it. They were enabled, however, to procure a sufficient supply, without any suffering, and continued their course due west, until they struck the Mojave river—a distance of about eighty miles—that is to where water appears flowing in the bed of the river. This is a northern continuation of the great American Desert of New Mexico, but presents less of the sterile and desolate features of the southern or main body of the desert, and is infinitely preferable to travel over.

ARRIVAL AT LOS ANGELES.

The route now followed the Mojave on its eastern bank until the party reached the Mormon road, which they kept, crossing the San Bernardino Mountains at the Cajon Pass, and continued the journey over the well-known road from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, where they arrived on the 20th of November.

NATURAL FACILITIES OF THE ROUTE.

The above resume of the interesting notes of Mr. Porter, independent of the ethnological and other details which they afford, are sufficient to exhibit the fact that the route passed over by the expedition is entirely feasible for immigrants to this State. There is no section of it that pack animals are not perfectly able to traverse easily, without hindrance for want of water or grass. As a sheep route, it is unsurpassed. Hitherto the Gila, and the consequent terrors of the desert, have been encountered for this purpose. From this time there is no cause for the use of that route, for sheep may be driven, in any number, from New Mexico into the Southern country, in good condition, with plenty of feed the entire way, without fear of Indians.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.

The experiment of the camels and dromedaries has proved a triumphant success. In opposition to the opinions of many United States officers, they have shown themselves admirably adapted

for traversing the wastes of Western America. In some instances these wonderful animals went a week, and in one, ten days, without water—not because it did not exist on the route, but from a lack of desire for it; and on the tenth day the animal drank with comparative indifference. They could go, if required, over two weeks without tasting water. Their food is of the simplest and coarsest description; they eat as they progress, whatever grows on the wayside, bending their long necks and thrusting their heads alike into the narrowest crevices for the cactus, or the stunted verdure, or cropping the leaves from the boughs of the trees, without in the least retarding their speed. Truly they may be called the ships of the desert, and, when taken in comparison with mules, horses or cattle, which require food almost as regularly as man, they seem adapted by nature to the novel task to which our government has now devoted them.

A resume of the distances between the principal stopping places on the route from San Antonio to the Colorado river, as compiled from Mr. Porter's note-book, will be hereafter a valuable piece of reference for the emigrant, as some time may elapse before the publication of Lieut. Beale's regular report.

[From London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—Continued.]

History of Agriculture.

Of the Agriculture of the Greeks.

The Aboriginal Greeks, or Pelagi, were civilized by colonies from Egypt, and received from that country their agriculture, in common with other arts and customs. Some of the ancient Greeks pretend that the culture of corn was taught them by Ceres; but Herodotus, and most of the ancients, content in considering this divinity as the same with the Egyptian Isis. There is no particular evidence that the Greeks were much attached to, or greatly improved, agriculture; though Homer gives us a picture of old King Laertes, divested of wealth, power, and grandeur, and living happy on a little farm, the fields of which were well cultivated. On another occasion, he represents a king standing amongst the reapers, and giving them directions by pointing with his sceptre. Xenophon highly commends the art; but the principal instances he refers to, as examples, are of Persian kings.

What we know of the agriculture of Greece is chiefly derived from the poem of Hesiod, entitled Works and Days. Some incidental remarks on the subject may be found in the writings of Herodotus, Xenophon, Theophrastus, and others. Varro, a Roman, writing in the century preceding the commencement of our era, informs us, that there were more than fifty authors, who might at that time be consulted on the subject of agriculture, all of whom were ancient Greeks, except Nago the Carthaginian. Among them he includes Democritus, Xenophon, Aristotle, Theophrastus, and Hesiod. The works of the other writers he enumerates have been lost; and indeed all that remain of Democritus are only a few extracts preserved in the Geoponica, an agricultural treatise published at Constantinople by the Greeks of the fourth or fifth centuries of our era. Xenophon, Aristotle, Homer and others, touch on our subject but very slightly. Xenophon, after his banishment to Scillus, is said to have spent his time in literary pursuits, and in improving and decorating his estate; he wrote a treatise expressly on rural and domestic affairs, the third book of which is devoted to agriculture, entitled Oeconomicus, in the form of a dialogue, and he is even said to have given lessons on the subject. Of his treatise, Harle says, "I take it to be one of the plainest and most sensible performances amongst the writings of the ancients." Theophrastus, a disciple of Aristotle, wrote on natural history, and his history of plants possesses an astonishing degree of merit, for the age in which it was written. He is justly considered the father of botany, and his work contains some curious observations on soils and manures, and on various parts of agriculture and gardening.

But the writings of Hesiod are the chief resource for details as to Grecian agriculture. This author flourished in the tenth century B. C., and was therefore contemporary with Homer. He lived at Askra, a village at the foot of Mount Helicon, in Boeotia. There he kept a flock, and cultivated a soil which he describes as "had in winter, hard in summer, and never good," probably a stiff clay. As a poet who had written on various subjects, Hesiod was held in great veneration; and Aristotle states, that when the Thebans destroyed the village of Askra, and the Orcomenians received the fugitives who escaped, the oracle ordered them to send for the remains of the poet who had given celebrity to the place.

The works, which constitute the first parts of his Poem, are not merely details of agricultural labors, but comprise directions for the whole business of family economy in the country. The poem sets out by describing the state of the world, past and present, for the purpose of exemplifying the condition of human nature. This condition entails on man the necessity of exertion to preserve the goods of life and leaves him no alternative but honest industry or unjust violence; of which the good and evil consequences are respectively illustrated. Dissension and emulation are represented as two principles actively at work; much is said of the corruption of judges, and the evils of litigation; contentment is apostrophized as the true secret of happiness; virtue and industry strongly recommended. The poet now proceeds to describe the prognostics of the seasons of agricultural labor, and gives directions for providing a house, wife, slaves, and two steers; how and when to cut down timber; to construct carts and plows, and make clothes and shoes; when to sow, reap, dress the vine, and make wine. He then treats of navigation, and gives cautions against risking every thing in one voyage; he describes the fit seasons for the roasting trade, and advises taking great care of the vessel at such time as she is not in use, and hanging up the rudder and other tackle in the smoke of the chimney. He concludes the work with some deplorable precepts of religion, personal propriety and decorum; and enjoins some curious superstitious observances relative to family matters. The Days contain a division of the lunar month into holy, auspicious, mixed and intermediary days, the latter being such as are entitled to no particular observance.

Property in land, among the Greeks, seems to have been absolute in the owner, or what we would term freehold. The manner of inheritance seems to have been that of gavelkind; the sons dividing the patrimony in equal portions. One of Solon's laws forbade that men should purchase as much land as they desired. An estate containing water, either in springs or otherwise, was highly valued, especially in Attica; and there a law existed relating to the depth of wells; the distance they were to be dug from other men's grounds; what was to be done when no water was found; and other matters to prevent contentions as to water. Lands were inclosed, probably with a ring-fence, or boundary-mark; or, most likely, the inclosed lands were such as surrounded the villages, and were in constant cultivation;

the great breadth of country being, it may be presumed, in common pasture. Solon decrees, that he who digs a ditch, or makes a trench, nigh another's land, shall leave so much distance from his neighbor, as the ditch or trench is deep. If any one makes a hedge near his neighbor's ground, let him not pass his neighbor's landmark; if he builds a wall, he is to leave one foot between him and his neighbor; if a house, two feet. A man building a house in his field, must place it a bow-shot from his neighbor's.

The surface of Greece was, and is, irregular and hilly, with rich vales, and some rocky places and mountains; the soil is various; clayey in some places, but most generally light and sandy, on a calcareous subsoil.

The operations of culture, as appears by Hesiod, required to be adapted to the season; summer fallows were in use, and the ground received three plowings, one in autumn, another in spring, and a third immediately before sowing the seed. Manures were applied: in Homer, an old king is found manuring his fields with his own hands; and the invention of manures is ascribed by Pliny to the Grecian king Augeas. Theophrastus enumerates six different species of manures; and adds, that a mixture of soils produces the same effects as manure. Clay, he says, should be mixed with sand, and sand with clay. The seed was sown by hand, and covered with a rake. Corn was reaped with a sickle; bound in sheaves; carted to a well-prepared thrashing-floor, in an airy situation, where it might be thrashed and fanned by the wind, as is still practised in modern Greece, Italy, and other countries of the Continent. Afterwards it was laid up in bins, chests, or granaries, and taken out as wanted by the family, to be pounded in mortars or quern-mills, into meal. Thorns and other plants for hedges were procured from the woods, as we find from a passage in Homer, in which he represents Ulysses as finding Laertes digging and preparing to plant a row of quicksets.

The implements enumerated by Hesiod are, a plow, of which he recommends two to be provided in case of accident; and a cart ten spans (seven feet six inches) in width, with two low wheels. The plow consisted of three parts; the share beam, the draught-pole, and the plow-tail. The share-beam is to be made of oak, and the other parts of elm or bay; they are to be joined firmly with nails. Antiquarians are not agreed as to the exact form of this implement. Gouquet conjectures it may not have been, unlike one still in use in the same countries, and in the south of France; others, with greater probability, refer to the more simple plow still in use in Magna Græcia and Sicily, originally Greek colonies. The rake, sickle, and ox-goad are mentioned; but nothing said of their construction, or of spades or other manual implements.

The beasts of labor mentioned are oxen and mules; the former were more common; and it would appear, from a passage in Homer, were yoked by the horns. Oxen of four years and a half old are recommended to be purchased, as most serviceable. In winter, both oxen and mules were fed under cover, on hay and straw, mast, and the leaves of vines and various trees. The most desirable age for a plowman is forty. He must be well fed, go naked in summer, rise and go to work very early, and have a sort of annual feast, proper rest, good food, and clothing, consisting of coats of kid skins, worsted socks, and half-boots of ox-hides, in winter. He must not let his eye wander about while at the plow, but cut a straight furrow; nor be absent in mind when sowing the seed, lest he sow the same furrow twice. The vine is to be pruned and stalked in due season; the vintage made in fine weather, and the grapes left a few days to dry, and then carried to the press.

The products of Grecian agriculture were, the grains and legumes at present in cultivation, with the vine, fig, olive, apple, date, and other fruits; the live stock consisted of sheep, goats, swine, cattle, mules, asses, and horses. It does not appear that artificial grasses or herbage plants were in use; but recourse was had, in times of scarcity, to the mistletoe and the cytissus; what plant is meant by the latter designation is not agreed on; some consider it the Medicago arborea L., and others the common lucerne. Hay was, in all probability, obtained from the meadows and pastures, which were used in common; flax, and probably hemp, were grown. Wood for fuel, and timber for construction, were obtained from the natural forests, which, in Solon's time, abounded with wolves. Nothing is said of the olive or fig by Hesiod; but they were cultivated in the fields for oil and food, as well as the vine for wine. One of Solon's laws directs that olive and fig trees must be planted nine feet from a neighbor's ground, on account of their spreading roots; other trees might be planted within five feet.

In Hesiod's time almost every citizen was a husbandman, and had a portion of land which he cultivated himself, with the aid of his family and perhaps of one or two slaves; and the produce, whether for food or clothing, appears to have been manufactured at home. The progress of society would, no doubt, introduce the usual division of labor and of arts; and commercial cultivators, or such as raised produce for the purpose of exchange, would in consequence arise; but when this state of things occurred, and to what extent it was carried at the time Greece became a Roman province, the ancient writers afford us no means of ascertaining.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.—A correspondent of the Silver Creek Mirror says that Col. Jacob Carroll, of Texas, is the largest farmer in the United States. He owns 250,000 acres of land (nearly 400 square miles) in that and adjoining counties. His home plantation contains 8,000 acres, nearly all valuable bottom lands, along the Guadalupe river. On this farm he has over 600 acres in cultivation, on which he raises annually about 300 bales of cotton, worth at the plantation from \$75 to \$100 per bale, and \$20,000 bushels of corn, worth about 50 cents per bushel. He has a force of about fifty field hands, and he works about sixty mules and horses, and fifteen yoke of oxen. Col. Carroll has, on his immense ranges of pasture lands, about one thousand horses and mules, worth \$50,000; one thousand head of cattle, worth \$7,000; six hundred hogs, worth \$2,000; three hundred Spanish mares, worth \$15,000; fifty jennies, worth \$2,000; fifteen jacks, worth \$9,000; and five stallions, worth \$2,500. Col. Carroll's property, in stock and negroes, is worth at least \$150,000; and the value of his landed estate will swell the amount to over half a million of dollars. His annual income from the sale of stock amounts to from \$5,000 to \$10,000; and from the sale of cotton, to from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The Philadelphia Ledger states that the number of persons out of employment in that city, who are willing to work, is not so great as many imagine, and that in no city in the Union is there less suffering than in Philadelphia, while in none are there more institutions established for the use of the poor.

TREES!



GEORGE H. BEACH'S
NEW-ENGLAND
PREMIUM NURSERY,
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THE Proprietor of this celebrated NURSERY (ESTABLISHED IN 1852), from one of the oldest and best Nurseries in New England, would announce to his friends, and purchasers generally, that he is now prepared to offer them a collection of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,

superior to any other collection ever before offered by any Nurseryman in California, at prices to meet the times, and as low as the same can be purchased of any other reliable Nurseryman in the State. But we shall not attempt to compete, in price, with the refuse trash hawked about at auction and by peddlers.

A new and valuable experience has been attained by the subscriber in the varieties of Fruits adapted to the climate by the great number of varieties he has brought to perfection in his grounds the past two years. He has ripened, the past season, several fine varieties of Peaches, and of Apples, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, &c., in similar proportion; and having tested their merits thoroughly, he is able to discriminate, and grow up the choicest varieties for sale; and by this practical knowledge he is able to advise purchasers in relation to the varieties adapted, and of the varieties to ripen in proper rotation—upon which two points rest almost the entire value of an orchard, whether large or small.

We have propagated, the past two seasons, only such varieties as have reached the highest standard, and those varieties we can unhesitatingly recommend, with the greatest confidence that they will sustain the high merits accorded them by all the leading papers of the State.

N. B. It was for the greatest number of the choicest varieties of Fruit found by the Agricultural Committee in this NEW-ENGLAND ORCHARD, that obtained for it the PREMIUM this season; and it will be remembered that my nursery also received a premium for its superiority.

I would call the especial attention of my patrons to my

MAMMOTH EARLY PEACH,

and which is, beyond question, the most valuable variety in the State, being one of the earliest, largest, hardiest, and most delicious Peaches ever plucked from a tree so early in the season; also the SULT HEMPSTEAD, so beautiful and delicious; also the MAMMOTH NECTARINE, which is valuable for its size, although we have some other varieties of finer flavor.

My aim will be to make the NEW-ENGLAND NURSERY distinguished for the purity of its seedlings, and for its valuable fruits or varieties in all the departments; and with this view we shall never offer certain varieties, nor announce fruits as excellent or rare that will not stand the test, or which will not sustain the reputation of my Nursery, for my efforts shall be more to build for it a reputation than a fortune. The importance of this course will sooner or later develop itself in the minds of the people, and will be fully appreciated—especially by those who have been humbugged with cheap trees.

With the above remarks, we announce the following Trees, Vines, &c., to the public, which we defy the world to surpass for thrift and beauty, and in this list we shall not include dormant buds, and we shall not offer them for sale unless by special request, for they never give as good satisfaction as trees grown one year from the bud:

40,000 FRUIT TREES, many with fruit buds on, comprising Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Almond, English Walnut, and Fig, of the most improved choice varieties.
23,000 ORNAMENTAL TREES, of Princes of China, Black Locust, Honey Locust, Acacias, Ailanthus, Maples, Laburnums, &c.
20,000 GRAPE VINES, one and two years old, of the Los Angeles, and fifty imported European varieties; as also all the select American varieties, such as Catawba, Isabella, Concord, Clinton.
20,000 Grape Cuttings
200,000 STRAWBERRY Vines, well-rooted, and commencing all the choicest varieties.
20,000 RASPBERRY Vines, best imported varieties, perpetual bearers, large and elegant fruit.
5,000 CURRANT BUSHES, best sort.
2,000 GOOSEBERRY do. do. do.
5,000 ROSES, Monthly and Climbing.
10,000 ORANGE TREES

A full and complete assortment of Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs and Plants, Evergreens, &c.

To render it a convenience to those sending orders, we have divided our Trees as per the scale of size, and persons ordering will mention the size they wish as follows:

From 3 to 5 feet high.
From 5 to 7 feet high.
From 7 to 10 feet high.

We can assure our patrons that all orders from them will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully and safely packed for any distance.

We particularly invite purchasers to visit our Nursery, and see all the choicest varieties, and examine for themselves, confident that such a visit will secure to us an enlargement of their orders.

All information respecting varieties, season of ripening, planting, &c., cheerfully rendered. Packages will be shipped as per direction, but when no instructions are given, we shall use the best of our judgment, but cannot be held responsible for them after leaving our Sales Room.

All Trees warranted true to their label.
N. B. Remember, our Sales Room is in the Brick Building next door to the Post Office, Marysville.
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G. H. BEACH

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100,000 GALLONS TURPENTINE

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Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco. Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates.

Miscellany.

THE LETTER CHEST.

BY JOHN F. FLATT.

You ask, if happy gems be there?
 From the heart's deep mine!
 Gild friendship's gathered long ago—
 The grave of "Auld Lang Syne!"
 Families hand, clasped far, but warm,
 Clasp there, O'er desert years apart,
 Old words familiar faces wear—
 Oly anagrams of heart!

No! King them not into the flames!
 Dim, old words, crumbling one by one,
 Would look, like phots, into our eyes—
 Some Memory's dying Sun!

Kindle within our hearts their flames!
 Feeling their dreamy eloquence—
 The Past—whose flowers in these were sown,
 Will rise like frankincense!

The world, to them, turns ever new;
 Dead summers live in dew, and sing;
 Old June lands show their roses through,
 Heaven breathes the older Spring!
 Those dear old words! they kept glad time
 In sunny days, and rainy weather,
 And, in the music of their feet
 Still, all things sing together.

Old lips that speak no more, I hear,
 Old vanished faces brightening come,
 Old footsteps travel strangely near
 From happy doors of Home!
 I feel the red blood of the Past
 Pulse through Time's veins again, in light,
 I see their warm hands, from their hearts,
 Extended while they write!

(Los Angeles Journal.)

The Examination, Exhibition and Concert of the Collegiate Institute, Benicia.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

EDITORS FARMER: According to your instructions, I presented myself punctually to Mr. Platt, the Principal, at 9 1/2 AM, on Monday morning, the 7th inst. The scholars were already singing the Opening Hymn, and I observed that the soprano, tenor and bass parts were well sustained.

The Institute building has one of the finest school rooms in the State, good recitation rooms and an elegantly furnished piano room. The position of the building is particularly fine, commanding as it does an uninterrupted panorama of the country. I noticed in the Library in a conspicuous position, the donation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to the "Agricultural Department." The maps, hung around the School and Recitation rooms, added materially to the general effect of the School arrangement.

The Examination down-stairs was conducted by Prof. Platt, and commenced with the advanced class in Spanish, who were drilled in the idioms and irregular verbs, and in translation of English into Spanish, etc. They answered fluently and with an understanding of the language, equally creditable to themselves and to their teachers. The class in Philosophy took up the subject of Electricity, and acquitted themselves with great credit. They were followed by the first Ray's Arithmetic class, and the second class in Grammar, who did very well. Owing to the lateness of the hour the advanced class in Grammar were not examined, but their familiarity with Spanish Grammar answered for them.

The Examination of the Primary, Geography and second and third Reading classes, up-stairs, passed off admirably. The little fellows in the Geography class did not miss a single question. The Reading classes deserve great credit. Not only were they perfect in pronunciation, but they read with a spirit and an expression which astonished me.

The Examination of the school in Vocal Music was one of the remarkable features of the day's exercises. The smaller pupils answered as readily and brightly as the advanced ones, and handled the abstruse points in the science with a wonderful proficiency. The key of B major was as well known to them as the common scale of C major. They were drilled in singing the intervals of all the scales as far as B major. They transposed the scale readily and without any prompting, and were skipped about in the singing of the intervals. Not a question was missed as to notation, rests, etc.; yet this class has been advanced in four months, and from an utter ignorance of the subject have progressed far enough to take their parts in Chorus music. Prof. Scales is at the head of this department, and is as thorough and enthusiastic as he is an elegant musician. He is a pupil of Geo. Fred. Bristow, the most eminent of American musicians.

The reading of the "School Boys' Journal" occupied nearly an hour. The articles were well written, exhibited considerable wit, and when we consider the age of the contributors, must be considered a wonderful exhibition of advancement in composition for boys ten and twelve years of age.

The Declaration by the second Division, which closed the Exercises for the day, was very interesting. Mahlon Osborn, Eugene De Proy, and Willy Nichols, particularly attracted attention, and received enthusiastic applause.

The specimens of Drawing were surrounded at recess hours by an admiring crowd. In the difficult treatment of heads, the scholars particularly excel. The two rival productions of Jos. McKenna and Wm. B. Hyde, reflect the greatest credit upon the teacher.

The Examination commenced on Tuesday, before a crowded audience. I ought to mention that the Exercises were opened by a Hymn, accompanied by one of the Piano pupils, who in four months tuition has so far advanced as to play such an accompaniment with correctness and style. The name of the young gentleman, I believe, was Jose Robbins.

The first and second divisions in Algebra, were examined together. I was particularly pleased with the clear and connected manner of reasoning, the exact mathematical language, and the conciseness of definitions. The second division was only examined in Simple Equations, and I did not observe a single failure to perform the problems given. The first division handled Roots and Quadratic Equations with perfect facility, while the ease with which all its members developed the Binomial Theorem, evinced a very considerable knowledge of the advanced branches of this interesting study.

In Geometry, I observed that each member of the class, when called upon, was required to enunciate, as well as demonstrate, any one, or every, proposition that he had ever been over, without referring to his book. In higher Arithmetic, nothing was performed, without giving the why and wherefore. It is worthy of observation that throughout the Mathematical Examination, the point aimed at by the pupils has not been the answer, but the explanation of the problem or formula.

I think that the classes in Mathematics deserve particular credit, both for their proficiency in the subject, and their appreciation of its importance, in a thorough education. I trust that the other schools in the State will follow the example of this Institute in this respect, giving their pupils a thorough drilling in the exact sciences and practical studies of life. I am not of those (and in this respect follow the doctrine of the FARMER), who believes that it is necessary in order to acquire mental discipline, that young men should devote years of their most valuable time, in acquiring a knowledge of Greek and Latin. I admit their importance in an accomplished education; but at the same time, they should be regarded as *accomplishments*, not as *necessities* of a good education. I deny that any system of arbitrary words can have the same disciplining powers that the study of Mathematics, Chemistry, Philosophy, Physiology, Geology, Meteorology, etc., would exert over the mind, while the study of the former adds no *new fact* to the knowledge of the world.

The class in Physiology were subjected to the most rigid examination. The class gave readily both the common and scientific names of every bone in the body, traced the blood through its various circulations and changes, and explained digestive operation with a particularity which gave evidence of a thorough understanding of the subject.

I regret that I have only time to say of the classes in Geography, up stairs, that they did well; that the class in History did admirably; and that the examination of Mahlon Osborn and Fred. Weinman, two little boys under twelve years of age, in Grammar, was one of the most successful and brilliant examinations I have ever witnessed. They were quite familiar with irregular verbs, and parsed them as rapidly as they could speak. From the first page to the end of the Grammar they never faltered. The Recitation room was crowded to suffocation; and at the end the enthusiasm of the audience could hardly be restrained. The reading of "Young America," the paper contributed to by the elder pupils, occupied over an hour. The articles were mature and elegantly written. A high compliment was paid to Col. Warren by the editor, Henry Hastings, in commenting upon the donation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER to the Agricultural Department. He closes his article by saying, that "Col. Warren and the CALIFORNIA FARMER have done more for California than all the other papers in the State."

The valedictory of Jos. Scale was admirably read, and was elegantly and eloquently written. His description of the rise and progress of the tide of Education since the days of the Old Testament, was treated in a masterly manner. The "Progress of Civilization," by Wm. B. Hyde, and "Our Country," by Jos. McKenna, deserve particular mention. In the first place, the foundation of both Essays was worthy older heads and practiced pens, and the climax of both was conceived and written so eloquently, that both aroused the enthusiasm of the audience.

The Music of the day was of an attractive character, and the accompaniments and waltzes by the pupils were highly creditable. The musical character of this Institute is destined to be a remarkable feature.

The exhibition on Wednesday evening would have been crowded, but the rain poured in torrents. The attendance, however, was quite large. The hall was splendidly illuminated, and outside, in the midst of such pitchy darkness, it looked indeed like a "star in the midst of the ocean"—of mod. The decorations of the room were in excellent taste. The stage was a sort of bower of evergreens; back of it was hung the "bear-flag," on both sides of the stage were draped the American and English flags; while flags of all nations covered the walls and hid the windows. The pillars supporting the roof of the hall were ornamented with festoons of bay leaves. At half past seven Prof. Scales took his seat at the piano, and at a given signal the pupils defiled on the stage with the most exact step and according to their parts. The basso occupying the right, the tenors the left, and the soprano the front and back of the stage. The chorus, "Social Pleasures" from the German, was rendered in a spirited manner, which at once put everybody in a good humor. John Adams speech in favor of the Declaration, by Thomas Hooper, followed. It was enthusiastically declaimed. "Spring," a chorus by Wilhelm came next. Henry Hastings spoke "The Barons last Banquet" thrillingly. The dying struggles of the rude old warrior, and his defiance to death, were particularly effective. A "Trio by Czerny," for six, hands was astonishingly well performed by little Fred. Weinman, only eight years old, Jose Robbins and their in-

structor; it was warmly applauded. Jos. McKenna affected his hearers to tears by his beautiful recitation of the "Gambler's Wife." The "Boat Chorus," by the little boys was richly sung. "Keep Cool," by little Willy Nichols and Mahlon Osborn, was most amusingly spoken; and little Willy, in answer to an encore, towards the end of the performance, spoke "The Little Graves" in a way that astonished everybody. To see a little fellow, not ten years of age, with the most perfect self-composure, making every point in his recitation as unfailingly as a finished elocutionist, showed the greatest attention, not only on the part of Mr. Scales, but his little pupil. "Old Ironsides," by Jos. Chard, was capital. The crowning success of the first part was the trio (W. B. Hyde, W. E. Smith and Wm. Bush) and chorus, the "Star Spangled Banner." The audience were so electrified that some of them sprang to their feet and cheered. It was not only well sung, but admirably declaimed. The "In God is our trust" was the point most beautifully made. It was repeated at the urgent request of the ladies present, at the end of part second.

The "Marie Stewart Polka," composed by Prof. Scales, was brilliantly performed by Jos. Scale and the composer, and received a hearty applause. The progress of the piano pupils must be a source of gratification to the teacher. The grand chorus from Rossini's Opera of "Il Turke in Italian," the chorus from "Moses in Egypt," and the battle chorus from "Norma," were performed with a strict attention to the score, and with an enthusiasm which affected the audience. It is really highly creditable to the school in which these boys have been taught, that in so short a period they have learned to sing the highest order of music. Mr. Scales assures me that they have been taught to sing these choruses by note.

W. E. Smith declaimed the "Maniac" artistically. His voice is as clear and flexible as a woman's, and he is, beside, elegant in his manners. The changes of his countenance alone were a noticeable feature in his declamation.

The "Polish Boy" was a splendid recitation by W. B. Hyde. He has true genius. "The Soldier from Bingen" was so truthfully rendered that the boy, Wm. Bush, must have felt every word he uttered. The effect of it was marked upon the audience: you could have heard a pin drop. The programme was closed by a masterly declamation by Jos. Scale: "Sparticus to the Roman Emperors." His face lighted up with an enthusiasm, and his fine voice and graceful action made every point effective. A comic dialogue from "All is not gold that glitters," exhibited a fine appreciation of the good old drama, on the part of George M. Fall, of Marysville.

A Mr. Smith, of San Francisco, an old pupil of Prof. Scales, played, by request, a "Valse di Andalusia," by Ascher, exceedingly difficult, gracefully and correctly.

I have rarely been a witness to a greater intellectual treat; and I am sorry now Colonel, that instead of sending me alone, you could not have found time to accompany me. You were the first to call attention to this school, and you must feel justly proud of your protégé.

Yours, F. M. S.

The Collegiate Institute at Benicia, Cal.

THE School Year at this Institution, is divided into two terms of five months each. The Sessions will open on the 4th of January and the 5th of July; closing on the 4th of June and December.

To the Patrons of the Institute we would say, that the facilities for obtaining a good education have been much increased this year. The range of studies will embrace the Ancient and Modern Languages, be a complete, embracing the Ancient and Modern Languages, and a thorough course in the Physical Sciences. Neither are the accomplishments overlooked: in Piano and Vocal Music, we have the best Teachers in the State. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into the higher studies, will be a primary requirement. We shall continue to follow, in our government, school arrangements and method of instruction, the Normal School or Prussian system, which has been adopted in the Eastern States with so much success.

Pupils will be fitted for the University, or will be trained with a view to the completion of their education in this School, as may be requested by the parents. Where no special directions are given, the course of the Institution will regard the Modern Languages, Natural Sciences and Practical Agriculture as the *sine qua non* of a good education, and the Ancient Languages as accomplishments.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location of the School is easy of access from all parts of the State; the buildings are excellent; and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place on the Pacific.

TERMS, PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE:

	PER MONTH
Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, Geometry, &c.)	\$ 8 00
Theory of Surveying (including Linear and Angular Perspective Drawing)	5 00
Latin and Greek	5 00
French and Spanish	5 00
Music, with use of Piano	10 00
Drawing	5 00
Common English Studies	5 00
Vocal Music, without charge	0 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	30 00
Entire expense of Board, Washing and tuition in the Common English Branches, per year	\$350 00
No Lights, Bedding or other Furniture required to be furnished by parents. No extra charges of any kind are made except those specified.	

For further information or references, address the Principal.

v8-11 am C. J. FLATT.

ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.

J. & W. GRUNOW & CO., New Haven, Conn., necitate, invite attention to their superior

Achromatic Simple and Compound Microscopes.

These Instruments have obtained the commendation of the most eminent scientific men of America, and have received the premiums of the New-York World's Fair of 1853, and of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society of 1855.

These Microscopes vary from forms of the greatest possible simplicity to those combining the most elaborate of modern improvements.

They call the particular attention of STUDENTS and TEACHERS to their EDUCATIONAL and SCIENTIFIC Microscopes; which are provided with object-glasses sufficient for all ordinary investigations, and of a quality never before sold by any American or foreign maker at prices so low.

PRICED CATALOGUES will be sent GRATIS upon application. J. & W. GRUNOW & CO. have also now ready for distribution, an elaborate DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE which will be sent post-free upon receipt of 30c in postage stamp.

Mexican Seed Wheat.

SELECTED CHOICE MEXICAN SEED WHEAT, similar to the parcel from which the Crop of Messrs. Lobos Brothers, of Martinez valley, was obtained the present season, and samples of which were exhibited at the Mechanics' and State Fairs.

For sale by LYNCH & ROEDING, 123 Jackson street.

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

50,000

FRUIT TREES!

—AT THE—

SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,

FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO,
 On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to
 Mission of San Jose.



THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of FRUIT TREES, containing all the choicest varieties of Fruits congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NEOTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

ALSO,

GRAPE VINES

one and two years old.

Three varieties CURRANTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;

A few varieties of the most choice DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES, strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruits, the most of which have been grafted from bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo Post Office, Alameda county, or to R. KING, 154 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.

APPLE TREES, two years' old:
 Large size, trained with low heads - 50 cents each.
 Extra large Trees - 75 " "
 One year's growth, from two to five feet long - 25 " "

PEAR TREES:
 Standard Trees, on pear stocks, two years from graft \$1 00
 Extra size - 1 25
 Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock - 1 00
 Extra size bearing Trees - 1 50
 One year from graft - 75

PLUM TREES:
 Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads - 1 00
 Extra large size selected - 1 25

PEACH TREES:
 One year's growth from the bud - 50
 In the dormant bud - 25

APRICOT TREES:
 Large size, one year's growth, from bud - 1 00
 In the dormant bud - 50

NECTARINE TREES
 Will be charged the same as the Peach.

CHERRY TREES:
 Cherry Trees - 1 00
 Extra bearing Trees - 2 00

FIG TREES:
 Well rooted, large size - 1 00
 Small size, one year's growth - 50

All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion.

On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards, a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.

v8-17 JOHN LEWELLING.

THOMPSON'S SUSCOL NURSERIES.

Situated on the Napa River, at Suscol Ferry, NAPA COUNTY.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public and patrons of these well-known Nurseries to the present extensive stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Also a choice lot of GARDEN and GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, ROSES, SHRUBS, &c.

Comprising all of the Very Best Varieties of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs.

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, NECTARINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, ALMOND, QUINCE, and FIG TREES, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, and RASPBERRY BUSHES, &c.

Together with a large lot of Nut-Bearing and Shade Trees.

Consisting in part of Black Walnut, English Walnut (or Macla Nut), Shell-bark Hickory, Elm, Weeping Willow, Locust, Sugar and Silver Maples, &c.

Grape-vines of all the Best Foreign and Native Varieties.

The Fruit Trees offered for sale are all budded and grafted from the best, most approved and popular varieties now cultivated in the United States and Europe; all of which are growing, and a large majority of which have fruited in our own orchards and vineyards, under our own immediate inspection.

Our trees are of one and two year's growth from Bud and Graft, thrifty and of large size; all of which have been grown without irrigation.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of Apple Trees, which for vigor of growth and beauty of form, cannot be excelled in the State.

Our stock of Garden and Greenhouse Plants, Roses, Shrubs, &c., comprises all the leading varieties most desirable for beautifying private gardens and residences.

CATALOGUES containing a full list of all the varieties, with a brief description of each, together with their time of ripening in this State, will be forwarded either by mail or express, to all who are desirous of purchasing trees.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed for shipment.

Our prices will be as low as reliable Trees, Vines, &c., of like quality, can be bought for in any Nursery in the State.

Our terms are CASH on delivery of the trees at the Nursery or approved notes for a short time, bearing interest. Parties desiring to purchase can apply either in person or by mail, or by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, to

S. THOMPSON, at the Nurseries, Or to S. FRANKS & Co., corner of Second and M streets, Sacramento; DEARY & HAWLEY, Total Agents; GOODMAN & Co., Napa City. Agents who will show samples and receive orders.

The above-named gentlemen are our sole agents, in whom the public can place implicit confidence, and all who may favor them with their patronage can be assured that they are not getting "trees from Auction Houses and Peddlers' Wagons."

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT, Inventors and Sole Manufacturers, Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the hawking team to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be regreased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from soot or gum, the draft of the horse is greatly considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road.

v8-11 u

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

JUST received by Express, a large assortment of FARMER FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, and will constantly receive by every express for the season, from the best growers in the Atlantic States, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

All orders from the country, accompanied with the cash, will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. Liberal discount made to DEALERS. Catalogues forwarded to parties desiring same.

Onion seeds—Red, White, and Yellow. Cabbage of sorts. Carrot, of sorts.

Beet—Large White Silesian. Red Mangels 1/2 set. Cauliflower, of sorts. Broccoli, of sorts.

Melons, of sorts. Cucumbers, of sorts. Etc., &c. etc. Peas—extra Early, of different kinds.

Extra Beans of different kinds. Early seeds, of all kinds.

Tare seeds, of different sorts—Orange, Black Locust, Honey Locust.

Grass seeds—Timothy, Ry. Bluegrass, Red-Top, Lawn and Ryegrass, Clover (Red and White), Winter and Spring Vetches.

Bird seed—Canary, Millet, and Hemp. Together with a regular assortment of all kinds of seeds.

—ALSO— 50,000 Fruit Trees, of the choicest kind.

All orders forwarded to J. P. SWEENEY & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO. 116 California street, San Francisco.

17

To Seedsmen, Planters, &c.

THORNBURN'S Preliminary Wholesale Price List of Vegetable and Agricultural Seeds, Dutch Bulbous Roots, Double Dahlias, &c., for the Fall of 1887, is just published, and will be mailed to dealers and others requiring seeds in quantities, including a stamp for return postage.

This year's Seeds, so far as harvested, are of prime quality, generally abundant, and prices correspondingly moderate.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO., Seedsmen, &c., 15 John street, New York.

Field and Garden Seeds.

A FULL assortment of the choicest Foreign and Domestic Field and Garden Seeds, raised especially for my trade. Especial care is taken that all are fresh and genuine to the kind. Garden Seeds put up in any quantity, and particular pains taken in packing for California.

Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Peas, Onions, &c. Grass Seeds—Timothy, Red Top, Orchard, Ray, Blue, Foot Meadow, &c.

Clovers—Red, Dutch White, Lucerne, &c. CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The celebrated Sorghum Saccharatum which has been raised in the Eastern States for two years, and is now successfully made into Syrup and Sugar with large profit.

R. L. ALLEN, v8-13 m 159 and 191 Water street, New York.

Chile and Australian Seed Wheat.

SIX HUNDRED SACKS Australian Wheat; FIVE HUNDRED SACKS Red Chile Wheat; Selected for seed from the PURVIS RANCH of D. W. CONNELLY, Esq.

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by N. REYNOLDS & CO., Davis Street, San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1887.

Great Collection of Strawberry Plants.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD inform all Cultivators of the Strawberry throughout the State and Oregon, that they are now prepared to offer them a collection of STRONG AND HEALTHY STRAWBERRY VINES, that have proved to be well adapted to our climate, and also have been fully tested as to their bearing qualities, by the splendid exhibitions of Fruit which they have exhibited throughout the season, in the markets of San Francisco. They now offer them to the public, with the assurance that they will not only prove equal to any plants offered, but superior, as their constant bearing qualities have so proved them, they having received the first premiums at all the Exhibitions thus far the present year. The subscribers offer the following kinds the present season:

THE BRITISH QUEEN: This magnificent perpetual bearer has won laurels from all good judges of fruit, both as to its excellence of flavor, its remarkable size—often measuring five to six inches—and the abundant crop it yields. It has been generally adopted as one of the very best marketable fruits grown.

THE HONEY'S SEEDLING: Whatever may be said of other varieties, this splendid fruit should be grown in every collection. It is large, beautiful and delicious, and always brings the highest prices in the market. With the Virginia Scarlet as an improver a crop can always be secured.

THE LONGWORTH PROLIFIC: This famous Strawberry is fully up to the great name it bears, and is one of the best varieties known. The Longworth Strawberry often measures five and six inches, and none more beautiful can be found.

THE EARLY OR VIRGINIA SCARLET: This is the earliest variety, a great bearer, and should be in every collection.

The subscriber, having a very large stock on hand, can furnish plants in large quantities for making plantations, and for market, and persons wishing orders of from 10,000 to 25,000 plants will be dealt with on very liberal terms.

As the undersigned are fully able to supply the market, purchasers will do well to call at the office of one of the partners, on the corner of Sacramento and Davis Streets, where specimens can be seen, and also at the Gardens at Oakland, where terms and prices can be known, which will always be the most liberal.

WOLF, LUSK & CO., Strawberry Plantations, Oakland.

N. B. Samples of the Plants can be seen at the office of the FARMER, where orders can be left.

v8-16 3m

BEET SEEDS!

IMPORTED BY EXPRESS.

being offered.
sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade.
Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by
(with remittances) will be attended to with exactness and
trude.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOW! PLOW!! PLOW!!!



NOW LANDING,

The Celebrated "Boston Steel Clipper,"

AND

"PEORIA STEEL PLOWS,"

Get by the subscribers to meet the wants of California, and which, for adaptability, material, finish and cheapness, surpass any plow ever brought to the notice of the public.

These Plows are made by the best manufacturers in the United States, and defy competition in price, and comparison in material and workmanship.

Being made at tide water, and no expense of transportation from the Western States, we are enabled to offer Merchants and Farmers a better Steel Plow for less money than any other in market.

CAT PLOWS (Eagle Pattern),
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

We shall be in constant receipt of the above styles of Plows, and offer better inducements to the trade than can be found elsewhere.

These Plows are packed in cases, very compactly, and can be sent to any part of the country at very small expense, and can be set up easily.

Extra points and parts to all our Plows constantly on hand.

Machines and Agricultural Implements,
And goods of all descriptions, constantly on hand and re-stocked.

TREADWELL & CO.,
N. E. cor. California and Battery streets.

103 1/2

FRANK BAKER,

110 and 112 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

do., do.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL.

[183 6m]

GOODWIN & CO.

GROCERS,

33 & 55 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER FOR SALE ONE OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

Stocks of Groceries in the Market.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

[183 6m]

FIRST PREMIUM FOUNDRY.

WM. H. MOORE,

San Francisco Brass and Bell Foundry,

NO 58 HALLECK STREET

(Near of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRASS, ZINC,

And All Brass or Metal

Castings, Cylinders, and

Machinery, and all kinds of

Steam, Oil, and Water

COCKS, And Valves of all

descriptions made and

repaired.

ROSE

And all other kinds of

Solder, Solder, and

Copper Rivets, etc.

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes,

Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles

FOR MINING PURPOSES.

COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. [183 6m]

COFFEY & RISDON'S

BOILER AND STEAMBOAT

BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,

Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured

all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low

pressure, cylinders and tubular, at the shortest

notice and on the most reasonable terms. Part-

icular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for

Boilers and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All work done at the above establishment is under the

personal supervision of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has

had twenty years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in

New York, Boston and San Francisco.

[183 6m]

COFFEY & RISDON.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST

MILL Machinery, Rollers, Gears, Steamers, Anvils, etc.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have the largest and best assortment of Gear and Ma-

chinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded

to any one desiring it, free of cost.

[183 6m]

PETER DONAHUE.

GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Still, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

VANCE'S GALLERY!



CORNER OF MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO BEAR IN MIND THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

THE PATENT PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, atmospherically sealed, and the most beautiful and most durable of all descriptions of Pictures, are taken ONLY at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

MELANOTYPES, superior to any in the State, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

PHOTOGRAPHS universally admired, are taken at reduced prices, at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

THE FIRST PREMIUM AMBROTYPES, unsurpassed in the world, are taken at

VANCE'S GALLERY!

[183 6m]

J. L. POLKEMUS
DRUGGIST



OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLKEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 100 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the year glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return to my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Doctor and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged.

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, OLD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly first-class Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open All Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by credit- ing we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Buddle's Nerve and Bone Linctament, warranted the best in California.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

[183 6m]

J. L. POLKEMUS

For Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,

Corner of California and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FAMILIES must not forget to lay in a winter stock of Gro-

ceries, while they can be procured at New York prices. We

will continue to have the largest as well as the best selected

stock on the Pacific Coast, and at wholesale prices.

BRADSHAW & CO.,

Corner Sansome and California streets.

[183 6m]

NEW CALIFORNIA LARD AND SA ON. We are now

offering some fine samples of California Bacon and Lard.

email lot only.

[183 6m]

BRAD HAW & CO.

NOISY CARRIER'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,
122 Long Wharf,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Books for Accountants
Said to be the best
will like them
nice and fine
Gold Pens
Be best
ticked
made them
write
never write
Man on
street
never wrote
tried and
couldn't
another by
liked it
stopped
Stamps
clothes
boots
return
First
love
find it
Pencil
Cohen
them
playing
wedding
buy them
courted
follow
calls the
jolly duns
Gings
patent
Footlock
paper
fighlin mon
Pocket
sharp
and cut
Pictorial
big Pic
real
buy one
wife
ticked
your head
nice
Port Monnales
Assistant
Law
Brushes
Farmer's
Poultry
Family
all sizes
Books
Faber's
Pencil
Sharpeners, &c., &c., &c.

NOISY CARRIER'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,
122 Long Wharf,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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NOISY CARRIER'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY,
122 Long Wharf,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AGRICULTURAL.
PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
HOME MANUFACTURES.
D. C. MATTESON,
STOCKTON.

THE undersigned desire to call the attention of grain
harvesters, farmers, and cultivators generally, to the
various new implements which he takes pleasure in
offering as of "Home Manufacture," consisting in part
of the following:

MATTESON & WILLIAMS REAPER AND
MOWER.

This implement will be exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco, on the 8th September, and remain during the Fair. It will also be exhibited at the State Fair at Stockton. It is believed to contain improvements never offered in any other implement, and, when on exhibition, will show what it is and what it has done, by certificates from experienced men.

VOLUNTEER GRAIN CULTIVATOR.

A new implement for preparing the ground immediately after harvest, and in a most satisfactory manner so that certain volunteer crops can be secured. By this mode of cultivation a great security is offered against a dry season that may follow, by securing a deeper soil with the aid of this implement.

GARDEN CULTIVATOR.

An implement so constructed as to accomplish what should be done by such an implement. When seen it will be approved.

PREMIUM GANG-PLOW.

This new plow was exhibited at the last State Fair, and received the First Premium, and has won a most gratifying reputation the past year, the undersigned having been unable to supply all the orders for its manufacture. The above cut is a representation of it.

FARMER'S PRIDE PLOW.

This beautifully formed Steel Plow is believed to be worthy the name which has been given to it voluntarily by the farmers themselves, and a single view of it by a good plowman will convince him of its worth.

BARLEY FORKS.

This implement has long been needed by our harvesters, and the undersigned believes this fork will receive a hearty approval.

D. C. M. desires, in offering the above implements, that grain growers, and farmers in general, would favor him with a call at his manufactory, believing he can show them implements that will give them complete satisfaction, his aim being to make only the best.

All kinds of work connected with the manufacture or repairing of Plows, and other farming implements, attended to at these works.

D. C. MATTESON.

Stockton, August 20th 1857.

FIRST PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

TO THE FARMER

Dealer in Agricultural Implements.



PLEASE READ.

HAVING erected a good shop, with facilities not heretofore possessed by any house in this State for manufacturing Agricultural Implements, I beg leave to announce that I am now prepared to receive orders to any extent in this line of business. I employ none but the best and most experienced mechanics, and use only the very best materials. In this way I hope to promote the interest of the good mechanic, the interest of the farmer, the interest of our young and growing Agricultural State, and at the same time that interest which is foremost with all mankind—self. I have had twenty years experience in the manufacturing business;

I ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SHOP,

AND

MADE THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

in the State of Wisconsin, in the dawn of her great agricultural improvement. I also

MADE THE FIRST REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE

AND

THE FIRST STEEL PLOW

Ever Made in this State;

Therefore, with my experience, and a knowledge of the wants of the country (which are different from most others), I feel confident that I can and will do much for the interests of the agriculturists of this country; and in my efforts I trust I shall meet with a good share of patronage from the farmer and all interested in this matter, and in the interest and development of the agricultural improvement of our State.

I design, and have under way, the manufacturing of

1,500 Cast Steel California Plows;

THE DEEP TILLER;

OR,

"QUEEN OF THE WEST;"

Of stock entirely superior to any ever worked before in this country. Also,

GANG PLOWS,

HARROWS,

CULTIVATORS,

FANN MILLS,

&c., &c., &c.

In addition to what I manufacture, I shall constantly be receiving implements from the best makers of the Eastern and Western States, amongst which are now due

500 CINCINNATI

EAGLE, STEEL AND ROVER PLOWS,

which stand, in point of true merit and worth, altogether higher than any others in the great agricultural State of Ohio.

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Shop corner Davis and Sacramento streets,

[183 6m]

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WEBSTER & WAITE.
Are Importers and Dealers in every description of
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RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.

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We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, for cash; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

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WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE of all Sizes;
Also,
SALE ROPE and WH

CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of

Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 25, 1857.

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The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

Published every Friday morning, at 130 Washington street (opposite the corner of the Court House), San Francisco. Price, \$2 per annum in advance. For a club of five subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis. Advertisements in this Journal will have circulation and a permanent record. Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

Manures and Manuring—No. 2.

Editorial FARMER: If farmers would be at the trouble and trifling expense of having the fields which they cultivate properly analyzed, the problem of how to manure them would be reduced to a mere matter of addition and subtraction. Let us suppose this to be done: that the components of every field have been correctly ascertained, and also that the farmer has kept an account of the number of bushels of grain grown on each, and sacks of potatoes carried off it, and (no unusual practice in California) that during the time it has been cropped, no manure whatever has been returned to the soil, which in consequence has become so much exhausted as to render it doubtful whether it would be profitable to crop it another year. The question occurs, what is the farmer to do with it? Shall he subsoil it? Shall he let it lie fallow for a year? Or what shall he do with it?

By subsoiling the land, the soil below that which is now exhausted is loosened, rendered capable of absorbing and retaining more moisture than formerly, and after a time is in a fit condition for cultivation, and but little inferior to the surface soil (now comparatively useless) when it was first broken up. But this implies a lapse of time, during which the soil is nearly as unfit for cropping as if no subsoiling had taken place. Suppose the farmer concludes to fallow it for one year, he thus, by his own voluntary act, submits to privation when probably a bountiful crop would be as acceptable as at any time since he became a farmer. And what would he accomplish by following? Simply this: During the time the land was lying idle, the operations of Nature would still be going on, and the diminished sale which the soil had derived from the disintegration of rocks, would be reinforced by the additional salts accumulated during the year it was uncropped. Simply this, and nothing more.

Neither alternative meets the demands of active industry. As to subsoiling, there is no advantage to be gained by its adoption, which will be either retarded or advanced by the land being cultivated during the time the crude subsoil is undergoing disintegration and decomposition, preparatory to being brought in a suitable condition to the surface; and as to fallowing, it is not unlikely that in many instances the salts accumulated in the year of rest would be exhausted in one good crop, and that all that could be obtained from such a resource would be to have one good crop every alternate year.

Convinced of the unsatisfactory nature of such means of restoring his exhausted fields, the farmer calls to mind the different aids within his reach which he has seen resorted to in other places. He tries this, and he tries that; and puzzles himself to know why the specifics which used to be of so much value seem to have lost their virtue. He knows that good farm-yard dung is never failing; but farm-yard manure he does not have in sufficient quantity to spread over one-tenth part of his land. What shall he do?

The reason, as I have stated, why farm-yard manure is so beneficial, is because it contains all the elements of plants in itself. No matter what soil has become exhausted, give the land a good coating of farm-manure, and it is refreshed, and may even grow superior crops to any which it has ever produced; from the simple fact, that as well as the constituents of plants which the soil still possesses in sufficient abundance, it also possesses those of which it has been so much deprived as to render it incapable of growing with its former productiveness.

Common sense prompts us to infer, that although farm-manure, from its containing all the elements of plants, is undoubtedly the best and most durable of all manures, if our soils get exhausted of only one or two of those constituents, and we know that those constituents are, we are not under the necessity of applying a manure containing any more than have actually got deficient, to render them as productive as ever.

Let us aspire to scientific practice. In Professor Johnson's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, there are several tables which will be valuable aids to us in our researches, and equally serviceable when we would turn our investigations to practical account. Among these we find tables which show us the components of one soil which had produced crops for sixty years without any manure whatever; of another, which produced good crops when regularly manured; and of another, which was so hopelessly barren that no manuring produced a satisfactory

result. Here we have got a problem to solve, which without the aid of science might remain in interminable mystery. But the same valuable work also furnishes us with tables of the components of the different green and grain crops usually cultivated, which by a comparison with the others, plainly reveal the reason of the unusual fertility of one soil, and the barrenness of another. The mineral components of ordinary agricultural plants, it will be seen by those tables, consist of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, alumina, and silica, all of which were found in the very fertile soil, in proportions not very different from those of the plants which had been grown on it. On the land which was capable of being made fertile by manuring, the soil did not contain them all, and some which it did have it only contained in minute quantities, and consequently they had to be procured for it in the shape of manure; while in the barren soil, so many were wanting that it was impracticable to raise crops upon it by ordinary means, owing to the small quantities of the salts, oxides, and acids, necessary for the growth of plants, which the manure applied to it had to give.

Let us take the lessons hereby afforded home to ourselves. If the soils which we are cultivating were once fertile, we have more than *prima facie* evidence that then they contained all the elements of plants. The tables to which I have referred, not only enumerate the different constituents of various plants, but also state distinctly how much of each goes to form a certain weight of such plants. The farmer who has kept ordinary accounts of the produce of his several fields, or who has an ordinary memory (supposing he has kept no written account whatever), is thus enabled to know the amount of each separate constituent which has been carried off the land, during the time it has been cropped. Let us next suppose that he has had a proper analysis of his fields taken; he will in consequence be able to tell without any hesitation in what particular constituent they have become deficient. Nay more, he thus has it in his power—could he be so fortunate as to procure readily those elements of plants which they once contained, but of which they have got exhausted, separately from the others—to restore his land to fertility with ease, and in a very economical manner.

Of course, I do not mean, by any of my above remarks, to underrate either Subsoiling, or Fallowing. I have merely supposed that the impatient farmer does not wish to have his agricultural operations interrupted, if he can possibly help it.

AGRICOLA.

Millerton, Dec. 1, 1857.

Pear on the Quince Stock.

Much difference of opinion prevails among nurserymen, relating to the degree of success that will attend the growing of the Pear on the Quince.

Some nurserymen condemn the practice in general; some say it depends upon the kind of Quince upon which the Pear is grafted; others assert that only certain kinds of Pears will do at all upon the Quince; and others attribute the failures in the system to the soil upon which the tree is grown. Our opinion would confirm the opinion of each, to a certain extent; for we believe there are certain kinds of Pears that cannot be bettered by any change of stock; and again that it does depend upon the kind of Quince upon which the Pear is budded or grafted—and there are Pears that will not do at all on the Quince; and lastly, much depends upon the soil. We would never make use of the California Quince-stock, nor the older varieties, for budding the Pear on, any more than we would make use of the native Peach-stock for any purpose.

The last few years have brought into notice the Angier's Quince-stock for nurserymen; but more recently we have the Fontenay and the broad-leaved Angier's, as better than the first introduced Angier's Quince; and we have seen some excellent proofs of this at the nursery of D. T. Adams, of San Jose, where were some wonderful samples of one year's growth of Pear, say three and four feet, on the broad-leaved Angier's, and along side the others of each kind, and the now was four times the growth, and had made fruit-buds in our year, while the others were of poor growth, decreasing in size from the Angier's down to the native stock.

We are collecting facts of the several varieties of Pears most suitable for the Quince, and shall publish them as soon as our data is complete.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.—One of the best plant-gifts, or gifts for one's family, will be to *Plant Fruit Trees*—and now is the time to prepare and plant the orchard and garden. We shall be glad to fill any orders for trees and forward them, and our advertising columns will show the best Nurseries of our State in each section. We advertise none but the best, either Nurseries, Agricultural warehouses, or Seed stores—those not reliable we will not admit to our columns.



DEVON BULL PURITAN (283).

DAVY'S Devon Herd Book, vol. 11, describes him as calved 8th December, 1853, and as from the best prize importations of Col. Lewis G. Morris of New York, on both sides. Sire—imported Frank Quartley (205), bred by J. Quartley of Molland, in England. Grand sire—Earl of Exeter (38); g. gr. sire, Barnet (6). Frank Quartley was winner of the first prize as a two-year old at the N. Y. State Agricultural Show, at Saratoga, in '53; also at the American Institute, in '53; first prize as a three-year old, at the N. Y. State Ag. Show at New York, in 1854;

first prize as one of the Bulls which shared the laurels of the first prize Herd Premium of the U. S. Agricultural Society, held at Boston, in 1855. Dam—imported Virtue (469), bred by the Earl of Leicester in England, got by Barton, son of the celebrated bull Hundred Guinea (56), out of Venus (459) by Derby (23)—Virgin (463) by Spencer—Violet (467), bred by the Earl of Leicester. Puritan (283) was purchased by Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill., of Col. Lewis G. Morris, his breeder, and can now be seen at his farm at Summit, Cook county, Ill.

Nurseries in and Around San Jose.

During our late visit to San José we gave particular attention to the condition of some of the principal Nurseries at that place, and shall speak of each briefly.

Smith & Winchell.

This Nursery, it will be remembered, received the special notice and premium for the particular excellence and thriftiness of the apple trees, but from our recent observation it will apply to almost every species of trees. Messrs. S. & W., as well as other nurserymen in this vicinity, had been accustomed to a superabundance of water from their artesian, but many of them failed this year. But little has been applied, and therefore some kinds heretofore accustomed to this culture, and some work of the Nursery longer delayed in the season, relying on the supply; but this being cut off, such work has not prospered as well. These remarks apply to all the nurserymen that adopt the plan of a free use of water.

Messrs. S. & W. have indeed been very successful in growing the apple tree, and no Nursery in our State can show finer trees. They have some of remarkable size and growth. Their varieties are of the best sorts, and their trees are well formed, which is a material thing with those desirous to have a good orchard. We noticed some cherry, plum and pear trees of eight feet and even twelve feet growth of the present year. The trees from this Nursery are reliable, the varieties being truly tested before budding. Other kinds of trees we saw—peach, apricot and nectarine, of superior growth.

We would remark here that these are the grounds where the first artesian well was bored—the Youtz well. This is now dry, as well as others around it, and the new one of more recent boring than the first has greatly diminished. The gophers have done much damage in these ground this season, and from the fact of the decrease of the artesian flow, and no means last season to flood the land, we attribute the increase of the gopher.

Messrs. Smith & Winchell are doing a large business, and will close out their entire stock the present season. We can with confidence recommend purchasers to visit their Nursery. Their card of particulars will be seen in our columns.

Prevost's Gardens.

The Gardens of Mons. Prevost have been greatly improved in the last year. He has extended them in every direction, and has raised his grounds by ditching, draining and filling, until he has a splendid place. Mons. P. has changed the location of his green-houses, erected new ones, and added to his collection of plants many new and fine kinds. Owing to the failure of his artesian wells, Mons. P. has erected several wind-mills of entire new form and power, so that another year he will not depend upon the artesian or river, both of which have heretofore flooded his grounds.

Mons. Prevost has always been successful in the growing of *Roses*, peculiarly so; and he has now the largest collection of large plants of choice roses of any cultivator in the State. The Nursery of fruit trees is large, and contains many fine trees, although by the failure of water the present year, young trees planted late, which depended upon an abundance of water, have suffered. We noticed a handsome plantation of young orange trees, and also the *cycas revoluta*,

or sago palm, both of which Mons. P. thinks will grow well in open culture.

Mons. Prevost has a large plantation of the mulberry, of different kinds, for feeding silk worms. There is no tree that grows so rapid, and the large rich leaves make the limbs hang pendant like the weeping willow. It is certainly important that the mulberry should be brought into extensive cultivation, both for its merits as food of the silk-worm, for fruit, and as an ornamental tree; for each the tree is valuable.

Neatness, order, and good taste are manifest in these Gardens. Mons. P. has made a fine entrance to his grounds over the river, by a new bridge, and it will pay the purchaser of a quantity to visit this Garden—it will well repay them; and Mons. P. is truly worthy of patronage, as one skilled and reliable in his business.

Stockton-Ranch Nursery—B. S. Fox & Co.

This fine Nursery is on the road to Santa Clara, about one mile from San José. Mr. Fox has had long experience as a nurseryman, having been many years in Hovey's celebrated Nursery, near Boston. The growth of the trees in this Nursery, although of one year principally, are of excellent size, and the varieties grown particularly reliable, as the proprietors pride themselves upon being correct. This Nursery is also one we can recommend with pleasure and confidence.

D. S. Adams' Nursery.

It will be recollected that the State Society awarded a prize to this Nursery, as the best in the State for one year old apple trees, and surely it was deserving it, for we never saw so fine a lot, so well and evenly grown, in all our experience. Over squares of thousands of trees they were like a water level on the top, and were about six feet high. Mr. A. has a lot of two years old of remarkable excellence.

Mr. Adams is a new beginner, but his works prove him; they show that what he does is done well.

Gould's Nursery.

Gould's Nursery, on the Santa Clara road, just out of the city, is worthy a visit. It contains trees one year from the bud, six, eight and ten feet in height, and a collection of apple trees of excellent form and size. We noticed a fine lot of cherry trees of remarkable growth for one year. At this Nursery and Orchard we saw some very fine peach trees of one and two years' growth. Mr. Gould has been very successful also in the growing of the Chinese Sugar-Cane and making the sirup, as reported in our last issue.

Orchard of Jesse Beard, Esq.

We spoke of this Orchard in a former issue as one worthy of special notice. This gentleman, the father of E. L. Beard, Esq., established his "homestead" at his present residence, in Centerville, some three years since, and although advanced in years he has, by his own persevering care and oversight, one of the most promising young Orchards in our State. It now contains 2000 standard apple trees, 1300 peach, 200 apricot, 200 cherry, 200 pear, 150 plum, and 50 almond and nectarine trees. They have borne well the present season; much of the fruit was splendid, and some of the trees have the second crop of apples, pears and figs perfectly matured. Apples were ripe at this Orchard early in June; pears on the 13th June, cherries on the 18th of April, plums very early in June (Prince's Imp. Gage). The Orchard has been highly cultivated; subsoiled and then manured. Subsoiling, says

Mr. Beard, eradicates the gopher, and is of great advantage in dry seasons. Where the land is a light sandy loam, rolling has been of great advantage.

Pears on the quince have not done well with Mr. Beard, and he recommends forcing them to root again from the pear stock above the bud, and thus restore back to the pear stock where they do not do well on quince.

When we remember that in the East a young man plants an orchard and is old before that orchard comes into bearing, what will be said when here one advanced in years can, in the short space of three years, bring all kinds of fruit wanted, such as we have named in this orchard, into full and abundant fruiting,—for this is the case in California, and it is to such a country we invite our Eastern friends, so that they may not be obliged to labor a life-time.

Mr. Beard has an admirably constructed mansion, built after his own eye, having reference to family comfort. We enjoyed the luscious pears and apples from this fine orchard, and received the courtesies, kind attentions and hospitalities of Mr. and Mrs. Beard; and we wish we could induce a hundred thousand of our friends, way down where the ground is now frozen two and three feet, to come to our now pleasant shores, and we could now gather them roses and various flowers from our open garden.

Thompson's Nurseries, Suscol.

We have said we shall always take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to those Nurseries, Gardens, Warehouses and Seed-stores that are reliable, and to none others, but do not pretend to infallibility, for them or ourselves—for all nurserymen and business men are liable to mistakes, and the loss of labels, on bundles of trees sent forward; the injury to seeds, from causes unknown and unforeseen, may result in loss; yet our aim will be to point to those who are worthy of a decided and general confidence.

Among the Nurseries that stand prominent for reliability and fairness in dealing, we are most happy to name Thompson's Suscol Nurseries. Their exhibition of Fruits at the Mechanics' Fair, and at Stockton, which we closely observed, and by the systematic attention to the business of Nurserymen and Orchardists, by the proprietors and by their splendid Fruits that were shown all through the season, in our markets, we have full proof of their capability and reliability.

It should be remembered that trees in these Nurseries are raised *without irrigation*, and in great perfection. We have often examined their Orchards and Nurseries, and are satisfied of their honorable pride in growing and sending out to their patrons the very best varieties, and qualities of trees, and all who need those articles now advertised by them in our columns, can be satisfied that any order sent to them, or their agents will be promptly attended to.

Smut in Wheat.

Now is the time for planters of Wheat to apply the remedy. We have taken particular pains to inquire of millers in various sections of our State, relative to the condition of the wheat brought to the mill, and we find that a large portion of last year's crop was smutty. We have at the same time inquired of them who were the parties who brought the best and cleanest wheat, and having called on such persons, we have found them to be in all cases those who were *reading, thinking, experimenting, practical* farmers, and those who had made use of means to prevent the smut; and other parties who had smutty wheat were those who have given but little or no attention to the matter, and had planted the same seed over and over, upon the same land—planted the land scantily—planted late, never used remedies, never experimented, made few inquiries, and had no faith in "book farming." When will our grain growers that are laboring to become prosperous, reflect upon this subject?

There is a sure remedy for the smut, as can be certified to by thousands of practical men; and we wish those who are now losers by this disease, if they will not trust to books and newspapers, would call on the several millers, and ascertain from them (for their own satisfaction) who bring clean wheat to mill; then from such persons learn the means they use, and they will find the bluestone, or blue vitriol, as it is called, will, if properly used, prove the sovereign remedy, and save them thousands. The quantity required is one-fourth of a pound to a bushel of wheat, and soak it over night, say from fifteen to eighteen hours. Those who have a good floor can spread the grain on the floor, and sprinkle the liquid upon it, and then rake the grain to and fro, so as to absorb all the liquid. This is the easiest and quickest way. It is a good plan to strew slaked lime over the grain also, rake it the same way, and then plant immediately. The grain thus prepared should not remain long exposed to air, but plant quickly. We could name hundreds who are completely successful by this plan, and millers will satisfy all who doubt if they will call on them.

An Address
Delivered at the Dedication of the Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the State Capital, May 13, 1857, by Joseph R. Williams, President of the Institution.

We have received the address above named, and regret we cannot publish it entire. It will be seen by this that Michigan has a State Agricultural College, richly endowed by the State, and the prospects are of the most encouraging character. This address speaks well—it tells of a great interest in the work. When will our Legislature endow a State College? We only give the last part of the address, but it reflects great credit upon the Hon. gentleman who presides over the Institute, and is a guarantee of its success:

There are scores of men whose distinction was acquired by mental application during hours snatched from avocations requiring the severest labor. The individuals who exhibit the finest physical and mental combination are the soldier, the navigator, the merchant, the engineer, and but occasionally the professional man and the farmer. Generally, the professional man is exhausted by too severe devotion to mental labor, while the farmer suffers from the want of educational advantages. Our countryman, Dr. Bowditch, whose name is imperishably enrolled by the side of those of La Place and Herschel, was all his life engaged in severe and apparently engrossing business. Elihu Burritt made his greatest acquisitions while yet at his anvil. Ask the graduate of the University, who has acquired distinction, and he will tell you that the acquisitions of his four collegiate years are insignificant, compared with those made amid severe and engrossing labors, bodily and intellectual, of his subsequent life. Labor, in fact, is the doom of man, and intellectual culture the incident.

But if manual labor has failed in all other Colleges, it ought not to fail here, where it is inseparably connected with the acquisition of knowledge. Thus allied, the employment should be a charm instead of a drudgery. Practical labor in this institution is the vital, cementing, invigorating influence, that will give it dignity, and it is hoped, complete success. In former times the tiller of the soil was as little capable of thought as the brute he turned before him. He was brother to the clod he turned in the furrow. In fact, he was called a clod-hopper, a villain, a serf. But all this should be reversed. All nature teems with objects of beauty, and rational study, to a cultivated mind, rendered capable of appreciation of her charms. The groat poet and prophet of our mother tongue, long before modern science had showered a flood of light on the subject, found

"Sermons in stones, books in the running brooks,
And good in every thing."

An Agricultural Library should be gathered here, more perfect than any which the country now affords. All knowledge relative to the Agriculture of the past, and its history, its progress, and its condition in modern States, should be accessible to the students. The library should embrace a wide range of science, law, literature, history, philosophy, medicine, &c. The application of science to the pursuits of the farmer and the mechanic, afford apt and conclusive illustrations of the kindred and mutually dependent nature of all industry and all science. The library should, therefore, be a noble and a comprehensive one. The subject commends itself to liberal citizens, whose public spirit may prompt them to promote this part of the enterprise by voluntary contributions.

A Museum of Models of Agricultural Implements, domestic and foreign, should be preserved. The crude implements of past times, and of other countries, and those used by the most benighted toilers of the present age, should be collated, side by side with the ingenious, light and graceful implements of our own era and country. Inventors, it is hoped, will take pride and satisfaction in depositing models of their inventions. As far as possible, models of machinery and tools used in the mechanic arts may be superadded.

A Chemical and Philosophical Laboratory, second to but few in the country, is already obtained as an indispensable aid, even at the very commencement of the Institution.

Cabinets of Natural Science should be collected, and illustrative specimens of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms, especially of the State of Michigan. Few States are more opulent in mineral resources than our own.

Specimens of Animals, Birds, Fishes and Insects, should be preserved, especially of all animals and insects that either destroy our crops or infest domestic animals and fowls, that the student may have ample opportunities to study their nature and habits, and if possible discover means to arrest their ravages, and effect their extermination.

If Agriculture has not become, as it ought to be, a great central Science, which all other sciences should aid to enlarge and promote, certainly Horticulture deserves to rank as one of the Fine Arts. The Institution will embrace, therefore, a Horticultural Garden. Here the student may acquire knowledge, without being exposed to vexatious and expensive experiments, of the most delicious varieties of fruits, which our climate and soil will yield. He may study the destructive agents, such as the pear blight, the carculio, the cackler worm, and the numerous parasitical insects that infest our vegetable gardens and orchards. An impressive lesson will constantly present itself, of how tasteful and attractive a homestead may be rendered at a trifling cost. Ripe fruit is a rare luxury; it is conducive to health; it may be a source of great profit. The garden itself will afford living, growing, gorgeous illustrations of scientific examination.

The Farm of nearly seven hundred acres, expands around us. This is the great central feature the novel idea in an educational system on this continent. The tract possesses great natural capacities. The counterpart of almost every kind of land comprehended within the State, except the prairie, is embraced within its boundaries. Whoever supposes that the estate is to be used merely to test the vagaries of every wild visionary, is entirely mistaken. First and foremost, it is the instrumentality by which the students can earn a portion of their education, and in the meantime ought to afford a perpetual example, of what high intelligence in the laborer, obedience to natural laws, and the most thrifty culture, will produce.

To test various modes of cultivation, the effect of rotation of crops, the economy of labor-saving implements, the relative qualities of manures, the results of judicious draining, the relative productiveness of seeds, vegetables and fruits, and the characteristics, uses and value of various breeds of stock—to observe critically the nature of diseases of both animal and vegetable life, a far wider field is afforded on a farm of seven hundred acres, than on a small, perhaps isolated homestead, or on farms of any extent, devoted to single or peculiar branches of culture. Thousands of farmers, sanguine of success, refrain from trials which their judgment approves, because they cannot afford the risk. If they run all the hazards, success will inure to the benefit of the whole community. If

they fail, the same community boot at them in derision. But here, trials can be made in entire independence of these considerations, and habits of comparison and discrimination may be acquired, of priceless benefit in subsequent life. A farmer knows the best from extended observation, and who has become a connoisseur in all that pertains to his calling. The innumerable advantages, indeed, of the estate, as an instrument, a means, an ever open volume of philosophy, constantly unfolding its lessons, it is impossible to enumerate.

The question spontaneously comes to the lips of even friends, "What course of instruction is proposed to improve the farmer?" Here, again, details must be conformed to experience.

First, we would begin with the farmer himself. It has been aptly said, that the only part of European agriculture that had not been improved, was the man himself who tilled the soil. Now, there is where we ought to begin. The farmer ought first to be a sound man, physically. He should be taught the laws on which his own life and health depend. He should have capacity for thought and action. Morally, physically, intellectually, he must be a man, before he can be a farmer.

A farmer is a citizen, obliged to bear his portion of public burdens, amenable to the laws, and in a humbler or a wider range, may become an exponent of society. He should be able to execute, therefore, duties of even highly responsible stations, with self-reliance and intelligence. The constitutions of the Union and of his State he should comprehend, and the laws and forms relative to township and county offices and their duties. He should be qualified to keep farm accounts, draught ordinary instruments, survey his farm, and level for drains or highways. His native language should be a flexible instrument at his command, which he should speak and write with ease and vigor, that he may impress and instruct others, avert mischief or inculcate truth. A man moved by earnest reflection or deep emotion, should have capacity to give them utterance and force in his mother tongue. The prophets and leaders among men, are those who impress themselves on all around them. These are incidental, yet not original and primary objects of the Institution.

A farmer should be a chemist, so far as a comprehension of the principles which affect his daily life and business is concerned. He may not be an analytic chemist, but he should be familiar with those laws, the observance of which is indispensable to safety and success, and the defiance of which is destruction. When you make a loaf of bread, or a pound of butter, or a barrel of soap, or burn a coal-pit, or make a hot-bed in the garden, or ignite a friction match, or snap a percussion cap, or light a gas-burner, you are playing with the most startling chemical laws. The extent of a man's acquirements in chemistry must depend on his taste and aptness, but all should be familiar with those ordinary laws which affect and penetrate our daily and hourly business and life, in country and city, within doors and without.

This science teaches the value, nature and application of manures. The question of fertilization or sterilization of the earth is here involved. A periodical renovation of the soil is not only the base of agricultural success, but in fact of all political economy. How vast the difference between leaving the value of fertilizers to mere vague conjecture, or making them the subject of positive analysis and actual demonstration, under the hands of the chemist.

Physiology opens a wide field of study to the farmer, for on the observance of its laws depend the life, health and growth of all animal and vegetable nature. A violation of those laws results in decay and ruin; obedience to them meets with sure reward; defiance to those laws is the ill-luck of poor farmers; observance of them is the good luck of the opposite class. This science teaches that it is a law of growth that like produces like, the best produces the best, in vegetable life, and the soundest and most symmetrical of animals only perpetuate a like progeny, and that it is actually cheaper to raise a good crop, a good ox, or horse, or sheep, than a poor one. Embraced in this study are the wide questions of adaptation of food, its amount, quality, preparation, to the nature and structure of animals.

A farmer should receive instruction in the Veterinary art from competent instructors, and when the Institution is brought to something like maturity, the farmers of the whole country should be invited to bring their diseased animals together, that they and the student may derive reciprocal advantage from treatment under skilled hands.

Entomology, the science relating to insects, is worthy of the farmer's attention. As the telescope has brought within the scope of vision unnumbered worlds, so deeply buried in the regions of space that imagination hardly dares to wander there, so the microscope has penetrated in the other direction, and revealed objects too minute for ordinary vision. Entomology is almost a creature of the microscope. Each drop of water is peopled with animalcules. Vegetation is covered with myriads of minute life. Insects sometimes blight, blast and sweep with desolation, great regions of country, destroying fruits and crops. Other parasites, equally innumerable, infest the skins of animals, penetrating the surface, and impairing the vital functions of the victims. Observations of insects, their nature, habits and operations, from the larva, or eggs, to full maturity, would be of great utility. In cases of the periodical return of these destructive pests, if hundreds of observers could systematically work together, results of value to the world might be arrived at. Two years ago the wheat midge swept off millions of bushels of wheat in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Had there been a known remedy, a sum would have been saved in a single year large enough to endow perpetually fifteen Institutions like this. Such is the importance of searching investigation on this subject. I have no doubt that the day will come when the ravages of many insects will be averted.

A knowledge of the principles of Natural Philosophy, as illustrated in mechanism, the laws of motion, a comprehension of the laws and uses of the wonderful motive agencies of the age, and of electricity and magnetism, the best methods of construction, and relative economy of materials, open further unbounded ranges of useful study and inquiry to the farmer.

Thus the field of research for the farmer has no boundary. New subjects, each in itself sufficient to engross years, constantly crowd upon the attention. The difficulty will be only in the selection. Master all human knowledge on the subject, and yet the greatest truths remain unobeyed. Do you understand any of those influences and affinities by which a plant germinates and grows? Do you understand the process by which a single flower blooms? Do you understand how the clover, vivified by the genial influences of light and heat, gathers from the earth and the air, the rains and the dews, contributions that make up the growth, and restored to the earth, renovate its exhausted condition? These occult mysteries are beyond your comprehension. The growth of a single spire of vege-

tation confounds your wisdom as much as the existence of those nebulae of worlds, whose light travels thousands of years to reach our planet. His creations are so brilliant and startling that two centuries since a chemist would have been hanged for a wizard, yet all his analyses and re-combinations are but soap bubbles compared with the silent and mysterious operations of Nature's great Laboratory, all around us and beneath our feet, which clothe the earth with beauty, people it with myriad swarms of animal life, and feed and clothe a thousand millions of human beings. Nature hugs within her bosom her most vital lessons, undivulged. The Newtons and Keplers of Agriculture are yet to appear. The contemplation of these facts should awe us to humility. The chief end and object in educating the farmer is to teach him to subordinate himself and all animal and vegetable life around him, to those inexorable laws, moral and physical, the violation of which meets with swift retribution.

A farmer should perpetually bear in mind that one generation of men hold the earth in trust for the next. We are all linked indissolubly to the past by obligations of gratitude, and to the future by the glowing aspirations of hope. Without the recognition by preceding generations of the ties of dependence and affiliation, we could pluck no fruit from the orchards planted a century ago. The delicious peach would have been a bitter almond. We should witness none of that perfection in crops which supply sustenance for the nations, nor in the flocks which whiten the plains, nor the cattle upon a thousand hills. The triumphs of philanthropy, as well as of genius, would have been wanting to relieve the sad and terrible history of our race, with its few charming and creditable pages. It is said that in Spain, when a man eats a fruit he digs a hole in the ground with his heel, and plants the pit or seed by the road side. He thus pays to posterity the debt he owes to his ancestry. Accordingly, along the highways of Spain the traveler is gratuitously supplied with fruit. Here is an illustration of how trifling and well-directed acts serve to hold, by close bonds of sympathy, successive generations of men, and how easily the comforts of industry and civilization are promoted.

A great advantage of such Colleges as this will be that a farmer will learn to observe, learn to think, learn to learn. Men engaged in other callings have constant communion and collision with each other. In the avocations of the city men are in a constant school. The farmer, isolated and engrossed with labor, feels not the advantage of constant discussion and observation. That disadvantage will be partially neutralized here. Three or four years of study, intercourse and discussion, amid the accessories and aids which such an Institution ought to afford, will surely tend both to enlighten and to fit the mind for further comprehension and acquirement. When the bigotry that clings to traditional errors and practices is superseded by a bold and comprehensive spirit of inquiry, the farmer has a new world opened before him. Every man who acquires thoroughly, even all the information attainable in a College like ours, should become a perpetual teacher and example in his own vicinity. Thus one of the grand results should be a far wider dissemination of vital Agricultural knowledge.

With superior intelligence and a pervading economy of methods, less labor and less time to produce equal results, need be employed in manual toil. The legitimate, though perhaps remote, results of enlightening the whole Agricultural population is, that leisure will be afforded for still wider individual improvement, and a guaranty of a far larger share of earnings to individual comfort and enjoyment. Thus the tendency of such enterprises is toward a higher civilization.

I have little fear of ultimate failure. If one Institution of this kind should languish, the indications are numerous that the auspicious moment will arrive when success will be achieved. When a great need is felt and appreciated simultaneously over a great country, it is merely a question of time, when it shall be successfully met. But there must be a tolerant and hearty co-operation of the people of the State and its functionaries, of the successive students, and of the officers of government and instruction, to whom so sacred a trust is confided. On the great voyage of human progress the channel is strewn with wrecks, which serve as beacons to warn succeeding voyagers from the shoals on every side.

As to this youthful State belongs the honor of establishing the pioneer State Institution of the kind, and initiating what may prove one of the significant movements of the age, may she enjoy the glory of its complete and ultimate triumph.

CLOSE OF THE CHESS CONGRESS—THE PRIZES AWARDED.—On Wednesday evening the prizes in the grand and minor tournaments were awarded. The first prize in the grand tourney—a silver service of plate, worth \$300, consisting of a pitcher, a salver, and four goblets, upon the second of which was an inscription, indicating that they were presented to "The Victor in the Grand Tournament at the First Congress of the American National Chess Association, New York, 1857"—was carried off by Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, Louisiana, New York, and Dr. B. J. Raphael, of Kentucky, were declared the winners of the second, third and fourth prizes respectively. The names of the prize bearers in the minor tourney are: First, W. Homer, Brooklyn; second, M. S. Solomons, New York; third, William Sebach, New York; fourth, Martin Martin, New York. In the presentation of the first prize to Mr. Morphy, appropriate speeches were made. A gold shield and eagle were presented to Mr. Paulsen, as a token of admiration of the talents exhibited by him in the five games at chess which he played simultaneously, blindfold. At the close of these ceremonies, the Congress formally adjourned. Some of the minor prizes were awarded last evening. [N. Y. Times.]

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.—The Portland Argus says that a merchant in Gardiner, offered to give a barrel of flour to Rev. Charles Blake, the Baptist minister in that city, provided the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and having obtained a small pair of trucks, the flour was placed thereon, and about forty young ladies took hold of the ropes, and drew the barrel about half-a-mile, up one of the steepest hills in Gardiner, to the minister's house. The Gardiner Band, seeing what was going on, headed the procession, and played some excellent music during the haul. There was a large crowd to witness the proceedings, and a cabinet maker brought out a very handsome rocking chair, which he fastened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister. Those Gardiner girls are full of spunk, and are not to be put down or bluffed off very easily. [Portland Argus.]

Never join with your friend when he abuses his horse or his wife, unless the one is about to be sold, and the other to be buried.

Textile and Forage Crops.
Production of Sisal Hemp in Florida.
The following excellent article by Wm. O. Dennis of Key West, we find in the Patent Office Report on Agriculture for 1856:

The progress of Sisal hemp (*Agave sisalana*) during the past year, in this vicinity, has proved very satisfactory. In the spring of 1855, I first observed a kind of blast, or blight, on some of the leaves of this plant. It was generally confined within one-third of the extremity of the leaf, and irregularly and of various dimensions. I could not perceive that these spots increased in size, after their first development, nor that they injured the growth of the rest of the plant. In the course of the summer, they became white and shriveled, though the other parts of the leaf still retained their vigor. Within a year after, the fibers in these infected places assumed a dark color, and their strength was somewhat impaired, but the fibers of the rest of the leaf continued as strong as those from leaves untouched by the blight. Again, in the winter of 1855-'56, both here and on the adjacent islands, this blight showed itself rather to a greater extent than it did the previous winter; but thus far, in the present season (January, 1857), there is not the least indication of its attack.

It is too soon, perhaps, to determine the cause of this evil, for it is possible that it may be the effect of an insect or a fungoid growth; but I believe it analogous to frost-bite, and that the excessive rainy and damp weather of the last two winters, accompanied by cold and violent winds, is the cause. [Is not this irregularity produced by the abrasion of the prickles of the leaves from the action of the wind?—D. J. B.] In addition to the frequent, slow, drizzling rains, attended by cold, strong winds, with almost constant cloudiness, and a saturated state of the air, in the winters of 1854-'55 and 1855-'56, the thermometer showed a mean temperature of 65° F. for the three winter months of the first, and 68° for those of the second; while the mean of the winter months of 1852-'53 was 72°, and of 1853-'54 it was 70°. Although the winter of 1854-'55, when this blight first appeared, was colder than that of 1855-'56, when it had rather increased, yet the last-named winter was the most rainy, cloudy and damp, and was followed by a very cool March; but the record of the past twenty-five years does not show a parallel to either of those two winters.

In fact, this region is celebrated for its clear, bright weather during the winter, so that, if I am right in my conclusion that this blight was caused by dampness and cold combined, its frequent occurrence need not be apprehended. The plant evidently requires dry, hot weather, as well as a dry soil; for since I have observed its growth, I have never seen it suffer from drought in the driest and hottest weather, and in the most arid spots, provided its roots could find a plenty of the right kind of soil. The meteorological record for the last twenty-five years shows that this plant is well adapted to these Keys, and the southern extremity of the peninsula; for such winters as the two designated are evidently rare.

It would seem that there are lands enough in Florida, south of the limit where the frost would injure this plant, to grow it in sufficient quantities for the present and prospective wants of the country; and that, too, in a frontier region which it is of national importance to settle. As far as known, these lands are not well adapted to an extended range of agricultural products, yet I am certain that the tropical agaves, in all their varieties, will flourish here in the greatest perfection.

Mr. Hermonds, of Indian River, Florida, says, that Sisal hemp grows well there, and has continued to thrive well, for years. He thinks that my last year's estimate of the product per acre is too low for that region. The experiments I have made within the past year, in getting out a number of tons of this fiber, convince me that there are but few difficulties in accomplishing this work cheaply. These experiments prove, that if all the vesicles of the leaves are ruptured, by crushing or rolling, the pulp and gum are easily washed out either by saltwater or fresh. The plan which I found most successful was to roll the leaves, being careful to rupture all the vessels; then confine these crushed leaves in an openwork, wooden frame or box, which I placed in such a manner, that the tides forced the sea-water through them both at the ebb and flow. In this manner, the gum and pulp were so far washed out, in from three to six days (according to the temperature of the air and water), that, by beating the fibers a little, after they were dry, they were fit for market. [Would not this method be objectionable on account of the difficulty of drying the fiber or the materials manufactured therefrom?—D. J. B.]

Mr. Hermonds mentioned, as a tested fact, that steeping the crushed leaves in boiling water, even for a few minutes, at once dissolved the gum and cleaned the fiber. This renders it almost certain, that where a steam engine is used to propel rollers, and crush the leaves, the waste steam can be rendered effective, to clean this hemp, by blowing it off between the rollers, aided by a little water, in a jet, while the leaves are passing through.

The amount of the imports and consumption, in this country, of fibers similar to Sisal hemp, in 1854, was over \$2,500,000, of which more than \$1,500,000 was for Manila and Indian hennips, and over \$1,000,000 for gunny-bags and cloth, jutes, &c.

I am of opinion that this hemp can be cleaned, and cheaply, by running the leaves through a series of powerful rollers, having water dashed on them during the operation; and this plan would be much facilitated, in this region, from the fact that the gum of the leaves seems equally soluble in saltwater as in fresh. But experiment must decide which of the methods would be the best. Care must be taken not to allow the leaves, or fibers, to come in contact with the mud, or other substances, which will stain them while they are in a damp state; and it will be well to have them in the sun, or strong light, while under the process of cleaning and drying; for the juice of the plant is both a saponaceous and a bleaching fluid.

Last year, I spoke of the fact that the celebrated pulque plant (*Agave pulque*) was introduced by Dr. Perrine. It grows enormously large here, where there is sufficient depth of soil, and although I presume that the mean temperature is too high to make from it the Mexican drink, yet alcohol could be distilled from its juice, and probably the leaf can be made to yield a cheap and abundant material for paper. The ancient Aztec made much of the paper, on which his picture-writing was transcribed, out of the leaves of one or more of the varieties of the agave; and this pulque plant, most likely, is one of the kinds; for its thick, fleshy leaves, containing very fine fibers, are sometimes eight feet long, and from seven to eight inches broad.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face, like the vigils of the card-table, and those cutting passions which naturally attend them.

THOMPSON'S SUSCOL NURSERIES.
Situated on the Napa River, at Suscol Ferry, NAPA COUNTY.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public and patrons of these well-known Nurseries to the present extensive stock of

FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,

GRAPE-VINES, &c;

Also a choice lot of **GARDEN and GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, ROSES, SHRUBS, &c.** Comprising all of the Very Best Varieties of Cultivated Fruits, such as

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, NECTARINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, ALMOND, QUINCE, and FIG TREES, GOOSEBERRY, CURRANT, and RASPBERRY.

Together with a large lot of **Shade-Bearing and Shade Trees,** Consisting in part of Black Walnut, English Walnut (or Madiares Nut), Shell-bark Hickory, Elm, Weeping Willow, Locust, Sugar and Silver Maples, &c.

Grape-vines of all the Best Foreign and Native Varieties.

The Fruit Trees offered for sale are all bodied and grafted from the best, most approved and popular varieties now cultivated in the United States and Europe; all of which are growing, and a large majority of which have fruited in our own orchards and vineyards, under our own immediate inspection.

Our trees are of one and two year's growth from bud and graft, thrifty and of large size; all of which have been grown without irrigation.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of Apple Trees, which for vigor of growth and beauty of form, cannot be excelled in the State.

Our stock of Garden and Greenhouse Plants, such as Shrubs, &c., comprise all the leading varieties and desirable for beautifying private gardens and residences.

CATALOGUES containing a full list of all the varieties with a brief description of each, together with their time of ripening in this State, will be forwarded either by mail or express, to all who are desirous of purchasing trees.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and carefully packed for shipment.

Our prices will be as low as reliable Trees, Vines, &c., of quality, can be bought for in any Nursery in the State.

Our terms are CASH on delivery of the trees at the Nursery or approved notes for a short time, bearing interest. Parties desiring to purchase can apply either in person or by mail, to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or

W. O. THOMPSON, at the Nursery, Or to R. PERKINS & Co., corner of Second and Market Streets, Sacramento; DERRY & BALDWIN, Petaluma; GOODMAN & Co., Napa City. Agents who will show samples and receive orders.

The above-named gentlemen are our sole agents, to whom the public can place implicit confidence, and all who may favor them with their patronage can be assured that they are not getting Trees from Auction Houses and Peddlers' Wagons.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!
50,000
FRUIT TREES!

—AT THE—
SAN LORENZO NURSERIES,

FOUR MILES FROM SAN LEANDRO,
On the Stage Road leading from Oakland to Mission of San Jose.

THE subscriber would respectfully invite the attention of all those wishing to plant ORCHARDS, the coming Winter and Spring, to his extensive stock of **FRUIT TREES,** containing all the choicest varieties of Fruits congenial to our climate: comprising

APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINE, FIG, AND ALMOND TREES.

GRAPE VINES
one and two years old.

Three varieties **CURRENTS; GOOSEBERRIES, and RASPBERRIES;**

A few varieties of the most choice **DAILY and CLIMBING ROSES,** strong plants of one year's growth.

His collection embraces over Two Hundred different varieties of Fruits, the most of which have been grafted from bearing trees, and will be warranted true to the label; and all those varieties that have not fruited have been selected with the greatest care.

All orders for Trees must be accompanied with the cash, and directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo Nursery, Alameda county, or to R. KING, 154 Clay street, San Francisco, and they will be promptly filled, and the Trees packed in good order and forwarded as directed.

All persons ordering Trees must state explicitly by what conveyance they are to be sent, as I will not be responsible for them after they are forwarded.

My Trees are grown entirely without irrigation, consequently will bear transplanting on any variety of soil.

Prices of Trees.
APPLE TREES, two years' old:
Large size, trained with low heads - 50 cents each
Extra picked Trees - 75 " "
One year's growth, from two to five feet long - 25 " "

PEAR TREES:
Standard Trees, on pear stocks, two years from graft - 1.00
Extra size - 1.25
Pear grafted on the Angiers Quince stock - 1.00
Extra size bearing Trees - 1.25
One year from graft - .75

PLUM TREES:
Two years' growth, large size, trained with low heads - 1.00
Extra large size selected - 1.25

PEACH TREES:
One year's growth from the bud - .50
In the dormant bud - .25

APRICOT TREES:
Large size, one year's growth, from bud - 1.00
In the dormant bud - .50

NECTARINE TREES
Will be charged the same as the Peach.

CHERRY TREES:
Cherry Trees - 1.00
Extra bearing Trees - 2.00

FIG TREES:
Well rooted, large size - 1.00
Small size, one year's growth - .50

All other Trees and Shrubs will be charged in proportion.
On all orders for one thousand Trees, or upwards a discount of ten per cent will be made. A moderate charge will be made for boxing trees.

v8-17 **JOHN LEWELLING**
20,000
APPLE TREES,

FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT THE HOPE NURSERY.

THE Nursery is located second block northeast of the new Steam Flour Mill, on Seventh street, San Jose.
The stock consists of over seventy varieties, carefully selected. No pains or expense has been spared to obtain the best sorts, and to render these Trees what they are, THE BEST APPLE TREES, OF THEIR AGE.
D. T. ADAMS
v8-23 Jan

The Various Wagonroad Expeditions.
The following is a summary of all the Wagonroad Expeditions ordered by the Government. They were all commenced last spring, and the instructions to those who were placed at their head are to construct roads of the best description possible, for the use of wagons and other wheeled vehicles. This excellent report on the roads, we copy from the Herald of this city:

1. Road from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains—Lieut. F. T. Dwyer, Top. Eng., U. S. A., Commandant and Surveyor; Dr. W. A. Hammond, U. S. A., Surgeon; Mr. W. S. Wood, of Philadelphia, Naturalist.

Intersects Kansas Territory from east to west, and is expected to be completed this season. Lieut. Bryan, Dr. Hammond and Mr. Wood have been previously engaged in government expeditions, and are regarded as highly competent officers.

2. Road from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Eadsburg, Nebraska—Col. Sites, of Michigan, Commandant and Surveyor.

Crosses the eastern end of Nebraska from one end to the Missouri river to another.

3. Road from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Fort Kearney, Nebraska—Captain E. G. Beckwith, Top. Eng., U. S. A., Commandant and Surveyor.

Intersects Nebraska Territory from east to west, mainly along the course of the Platte river. Beckwith is another surveyor of a route for the Pacific Railroad, and a very accomplished officer of Engineers.

4. Road from Fort Ridgely, Minnesota, to South Pass, on the Rocky Mountains—Col. C. Nobles, of Missouri, commandant and surveyor.

Runs through Minnesota and Nebraska Territories from east to west, and will be one of the most important routes from the Northern States to California.

5. Road from South Pass in the Rocky Mountains to California, by way of Honey Lake.

The eastern division of this important road is in charge of Col. W. M. Magraw, of Maryland; Dr. J. G. Cooper, of New York, surgeon; Mr. C. Drexel, of Philadelphia, Naturalist.

The western division is in charge of Mr. John Kirk, of California, commandant and surveyor.

This road will terminate in Northern California, crossing the Territory of Utah. Col. Magraw has acquired high reputation as a mail contractor and stage proprietor in the western territories, and has performed duties for the government under extraordinary difficulties and with great success. Dr. Cooper was formerly attached to the party under Governor Stevens, that surveyed the most northern route for the Pacific railroad.

6. Road from El Paso, Texas, to Fort Yuma, California—Mr. John Leech, of Texas, commandant and surveyor; Dr. McKay, of Georgia, surgeon.

This road will enter Southern California at Fort Yuma on the Gila river, crossing New Mexico, and is nearly along the course of the most southern proposed route for the Pacific railroad. Dr. McKay is one of the physicians who distinguished themselves as volunteers in the Norfolk pestilence.

7. Road from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to Colaba river—Lieutenant E. T. Beale, late U. S. Navy, commandant and surveyor.

This road will enter California at a more northern point than the preceding, and by a different route across New Mexico, and is intended to terminate at Los Angeles. Both of the last roads are over much-traveled routes to California. Attached to the last mentioned party are the camels imported into this country for the purpose of ascertaining their adaptability to our climate and general usefulness. The experiment, so far, is regarded by the government, and by Lt. Beale, as entirely successful. That part of this road which is within its jurisdiction, is to be constructed by the State of California.

The preceding embrace all the "Wagonroad" expeditions. They are expected to complete their duties during the present season, or before the commencement of winter. It is supposed that the construction of these highly valuable roads will be continued for some years, and throughout the Territories.

Having reference also, to the public domain, and the facilitating the emigration, and for purposes of information in relation to subjects of public and general interest, are the following Expeditions:

Expedition for digging wells on the great routes of travel to California—Capt. John Pope, Top. Eng., U. S. A., Commandant and Surveyor.

This important undertaking is intended to provide against one of the greatest disadvantages experienced by overland emigrants to California, and its success thus far has fully guaranteed that an unfailing supply of water will hereafter be readily accessible. This expedition constructs mainly artesian wells, and has finished the route from San Antonio to El Paso, Texas, and is now in New Mexico, between El Paso and Santa Fe.

Capt. Pope is one of the most eminent officers of the Engineer Corps, and made one of the surveys for a route for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Expedition to explore the countries on the headwaters of the Yellow Stone river, in Nebraska Territory—Lieut. G. K. Warren, Top. Eng., U. S. A., Commandant and Surveyor; Dr. E. V. Hayden, of New York, Geologist.

Both of these gentlemen are persons of experience in Western surveys and explorations. In addition to other points of general interest, the little-known countries to be explored by this party are regarded as amongst the most remarkable geological regions on this continent. This exploration is nearly completed.

Survey and determination of the southern boundary of Kansas—Colonel Johnston, U. S. A., Commandant; Mr. John H. Clarke, Surveyor.

Mr. Clarke was attached to the commission which made the survey and run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Col. Johnston, a distinguished officer of cavalry, is the head of the commission, which is expected to complete the survey during the present season.

Expedition to explore and survey the Rio Colorado—Lieut. J. C. Ives, Top. Eng., Commandant and Surveyor; Lieut. J. W. Whipple, Top. Eng., Surveyor; Dr. J. S. Newberry, Cleveland, Ohio, Surveyor and Geologist; Mr. B. Mollhausen, Artist and Naturalist.

There are several rivers of this name, but this is the Rio Colorado of the west, which empties into the Gulf of California, and is the largest river in Western North America. Having its head quarters in the Rocky Mountains in Oregon, it passes through Utah and New Mexico,

and is the boundary between the latter Territory and California. It has never been explored nor ascended by any party or expedition, though watering regions of great agricultural and other descriptions of value. The countries on the banks of the river are in fact regions of the most extravagant fable in Mexican story or tradition, in which they are represented as abounding in untold treasures and beauty of scenery.

Lieutenant Whipple is another Surveyor of a route for a railroad to the Pacific, and was accompanied then, as now, by Dr. Newberry, and Mr. Mollhausen. Their route was one of the most southerly, and is near the thirty-fifth degree of latitude. Dr. Newberry is well known as a skillful geologist and man of science. Mr. Mollhausen was a private student, and is a favorite protégé of the celebrated Humboldt. This expedition has only recently started for the Colorado, and is expected to commence its duties immediately on arrival.

Expedition to survey a route for a ship-canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, across the Isthmus of Darien; Lieut. N. Michler, Topographical Engineer, in charge of land operations; Lieut. Craven, United States Navy, in charge of hydrographical department.

The very important duties of this expedition will be performed in conjunction with officers designated by the Government of New Granada, and its business is to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal to connect the two oceans. If found practicable, a route will be surveyed, and all preliminary preparations for the work will be completed. The engineering and surveying department is in charge of Lieut. Michler, while the ascertaining of the suitability of harbors at both ends of the proposed canal, and all other operations of a maritime character, are entrusted to Lieut. Craven, of the United States Navy.

This party is now about sailing for its destination.

Expedition to run the boundary between the United States and the British possessions in the north-west—Archibald Campbell, Esq., Commissioner; Lieut. J. G. Parke, Topographical Engineer, U. S. A., Surveyor; Dr. C. B. Kennerly, Virginia, Surgeon and Naturalist; Mr. George Gibbs, New York, Geologist and Interpreter.

This commission will act in conjunction with another to be sent by the British Government, and its duty is to survey and determine the boundary line between British Oregon and the United States Territories of Washington and Nebraska. This line extends from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific Ocean, over some fifteen degrees of longitude.

Mr. Campbell, Commissioner of this survey, was formerly chief clerk in the Department of War. Lieut. Parke surveyed one of the railroad routes to the Pacific, and was then also accompanied by Dr. Kennerly and Mr. Gibbs. The latter has been many years in the western countries of this Republic, and is regarded as having extraordinary knowledge of the Indian languages and character.

This expedition has recently arrived in Washington Territory, and will pass the winter at Bellingham Bay, Vancouver Island, near the western termination of the boundary, where it is proposed to commence the survey, as early as practicable.

Rare and Difficult Operation in Surgery.

We were present at a surgical operation performed a few days since in this city, which from its bearings on the cause of humanity and science, requires public mention; and which we should have noted sooner, but for the loss of our minutes taken at the time. We allude to the case of Mr. Fallon, an old and well known citizen, operated upon by Dr. E. S. Cooper for the removal of a malignant tumor on the left side of the neck, implicating portions of the collar and breast bones, together with the large blood vessels connected with the heart, and the muscular structures of adjacent parts.

The patient having been put under the influence of chloroform, an incision over eight inches in length was made across the upper part of the chest, to which another, several inches long, was carried, at right angles, up the neck. Portions of the collar and breast bones were then cut away and removed, and the tumor dissected from the arteries and other vitally important organs in which it was imbedded. The region invaded by the morbid growth is the most complicated and delicate in the entire anatomy; where the variation of the instrument, even a single line, would almost necessarily prove fatal to the subject. In this case the patient was under the knife nearly two hours—a brief period considering the amount of muscle to be dissected, the numerous blood vessels to be bared and secured, and other difficult processes to be gone through with, including that of ligating the subclavian artery, one of the most hazardous in this line of practice.

Mr. Fallon, although not beyond the reach of danger, is improving, with a good prospect of soon being well. Should his recovery be complete, this will be but the second instance of the kind in the United States, and but the third or fourth in the entire history of surgery. It is therefore with some degree of pride we speak of these achievements as belonging to the medical annals of California. Indeed we are surprised at the number of difficult but successful operations that have heretofore been performed in this State, as we find them reported in the journals of the profession. That this class of patients should have been numerous was to have been expected from the pursuits and reckless habits of our people, but it may be news to many that these operations have been attended with a greater degree of success than in any other part of the world. This is owing in part, we suppose, to the superior skill of our surgeons, and in part to the equable and sanitary influence of our climate; which are of such a favorable and inviting nature that the faculty are of opinion California would be much resorted to by this class of invalids, were the facilities for reaching our shores such as they should be.

The principal surgeon in the above case was, as we have said, Dr. E. S. Cooper, who has gained a wide-spread reputation for the number of difficult but successful operations he has performed in this city and elsewhere. The first assistant was Dr. J. P. Macauley. With the names of the other medical gentlemen present and assisting we were unacquainted.—[Times, Dec. 10.]

We learn that this patient has nearly entirely recovered, and is quite out of danger. This is another proud triumph for California, which we are happy to chronicle. In fact the constant success that attends the practice of our skillfully performed surgical operations in California, cannot fail, when fully known abroad, to be acknowledged as one of the most favorable characteristics of our doubly favored State; because, to claim that our surgeons have greater skill than those of

the entire world besides would be preposterous, and that the miraculous cures resulting from such operations as cutting down upon and raising the heart, to abstract foreign bodies from beneath it; cutting away nearly everything about the upper part of the heart and lower part of the neck; with many others performances nearly equal, and all successful, is partly owing to our unparalleled climate, we most unhesitatingly assert. In fact Dr. Cooper himself does not hesitate to acknowledge (that the happy results of many of his extraordinary cases are partly due to our climate.

To Make Good Coffee.

Better coffee, it is well known, is superior to coffee made after the French fashion, by straining; but, when boiled in an ordinary coffee-pot, the fine aroma goes off with the vapor, leaving the infusion flat or bitter, hence a resort, by many housekeepers to the French biggin. Recently there has been patented a new coffee-pot, which entirely removes the common objection of waste of strength and flavor by evaporation in boiling. It is called the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot," and is made with a condenser at the top, in which two siphons are arranged. After the coffee and water are placed in the coffee-pot, the condenser, containing a small portion of cold water, is put on, and the spout closed with a movable cap, so that not a particle of vapor can escape. As soon as the coffee begins to boil, the vapor, instead of being given off into the room, passes up one of the siphons, and is condensed by the cold water, into which as much of the aroma as was carried off with the vapor, is discharged. As the coffee continues to boil, the vapor, loaded with the aroma, continues to pass through the siphon into the water held in the condenser, until this water is raised above the level of the other siphon, when the whole passes back, by suction, into the coffee below. Thus the coffee is boiled and yet does not lose a particle of its fine aroma, or strength.

Several attempts have been made to construct a coffee-pot that would accomplish this desirable object, but until the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot" appeared, none were found entirely adapted to the purpose. It seems to be about as near perfection as can at present be attained. It is simple in construction, easily used; and will give good coffee always, at one-fourth less cost than by the old modes of boiling.

There are in coffee an aromatic and a bitter principle; in boiling, the aromatic, which is very volatile, escapes if the boiler is open, and the bitter remains. The excellence of coffee depends on the amount of aroma retained in boiling; but all know that this delicious fragrance of the berry is allowed to pervade the whole house for half an hour or so before breakfast, during the boiling process, and that in too many cases, the flavor of the coffee is so much impaired that little or no enjoyment is found in the drinking. Coffee thus deprived of its aroma, is neither so pleasant to the taste, nor is healthy as a beverage.

We would recommend to housekeepers a trial of the "Old Dominion Coffee Pot," which some families have had in use for over a year, and say that they would on no consideration be without it, as it retains the whole of the strength, as well as the aroma of the berry. One-fourth less coffee is required. And this is a consideration, these times.—[Arthur's Home Magazine.]

A BOWL OF BREAD AND MILK.—Well, what more of a bowl of bread and milk, than to *crumb* as much of the former as will suffice, and set it aloft with as much of the latter as may be desired for the meal? Can anything more be done? Can a bowl of bread and milk be improved in preparing? I think it can; and will give my process. Instead of *crumbing* your bread, take that two or three days old, somewhat dry or "stale," and with a sharp knife cut it in thin slices, as you would dried beef for the table. The unbroken pores of the bread thus prepared, will readily absorb the milk, though dry and hard, and you may at once commence the operation of *spooping* from a dish fit to feed an infant.

Akin to this, is the preparation of a bowl of bread and milk with "condiments." As the season of small fruits is passing, a good substitute, and but little inferior to "strawberries and cream" (especially if your strawberries are not prime), is, to cut your bread as above, then take a soft Sweet Bough, or other good sweet apple (or, those who prefer, a mild sub-acid), pare and cut in thin slices in the manner our mothers prepare for apples-pies, and to this compound add your milk; and if you do not have a palatable dish your taste differs from ours. A good, ripe, sweet apple, *raw*, will give to the milk almost the richness of new cream. Try it and see.

HOW TO MAKE TEA PROPERLY.—We clip the following from a newspaper, but do not indicate it. Housekeepers can try it, if inclined. A good cup of tea is a luxury not always to be had, and the fault is often in the decoction, than in the leaf. "The proper way to make a cup of good tea is a matter of some importance. The plan which I have practiced for these twelve months is this: The teapot is at once filled up with boiling water; then the tea is put into the pot, and is allowed to stand for five minutes before it is used; the leaves gradually absorb the water, and as gradually sink to the bottom; the result is that the leaves are not scalded as they are when boiling water is poured over them, and you get all the true flavor of the tea. In truth, much less tea is required in this way than under the old and common practice."

Mrs. PARTINGTON AT THE BALLET.—"When is the ballet troupe coming on?" said Mrs. Partington, after watching the dancers at the Boston about half an hour. "That is the ballet troupe," said Augustus, with a smile, pointing at the beautiful sylphs that were fluttering like butterflies about the stage. She looked at him incredulously for a little while and said, "Well, I believe in calling things by their true names, and what they call them a troupe for I don't see. I thought it was a troupe of horse, such as they used to have in Beaville." She leveled her new opera glass given her by Mr. Bigelow, at the stage, and looked long and earnestly. "Well," said she, "if there ever was anybody that needed sympathy, it's them; worn their dresses away up to their knees by dancing, poor creatures, and by and by at this rate they won't have nothing to wear." "Do you know what name should be applied to this performance?" said a fat voice behind her. It was old Roger and the Brahmin had dropped in with Widesworth. "She said she could not determine about the name." "Leg-erde-main," retorted he, quickly. Widesworth stood beating time as the waves of gauze moved hither and thither in illustration of the poetry of motion, while he amused himself by tearing up his theatre bill and putting it into the silk hood of a lady that hung over the back of the front seat.—[Gazette.]

HORTICULTURAL.

Ravenswood Fruit Garden PLANTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Brinckle's Orange Raspberry, \$70 per thousand, \$8 per hundred.
Col. Wilder Raspberry, do do
Cushing Raspberry, do do
Thunderer Raspberry, do do
Linnaeus Rhubarb, \$4 per thousand, \$5 per hundred.

Blackberries: New Rochelle or Lawton, Newman's or Thornless, \$15 per hundred.
Strawberries: Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large Early Scarlet, \$6 per thousand, \$1 per hundred.
Currants: Black Huckle and Cherry, \$10 and \$12 per hundred.

All the above plants of best quality; we cultivate most of them for market.

THE BRINCKLE'S ORANGE RASPBERRY, for market or garden, is considered the best of all Raspberries; is unequalled in flavor and beauty; flavor is rich and vinous; and color beautiful, bright orange; a very vigorous grower; hardy and exceedingly prolific.

The Cushing and Col. Wilder are the best for making jams, preserves, syrups, &c.

THE LINNAEUS RHUBARB is a new variety originated by Myra of England, who also originated the Victoria, on which this is a great improvement in both flavor and production.

It is a deliciously aromatic and spirited, and it is entirely free from the toughness and stringiness which characterize the Victoria, but when cooked becomes a fine uniform pulp, like the most tender apple. The plant is a very strong grower, more productive than the Victoria, and very hardy.

We cultivate most of the above plants for market, and selected them from our Fruit Gardens, as the choicest varieties known. Brinckle's Orange Raspberry and Linnaeus Rhubarb especially are of such fine quality, and so well adapted to the climate of this country, that we are enabled to supply them in the order in which they are received, and plants packed in careful manner.

Terms cash. Bills payable on delivery of plants to the agents, or order of the purchaser.

Our plants will be ready to ship any time between the first of November and first of April. Circulars with full description of varieties and testimonials, can be had at the office of the California Farmer, San Francisco.

FREEMAN & KENDALL,
RAVENSWOOD, L. LINCOLN, NEW YORK.
34 William street, New York City.

"We have visited Messrs. Freeman & Kendall's Fruit Gardens, from which they are now offering to sell plants; and we can say that their plants are of very superior varieties and well grown, the Orange Raspberry and Linnaeus Rhubarb particularly; we take pleasure in recommending them to the public."

QUAKER BLOSSOMING, NEWBURY.
163m] C. W. GRANT, Iowa Island, bet. Foxkill and Newburg.

Also Refer to our Neighbors:
GEORGE BRESE, Esq. firm of Beebe & Co., Bankers, New York.
WM. NELSON, Esq. of firm of Wm. Nelson & Son, Shipping Merchants, 66 South street, N. Y. J. J. FARMAN, Esq. of firm of (Goodrich, Freeman & Foster, 80 Broadway, Wm. HANSELL, Esq. late Merchant, 42 Cliff street. J. LEE SMITH, Esq. of firm of Morgan & Smith, Glass Merchants, 48 Cliff street, N. Y. ISAAC C. KENDALL, Esq. 54 William street, N. Y. HON. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New York Life Insurance Co., 105 Broadway. FARMAN, Esq., Attorney of the New York Life Insurance Co. 21

PARSONS & CO.,
PLUSHING, near NEW YORK.

OFFER FOR SALE an assortment of Trees and Plants which they have grown for the use of amateurs, and have prepared, by frequent transplanting and other modes, for success in moving.

They are of fine size and symmetrical form, and among them will be found:

Standard Apples of fine quality.
Standard Pears, Plums, and Cherries.
Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, on Plum stocks, and their own roots.

Dwarf Pears, of fine form, and ready for bearing.
Gooseberries and Currants, strong plants of the best sorts.

Raspberries, Fastol, Red Astwerp, Filibasket, and other known sorts.

Strawberries, of all the best varieties.
Native Grapes—Isabella, Catawba, and other hardy varieties.

Foreign Grapes: all the well-known sorts, with some new varieties of great excellence. These plants are propagated from vines that have borne abundantly for some years, and are known to be correct.

Great care is taken in the cultivation of Fruit Trees, and none but those of the best quality are allowed to be sent out.

The Ornamental Department

Contains trees of all sizes for lawns and streets, including Elm, Silver Birch, Norway, and Sycamore Maples, Oak, Alder, Linden, Tulip Trees, Cypress, Larch, Willow, Ash, Azalea, Oriental Plane, and all the best varieties of deciduous trees.

It also includes EVERGREENS of fine size for single planting, and of small sizes at low prices, from one foot upwards, for massing; among them are Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Austrian Pine, Hemlock, White Pine, Scotch Fir, and other varieties.

The best Shrubs include many fine varieties at low prices, for massing, of which the RHODODENDRON CATAPAWB can be particularly recommended for its fine overgreen foliage, showy bloom, and perfect hardiness.

The ROSES are cultivated in very large quantity, on their own roots, of all the most rare varieties, and to those who purchase in quantity, will be sold at greatly reduced rates.

The Exotic Department

Contains a fine assortment of CAMELLIAS, grown as bushy, rather than as standard plants; and also contains all the well-known varieties of exotic plants and many rare sorts, introduced from Europe, annually. These are all carefully grown for those who desire plants of symmetry and beauty.

CATALOGUES of all the departments will be furnished on application. Great care will be taken in packing, and trees will be delivered in New York, and thence shipped as directed.

LAWTON OR NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY PLANTS!!

PRICES REDUCED!!

THE subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES OF THE

GENUINE LAWTON (or New-Rochelle) BLACKBERRY PLANTS,

under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore prepared to fill large orders the coming FALL and the next SPRING, at the following reduced prices:

One Thousand Plants.....\$125 00
One Hundred Plants.....15 00
Fifty Plants.....8 00
Twenty-five Plants.....4 00
One Dozen Plants.....2 50
One Half Dozen Plants.....1 50

Good Plants for setting, of a second size, will be sold for \$100 per 1000 Plants, or \$12 per 100 Plants.

N. B.—All Plants ordered of us will be taken up and packed with the greatest care, and under our own personal supervision.

Of the many thousands sent out by us last year, we have heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they have been forwarded to every part of the country, and in California, with perfect success, and the setting out has often been entrusted to unskillful hands.

Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with every package.

GEORGE SKYMONK & CO.,
South Norwalk, Conn.

Established 1828.....Rebuts and Enlarged 1856

BRIDGEMAN'S

HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

NOS. 876 AND 878 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

ALWAYS on hand, in season, a large and

assorted selection of FIELD, VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS; BULBOUS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS, &c.

Every article pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable rates, and warranted as represented. The Seeds are grown in order by experienced cultivators, and fully tested before being offered.

For sale by the quantity, or in packages for retail trade.

* Goods packed securely to go any distance. Orders by mail (with remittance) will be attended to with exactness and promptness.

Catalogues furnished on application.

Ornamental Shrubbery.

THE Greatest Variety in the State may be found at the

GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,

Corner of Folsom and Polk streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSIDERING

5,000 Monthly Roses, of 150 varieties;
2,000 Monthly Camellias, of 120 kinds;
200 Monthly Hydrangeas, of 8 varieties;
200 Monthly Lilacs, of 100 kinds;

Laburnums, Arbor Vitae, Myrtles, Eucalyptus, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Clematis, Cydonia, Eucalyptus, Lilacs, Jasmines, Mock Orange, Abies, Spruces, Wistarias, Deutzias; and a general variety of

Hardy and Green House Plants.

Skilled Gardeners provided for laying out grounds.

Office at the Nursery, and 171 1/2 Clay street, above Montgomery.

7-24

SANTA CLARA NURSERY.

Half a Mile West of Santa Clara, on the San Francisco Road.

The Proprietor of this extensive and well-known Nursery, informs the public that he has for sale

the choicest, a large and very choice stock of the very best varieties of

FRUIT TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

Consisting in part of

3,000 two year old Apples;
12,000 one year old Apples;
2,500 one year old Pears, on Pear stock;
2,500 one and two year old Cherry.

Besides a large stock of

PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT AND NECTARINE TREES.

Also a lot of

Fig Trees, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, and about 20,000 Grape Vines.

500 lbs. China Sugar-Cane Seed, At \$1.25 per Pound;

One pound and a half being a great plenty to seed one acre of ground.

The Proprietor will sell his Trees, Bushes and Vines as low as any other responsible nursery in the country. His stock is taken wholly from trees which have borne fruit in California, and is therefore known and reliable.

All orders will be promptly attended to. The expense of packing and freight will be charged to the purchaser.

Terms cash.

L. A. GOULD, Proprietor.

Santa Clara, Nov. 24, 1857. v722 3m

A. P. SMITH'S

POMOLOGICAL GARDEN

AND NURSERY,

On the American River, 3 1/2 miles from the Steamboat Levee,

SACRAMENTO.

THE Proprietor has the pleasure of offering to the

Patrons of the above establishment the present season, the finest collection of TREES that will be offered to the public, both as to fine size and superior beauty of the trees themselves, and also the most extensive as to number of

THE VARIETIES—embracing as they do

All Kinds FRUIT TREES,

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will send us their issues if they will be particular to note this, that we may be in receipt of their favors at earliest date.

The Present Number.

With the determination to make our New Volume more worthy the generous patronage it has received during the publication of eight volumes, we announce to our friends and patrons that as this issue is on Christmas-day, we shall ask for ourselves and our co-laborers, the typographers, permission to enjoy the holidays. We have labored with them for the upbuilding of the cause of Agriculture four years, battling against mighty odds, but by the blessing of God in a good cause, by a mighty will and a spirit of determination to succeed, and by the cheering support of a host of noble and sustaining friends, we have been carried through these long and laborious years to a place, as we trust, among those permanently established papers, that are recognized as working for the upbuilding of a commonwealth for the people.

This Number will close Volume Eight, and we shall present to our patrons and friends Number One of Volume Nine, on the glorious Eighth of January. We need only say that the interim of this time will be devoted to a work of preparation to make our journal worthy five thousand new subscribers, the coming year. We are proud to say, that amid all the monetary panics, all the hard times of the past year, our journal has steadily increased its subscription list, and with our Number One of Volume Nine, after deducting all loss by death, removals and changes, that Number will count in thousands over the Number One of the Volume commencing Jan. 1st, 1857.

We tender our most grateful thanks to our patrons and friends, for their adherence and support. We shall speak to them fully and freely, and express all our wishes and hopes, and shall then and there show what we can and hope to do in the year 1858.

Tendering to each and all our patrons and friends the sincere congratulations of the season, we wish all may enter upon and enjoy a most prosperous and Happy New Year.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Most happily can we present the present number of the FARMER to our readers and patrons all. We ask for it a candid review; we ask if we are not worthy of a generous support of all who desire the upbuilding of our State! and, at this time, we hope all our readers have resolved that they will give us not only their own new subscription at the opening of the new year, but to induce one or two more friends to do the same; and let us hear thus from you at once, so we may prepare to present you at the opening volume one of the best newspapers on the Pacific coast. This is our aim.

We have received from A. S. Taylor, Esq., of Monterey, manuscript of his very valuable history of the "Locusts and Grasshoppers from the earliest period, from Moses down to the earliest time." This will be one of the most interesting sketches yet issued, and will appear in a series of numbers in our journal, exclusively—(copy right secured.) This history, alone, is worth more than a year's subscription to the paper.

We received by last steamer, as will be seen by our advertising columns, an unprecedented amount of business advertisements. We also received a large subscription for our journal, by same steamer—for all which we are grateful.

We hope our friends will not forget our Prospectus. Who will send in the largest list of subscribers for our Christmas and New Year's Present?

We have received the valuable manuscript of friend "Wash," and return our sincere thanks. It is on file, marked No. 1.

"Invocation to my Muse in Illness." "Lines to a Friend on receiving a Bouquet of Spring Flowers." "Lines addressed to a Friend on receiving a Portfolio filled with Writing Paper"—all truthfully beautiful, are joyfully accepted, and marked to appear early. Letters from "Agriculture," "Pottery," Postmasters and Expressmen, received, accepted, and will appear—all most happy communications.

CUCUMBERS AND GREEN PEAS FOR CHRISTMAS.—We wonder where else in the wide territories of "Uncle Sam" such goodly things could be found for a Christmas and New Year's dinner as in the California markets. Green peas and cucumbers are for sale at the stall of Messrs. Dickenson & Co., No. 19 Washington Market; and the ducks, turkeys, geese, and all the tribe of game—every vegetable that ever was grown from the "Johns" in China to our London and New York gardens and "down-east" farmers; and fruits and flowers such as cannot be found outside of our own glorious State.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The beautiful Lines which grace the "Poet's Corner" of the Ladies' Department this week, will be justly appreciated by those who understand what true poetry is, and will receive that consideration which the productions of this accomplished writer always receive from those who know and reverence her exalted character and genius.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—May we not hope that we have a goodly number of friends that intend to send us a large list of new subscribers for our new volume?

OUR PROSPECTUS.—Will our friends and our agents look to our Prospectus, and see what kind of a list they will send us for our new volume.

Christmas.

For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John iii, xvi.

Behold His life, and learn from Him to live: In death still view the dying Lord, And imitate that worth thou canst not reach. Smooth are His paths, and to conduct thy feet, The Gospel's holy light around these shades. In mild exhortation. (WILLIAM BALLARD.)

Christmas should ever be a joyous day to the world; it should be hallowed in love; it is indeed the birthday of pure love. God so loved the world, so loved those whom he desired to save, that he gave his only Son a sacrifice; that a way might be opened by which Love should triumph over the "King of Terrors," and break the bands of death, and bring forth into life, light, and love, the whole race of man that should believe and love Him. Behold that love! It comes to us first in the form of the "Babe in the manger," in the sweet child of innocence and beauty; and behold it again, when He said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," and he took little children in his arms, and blessed them." "Death is then swallowed up in victory," and we hear it said, "unless ye become as little children, ye cannot enter Heaven."

The terrors of death and the grave are fast passing away in a better education, and the true understanding that the grave is but the opening gate to a brighter life, and Christians of all denominations now hail this glorious Birthday of our blessed Saviour—this birthday of love, as the assurance of that life.

Christmas day tends to make us what we should be—children, in love and union. The day is linked with the purest and holiest affections of home. Children are at this time full of love and kindly feeling; it is seemingly the time to make the best impression of Love, Faith, Hope and Charity; it is a time, too, when throughout our whole country all classes of society are brought together, to meet and exchange those christian and neighborly kindnesses which love awakens.

Who does not love children? Oh we pity that man or woman whose heart does not throb quicker, and beat with a purer impulse, at the sight of a group of happy children. Such a heart must be far away from heaven and hope, for there can be no love there. Christmas-day brings the hearts of parents and children together; the Sabbath school, the Day school, parents and children, and teachers, friends and neighbors, all meet and exchange those kind and friendly salutations that keep alive and strengthen the bonds of love and affection.

We have enjoyed much this glorious Christmas-day, and we rejoice with those that rejoice, indeed. Yesterday we were full of happiness, for we went where happiness is sure to be found, among children. Our whole city was in a state of preparation, and many hours of last evening we spent with these happy spirits; and although the world without was dark and stormy, yet it was truly typical of what that world would be without the joyous shout and blessed smile of children. Book-stores, picture galleries and toy shops were busy in doing up parcels full of parental love, filial affection and kind, generous remembrances that should gladden the hearts of thousands on the morrow.

What would the world be without a Christmas-day? What would the world have been without it? Let this thought, then, awaken in our hearts a true love to Him "who so loved us that he gave his own son," so that our hearts might again become as little children purified by love, until love to God, and love to our neighbor should make us all His children.

In the spirit which this glorious day infuses, we tender to all our patrons and friends our best wishes for a "Happy and Merry Christmas," and hope we shall all strive to make the day perpetual.

Apples of the Third Crop.

TOWER HOUSE, Dec 18, 1857.

Messrs. WARREN & Co: I see by your valuable paper that you publish the notice of our third crop of apples, and supposed that you would like to see them, therefore, I send you some. The apples of the first crop were twelve inches round, the second were eight inches, and the third you have before you. Also, inclosed, please find \$5, for one year's subscription for the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Yours respectfully, S. H. TOWER, By S. TRAVERS.

We have received the box, with four pretty apples, the size of small hen's eggs, and well colored. Here we have full evidence of what we asserted two years since: "that within two years we should see the second crop of grapes, apples, pears, peaches," &c. All these fruits have been exhibited this year, and in many instances, even the third crop. We are truly obliged to our friend for these samples, for they are facts proved by ocular demonstration; and if all who have such specimens would give us the facts and samples, and all other samples of the advance of our State, we could materially help them and the general good of the State.

The subscription of FARMER too, received; that V is always acceptable and we hope much from the aid of friends for our new volume.

OUR AGENT IN NAPA CITY AND COUNTY. J. M. Dudley, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, is our only agent in that vicinity, to whom payments are to be made; and we are happy to certify to the promptness with which business is attended to when left with him. Mr. Dudley has a fine location, and is provided with periodicals, papers, stationery, &c. for all who will favor him with a call. We shall be extremely glad if our friends in that city and county will look to our terms, and send through him for the FARMER.

A Plowing Match.

One of the most important implements—we may say the pioneer tool—is the Plow; and every good farmer will aim to secure for his own farm the very best. When we see farmers working with poor plows, weak, rickety, ungainly implements, we set them down as unreflecting men; for if "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined" (and no one can doubt this truth), then as the land is plowed so will the harvest be.

We have seen many plows at work the present season, and we regret to say, not one-fourth were what they should be, and not a moiety were used as they should be. Our own opinion has been so often expressed upon the importance of good plowing, we now wish to call public attention to a plan by which some standard could be established by which good plowing should be known.

The Public State Fairs are now held at a season when it is not possibly convenient to hold a plowing match. We would now call upon the President and Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society, to direct that, hereafter, there shall be an Annual Plowing Match, at one or more places, where the different kinds of plows now in use could be tried, and the different styles of plowing shown; and such Committees appointed as shall be qualified to decide in such a way that their decision shall be a guide to future action.

We appeal to the Executive Board of the State Society, and ask them if there could not be one appointed at the opening of 1858. January is a good month, and so is February; often weeks of beautiful weather; and every plow maker will be glad to furnish plows for trial, and there is plenty land. One trial this year, and every county will have one hereafter.

We trust the new Board of the State Society, who commence their duties on the 1st of January, will set the example, and announce a Plowing Match forthwith. A great amount of good must surely be the result; for then we shall know, beyond doubt, who makes the best plow. Shaw, of San Francisco, will come with his subsoiler and his deep-tiller; Matheson, of Stockton, will show his Farmers' Pride and his great gang-plow; Marshall, of Sacramento, will bring his patent steel; Osborn, of Napa, will bring his ingenious and well-made plow; Treadwell & Co. will come with their imported steel plows, and their "Peorias;" and Southworth & Co. will be there, with their famous Premium Peoria steel plows, and all others who desire it; and a fair trial will be made, and thus merit will be given where merit belongs. Will the new Board heed this plan?

New Power to Windmills.

When at Centerville, the week before last, we had the pleasure of examining the new invention of William Lein, Esq., for applying a check, controlling and adjusting the flanges of the mill. It is ingenious and practical, and works admirably, although we only saw a rough plan.

By applying an upright sail before the vane or wind-gage, a lever power is brought to bear on the wheel which checks its speed. The harder the wind blows, beyond a certain power, the heavier the lever bears, until it throws the mill-vane into the wind and stops it.

The flanges to this mill are rigged to a frame, that moves on the level like a millstone, and works admirably. One good thing about this mill is its self-adjusting power, so as to prevent damage in storms; and another good thing, it is cheap.

Mr. Lein has a handsome model nearly finished, and will soon exhibit it publicly. He has a fine ranch, good stock, an admirably constructed house, with every home convenience. We were indebted to him and his lady for much courtesy.

THIS BEETS ALL.—When at San José we visited a piece of ground a mile and a half from the city, belonging to Smith & Winchell, Nurserymen, that was planted to beets the past year; the quantity of land was four acres; the amount of two hundred tons had already been taken from the ground, and some ten or twenty tons more were yet to be gathered. The beets were enormous, backing up out of the ground half and two-thirds of their size, and weighing 20, 40, 60, and even 100 pounds each.

Can our Eastern friends Beet this?

Fine Hedge Plants.

We noticed with much pleasure among the large and fine stock of Plants at Provost's Gardens, San José, the English Privet, and Pomegranate, both excellent as hedge plants for ornamental hedges. The growth and beauty of the Privet surpassed anything we ever saw; heavy, thick and well-furnished plants of one year's growth, six feet high, and rich shining green—quite evergreen. The Pomegranate is an excellent plant for hedges, as its bright foliage, rich crimson flowers and large fruit, make it highly valuable; and it will stand the seasons here and ripen its fruit.

The Myrtle we saw at the same garden, will grow freely out doors, all winter, and is a perfectly hardy plant.

GREAT FREIGHT ON THE ANTELOPE.—On Monday last the steamer Antelope took up over 300 passengers, and over 300 tons of freight. Being thus heavily laden, that celebrated place, the "hogs' back," declared that the steamer might lay in quarantine for some six hours, and the Antelope did not reach Sacramento till near noon, Tuesday. It is due, however, to Capt. Poole, and the officers of the boat, to state that everything that men could do was done to make all comfortable and happy. In the morning refreshments were sent to the ladies in the saloon, and the gentlemen were well provided for in the steward's room. Such attentions are all worthy of note.

Marriage.

"Save the love we pay to Heaven, none purer, holier than that a virtuous woman feels for him she'd cleave through life too. Sisters part from sisters, brothers from brothers, children from their parents, but such a woman from the husband of her choice, never."

There are many weddings, but few marriages; there are many stars, but few fixed planets; and true marriages are as "few and far between as angel's visits," and the motive of true marriage, as intended by the Deity, is as distant from the minds of those who are united now-a-days, as the planets are from earth; and when a true marriage is known, we should announce it as we would the discovery of a new planet, for these are confirmations, strong as holy writ, of the truth of a soul's (solar) system.

There were gathered in the Church at Marysville, on the evening of Dec. 22d, hundreds of the friends and kindred of two joyous beings who were there to be united in holy bonds of marriage. The day itself was a holy day; the day in which our glorious ancestors stepped upon that rock at Plymouth, and laid the foundation of a glorious Republic. It was a fitting day for a marriage. Eternal as the Heavens will their vows be; firm as a rock their happiness. The sky above them was bright and beautiful, the stars looked down lovingly, and the bright crescent moon never shone with more luster than it did on this now to be wedded pair. Arrayed in robes of pure white, the beautiful bride stood before the altar, and by her side one who had all the attributes of a man; the vows were read by the holy man, who stood ready to make the twain one. Clearly and distinctly was each duty (that of husband and wife) read to them, and when he turned to the bride for the response, it came—those mighty words, "I WILL," rose over the multitude with that emphatic tone that tells a high and noble resolve; and he too, the bridegroom, felt its high import and gave, audibly, the sanction of his word and honor.

The twain were one, and we see in the records of the day these words:

MARRIED.—At Marysville, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at the Church of M. E. Society, F. F. Low, Esq., of Marysville, to Miss Mary Osgood, niece of Mrs. J. C. Fall, of that city.

Rarely has it fallen to our lot to be present to witness a scene where all the surroundings gave a brighter promise of a life of pure and unalloyed happiness.

Immediately after the marriage, the relatives and friends to the number of some three hundred, assembled at the splendid mansion of J. C. Fall, Esq., to greet the happy pair, and to bid them "God speed" along the pathway of life. If the happiness of that evening is a type of the life of that wedded pair, theirs will be indeed a happy one. God grant that it may be so, for none more worthy, none more deserving happiness than these our friends just wedded.

The reception at the house of their relative, J. C. Fall, Esq., was all that might be expected—sumptuously beautiful; rich fruits, choice wines, and bridal cake of rare excellence and devices. One full pyramidal cake attracted unusual admiration. Over the cake was thrown a veil of white, like a delicate bridal veil, and of pure zephyr-wool transparency. The confectioner who has this art has a fortune in store for him. As we gazed upon it we heard a delicate and musical voice whispering to us, saying—"Would you read the history of this bridal cake? It speaks the catechism of love, and tells secrets that none but the bride and bridegroom yet know." We nodded assent, and in letters of gold we read—

Love at her feet his suit did plead, Until at last he won his Creed. The fair and beautiful maiden said: Low! I am thine, and thee I'll wed; My future happiness to thee I'll owe, And where thou goest I will go.

A marriage party of some twenty joined them the next morning, and escorted them on a wedding tour from Marysville to Sacramento, on board the Cleopatra. Gen. Reddington, agent of the Steam Navigation Company, and his lady, were among the guests, friends of the newly married. Capt. Gilman, agent of the Company at Marysville, and the captain of the Cleopatra, did what could be done to make all happy. A splendid bridal feast was prepared on board, and the truthful wishes of true friends must have added to the already full cup of joy in the hands of the married pair. Gen. Reddington made a happy speech, as he always does, and all were happy.

At Sacramento a part of these friends returned to Marysville, and others joined them on board the New World, where Capt. Seymour's presence gave assurance of another happy reception; and while the steamer lay at the levee, many friends came to welcome and give good wishes to the bride and bridegroom. On the New World, the well-known courtesy of Capt. Seymour, and the taste of Steward Miller spread a feast just such as would be expected from them and for such a party. The steamer left late in the afternoon, and the party did not reach this city till 1 A. M. Joy and happiness were diffused around the gay and happy throng of friends awaiting them at the wharf and at the Oriental, where they make their home for a little time.

In the garden of John C. Fall, of Marysville, there are several Australian Acacias, ten and twelve feet high, the growth of the present year from the seed; and also trees of two years' growth, that are twenty to twenty-five feet high, and thirty-five feet in circumference in the branches.

We find the above in the San Jose Tribune, of the 18th inst. We would like to know from what journal they derived their information. We have seen similar notices of places, and we want all the light we can get respecting the growth, etc., of these beautiful shade trees.

California Steam Navigation Company.

One of the best features of a large stock company management will be to meet the wishes of a generous public—to consult for the general good—to be free from that selfish desire to monopolize all the buttered side of the loaf; but when they have the power, to make greater gains by oppressive charges—to disregard even-handed justice, and thus extort extra gains—such a course will always react against any every company. Some years since such was the fact, and the Steam Navigation Company, by raising the price of travel upon the Sacramento, drew against them a fearful opposition, which has caused a loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars from them, but also from the public; it was a general loss of money and feeling.

At the present time we rejoice to notice that by the most wise and excellent management of President and Directors, a great portion of the opposition spirit has ceased, and at the present time the Company voluntarily reduce the price of freight. Hereafter the price will be \$3 to Sacramento, \$6 to Marysville, and \$5 to Stockton. This will greatly facilitate business, and must tend to increase it.

In regard to the steamers now belonging to this well-established Company, we can only repeat what we have always asserted—a better, more safe, expeditious and beautiful line of steamers cannot be found, combining able, courteous and gentlemanly officers, stewards and aids; and this Company, having combatted every opposition, and always contending for the best character of steamers and officers, deserves a generous support, and we are pleased to know they are receiving it. We hope they will, at the earliest moment possible, meet the views of a discerning and generous public, and reduce the passenger fare also, and thus maintain the entire good will of the community.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AT BENICIA. The Report of our special correspondent in our last, of that valuable Institute, has been read with deep interest by all whose hearts are in the right place upon the subject of Education. We deeply regret we could not have been present at that time, but it was impossible, and our correspondent has presented a goodly report.

Much honor is due to C. J. Platt, Esq., for the great exertions he has made to advance the cause of Education to so high a point. His Collegiate Institute is now justly esteemed the best in the State, and parents should lose no time in securing a place for their sons in that school. The addition of the Musical Department, under the able management of Professor Sarles, will accomplish great things. It gives a new tone to the education of Boys, and produces a beautiful harmony in study and a character. Mr. Platt was certainly fortunate in the selection of one so well qualified for this department. Mr. Sarles is also Professor of Belles lettres in that College.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS.—We call especial attention of all who wish their business widely known to our advertising columns, as the best medium of making that business known.

PRIZES FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

We desire to offer, to all who feel an interest in the cause of agriculture, the following Premiums to those friends that wish to aid in the circulation of the CALIFORNIA FARMER:

1. To every friend that will send us Three Names and Fifteen Dollars, a colored Plate of Fruits of California, as shown at Smith's Gardens. Valued at \$3.
2. For Six Names and Thirty Dollars, the same Plate handsomely framed, or the Subscription for One Year of the FARMER.
3. For Twelve Names and Sixty Dollars, a copy of Fruits framed, and One Year's Subscription of the FARMER, or Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound.
4. For Twenty-Five Names and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars, we will give a rich framed Plate of Fruits, Volumes I. and II. of the FARMER, handsomely bound, Subscription for 1858 of the FARMER, and a Silver Medal.
5. For Fifty Names and Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER (eight volumes) richly bound, a handsomely framed Plate of California Fruits, and the FARMER for Two Years.
6. For One Hundred Names and Five Hundred Dollars, we will give a full set of the FARMER, richly bound, Three Years' Subscription of the FARMER, Domestic Rural Essays, and a Silver Medal.

We make this offer, and hope to be able to present to a host of friends many rewards before the opening of the new year.

PURCHASING AGENCY.

HAVING OFTEN BEEN SOLICITED to make purchases of Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc., for those who wish to plant Orchards, Gardens, etc., we have concluded to make it a part of our business to perform this duty. Having been for a long series engaged personally in the Raising of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Greenhouse Plants, and understanding the business thoroughly as a PRACTICAL WORKMAN, we feel confident we can make it much for the interest of those who desire to Plant Orchards or Gardens, to make their purchases through us, as we have made arrangements with the best Nurseries, that we can select such articles as purchasers require; and as it is important to select Trees, Plants, etc., with reference to the soil, situation and size of the place where they are to be planted, if purchasers wish to do so for them, and will send a description of their soil, the size of the orchard or garden, its position, and tell us of their wants, we know we can make a saving of time and money to them and can also secure to them a certainty that what we select shall be of the very best quality. For our pride will be to have them succeed. We shall at all times be prepared with Catalogues of the best Nurseries, so that we can take the cream of the article. All letters will be promptly responded to.

LAYING OUT GARDENS.

THOSE WHO WITH THEIR GROUNDS Laid Out in the best style, and those who wish them remodeled, can have them done in the most scientific manner, by sending to our Office their orders; or they will be waited upon, and designs made and Gardens completed from the rough and. We have those under eye on whom we can rely to complete any plan of work of public or private Grounds, however extensive, and furnish all the required articles of Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, or Seeds.

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MAGAZINES, ETC.

structure and every inferior quality, are marked, some with the name of the genuine, some with the names, W. A. FABER & CO. A. W. FABER, A. K. FABER, C. H. FABER, etc., and are disposed of as genuine Faber's Polygraph Pencils.

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